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THE

EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR 1811.

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THE

EDINBURGH

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For 1811.

VOL. FOURTH.——PART SECOND.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

EDINBURGH:

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UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. MONITEURS have arrived, confirming the unfortunate loss of the Minotaur, of 74 guns, Captain Bartlett, off the Texel, in the late tremendous gales Only one lieutenant and 110 men, by these accounts, were saved.

PARIS.—There was inserted in the Moniteur of the 15th of last November, and from it in the other French journals, an extract from the English Gazette, under the title of La Peyrouse, announcing that there has been found, in Diemen's Land, a bottle buried at the foot of a tree, which contained letters that were supposed to afford some information respecting the fate of that navigator.

These letters, five in number, have reached the Minister of Marine at Paris. One is signed Raoul, and addressed to M. Villeneuve, surgeon at Treguier. Another, Bodelier, addressed to Madame Bois, et Lorient. One, Villeneuve, to Madame Villeneuve, at Versailles. One, Forestier, addressed to M. Forestier, commissary of marine at Versailles. The fifth is by the same, and is addressed to M. Fauquet, at Paris.

All these letters are dated the 24th and 25th February, 1793, Adventure Bay, Diemen's Land. It is known that the writers of them were on board the ships under the orders of Rear-Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, and that the letters therefore give no kind of information with respect to M. de la Peyrouse. They contain nothing but expressions of good wishes and friendship for those to whom they are addressed, and may be obtained by applying to M. Poncer, head of the colonial office at Paris.

We regret to state the melancholy loss of his Majesty's sloop of war Satellite, of 16 guns, commanded by the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, with all the crew. She sailed from Spithead on Monday, the 17th ult., to join the ships that were cruising off La Hogue. On the Wednesday following, at six o'clock in the evening, she was in company with the Vautour, Captain Lawless. It was then blowing very hard; and in the course of the night the gale increased excessively, blowing in most tempestuous squalls. In one of these sudden gusts (which have been experienced, both at sea and on shore, in a most extraordinary degree this winter,) she, it is supposed, upset, and every soul on board perished. The next morning her boats, some spars, &c., which were upon her deck, were picked up by the Vautour; but no other vestige of her has ever been seen.

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Tuesday, a dreadful storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, visited Bristol and its neighbourhood. The waters of the Froome overflowed its banks; and the valley between Bristol and Stapleton was one continued sheet of water. The Welsh mails were prevented by the tempestuous weather from crossing the passage, and several letters mention that an inundation has been general in the surrounding country.

Last week a court martial was held at Portsmouth, on Capt. Woolcombe, Lieut. Umfreville, Mr Minto (master,) and Mr Hodgson, (pilot,) of his Majesty's ship Aimable, for running that ship on shore in Berwick Bay, on the morning of the 25th ult. They were tried separately, that they might be examined on oath, and both against and for each other. It appears that the ship was running for May Island, Berwick Bay, and that the pilot mistook a light on shore (the same lime-kiln which was the cause of the loss of the Nymphe and Pallas) for the light of the May, and he altered the ship's course accordingly. The ship was then running nine knots; and though the officer of the watch shortened sail immediately on seeing the light, she struck the ground in about an hour and an half after. The court, having maturely considered all the circumstances, adjudged, that Captain Woolcombe be severely reprimanded, as it appeared there was a want of sufficient precaution in him from trusting too much to the pilot; that blame was imputable to Lieut. Umfreville, in not having informed the captain of the light, supposed to be the May light, being seen, and of the course being altered, although he had, as officer of the watch, the captain's order to attend to the pilot's directions: to alter a ship's course, without the captain's order, is to violate the naval instructions; but, in consideration of his prompt and officer-like conduct, after the land was seen, and to which the safety of the ship may be principally attributed, the court did adjudge him to be only admonished to be more attentive in future; that no blame was imputable to Mr Minto; that great blame was imputable to the pilot, for general erroneous judgment and incautious conduct during the night, and did adjudge him to be severely censured, and imprisoned in the Marshalsea for three months.

A maniac found his way into Carlton-house on Saturday morning, upon pretence of his bringing a message from the Queen to the Prince of Wales. His unhappy state, however, was soon discovered by one of the pages, and he was delivered over to the police.

On Saturday afternoon, all the animals brought as a present to his Majesty, by the Algerine ambassador, arrived in town from Portsmouth; consisting of three horses, two lions, four antelopes, a beautiful ostrich, a mountain cow, and some others. The horses were taken to the king's mews; the lions and other animals were conveyed to the Tower. The mountain cow is an entire new animal in the country, and is a very singular curiosity.

2d.—CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.—There are scarce any arrivals of grain to-day of any kind, and, owing to the Thames navigation being stopped below bridge, hardly any sales are effected whatever: there are but few samples shewn, and prices, considered almost nominal. The weather continues dreadful.

Lucien Buonaparte arrived at Ludlow about four o'clock on the evening of Wednesday se'nnight, accompanied by his nephew, an interpreter, secretary, Mr Mackenzie, and a few servants. He drove to the Angel inn, where he dined and slept. On Thursday morning he walked about the town, viewed the castle, and some of the principal streets; but, as the weather was rather unfavourable, and public curiosity

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great, he did not stay out long. On that evening, one of the winter dancing assemblies took place, which Lucien, his nephew, and some of his friends attended. Some of the latter danced, but Lucien did not. He continued in the room till supper was announced; he then attended the Countess Powis to the supper-rooms, and sat at her ladyship's right hand during supper; after which he returned to the ball and card-rooms. On Saturday he went to Stonehouse, a seat of Lord Powis, about five miles from Ludlow, where Lucien is to reside in future, and from thence proceeded to Walcot, the principal residence of his lordship, where he stayed a day or two, and returned to Ludlow.

The following account is extracted from the Ludlow paper:

LUDLOW, *Jan. 2d.*—Madame Lucien Buonaparte, with her family, and numerous train of servants, arrived here this evening, occupying in all four carriages, and having performed the journey from Plymouth in a week. Lucien removed yesterday from the inn to Lord Powis's residence in this town, called Dinham-house, his lordship's seat in the neighbourhood (Stonehouse) being found too small for the reception of so numerous a suite. It is believed they will remain here during several months. The popular surprise at the arrival of so unexpected a stranger is now beginning to subside, and Lucien may soon appear in our streets and walks with as little *eclat* as other inhabitants of the place. He is a man of retired habits, fond of reading, and of domestic life. It is easy to trace in him the origin of that disposition which has led him to quarrel with his brother, and to prefer the tranquil comforts of a private station to the pageantry of royalty. His wish seems to be to pass the time of his detention among us in a quiet manner. In consideration of his family, which consists chiefly of females, a good deal of pains has been taken in providing him with a comfortable residence; in other respects, he is treated as a prisoner of war, and is subject to whatever restraints government think proper to impose.

The remains of the Duke of Queensberry were interred in St James's churchyard yesterday, in the most private manner. His grace has directed in his will, that no hatchment shall ever be affixed to the front of his house.—The codicils to his grace's will are no less than twenty-five in number, two of which only have attesting witnesses; so that all the rest must be severally substantiated by affidavits, proving them to be in the hand-writing of his grace.

The following is a correct list of the deaths in the parish of Berwick, in the year 1810, viz.

Under 10 years of age, 48; from 10 to 20 years, 7; from 20 to 30 years, 14; from 30 to 40 years, 9; from 40 to 50 years, 10; from 50 to 60 years, 9; from 60 to 70 years, 18; from 70 to 80 years, 24; from 80 to 90 years, 12; above 90 years, 3.

4th.—EDINBURGH.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—TRIAL OF MR CAHILL.—On Wednesday came on the trial of Alexander Cahill, surgeon of the 2d battalion of the 25th regiment of foot, accused of the murder of Captain Hugh Blair Rutherford, belonging to the same regiment.

It appeared from the evidence, that, according to the regulations of the mess of the 25th regiment, no officer was permitted to carry the newspapers out of the mess-room, and that Mr Cahill, who had been sick for some time, had acted contrary to this regulation; that this was made the subject of a motion, on the 29th of August, after Mr Cahill's recovery, by Ensign Burke, who proposed that the doctor should be fined half a dozen of wine for so doing. This motion was carri-

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ed only by the casting vote of the president of the mess, and Mr Cahill objected to pay the fine until there should be a full meeting of the officers, as he thought it was exacted more through private pique, than from any wish to promote the good of the mess. Ensign Burke, who made the motion, then asked Mr Cahill if he thought he had been influenced by private pique, who said he did not; but on Captain Rutherford calling on him to name the person he referred to, Mr Cahill replied, that he would not say any thing behind a man's back, that he would not say to his face, and that he was the person alluded to.—The conversation which ensued was very warm on the part of Captain Rutherford, and was not put an end to by the repeated interference of the major, when Captain Rutherford and Ensign Burke left the room; and in a short time after, Ensign Burke returned to the mess-room, where Mr Cahill still was, with a message from the captain, requesting that gentleman either to make an apology for what he had said, or give him (Captain Rutherford) a meeting. Mr Cahill declined apologizing, but said he had no pistols; that, however, the captain said, should be no excuse, as he would have one of his. The parties met accordingly, and the distance, measured by the seconds, was fourteen yards, which Captain R. objected to, observing ten would have been better. After they had taken their ground, they fired once, by signal, without effect; and immediately after, Captain Rutherford's second proposed to Mr Cahill to apologize, which he declined; but added, he would quit the ground, and shake hands with the captain: this was rejected. On preparing to load the second time, it was found the ramrods were a-missing, which gave the seconds another opportunity of interfering, but still without effect; Captain Rutherford calling out, a twig from a bush might supply the place of the ramrods, and this expedient was adopted. The second shot took effect in Captain Rutherford's groin, who, after he was wounded, on the seconds again expressing a wish to adjust the quarrel, called out, "Load the pistols, load the pistols;" which being told Mr Cahill, he said he would receive the captain's fire, but not return it. By this time Captain R. had fallen into the arms of his second, and, on Mr Cahill and his second going up, he was laid on his back, and the wound examined by Mr Cahill, who found he could render him no assistance. Aid having been procured, Captain R. was carried to the barracks, where he shortly after expired. Mr Cahill made his escape, but afterwards voluntarily surrendered himself to stand trial. A number of witnesses, examined in exculpation, gave Mr Cahill a most excellent character; and represented him as a quiet and inoffensive man. After an address on the part of the crown, by J. H. Mackenzie, Esq.; for the prisoner, by William Erskine, Esq.; and a few words from the Lord Justice Clerk, the jury were inclosed, and returned the verdict of *Not Guilty*, with the exception of two dissentient voices. Mr Cahill was acquitted, and dismissed from the bar accordingly.

Counsel for the crown, H. J. Mackenzie and James Wedderburn, Esqrs.; agent, Hugh Warrender, Esq. W. S.—For the prisoner, William Erskine and John A. Murray, Esqrs.; agent, Mr Donaldson.

TRIAL OF A. AND J. LYALL.—On Thursday came on the trial of Adam and John Lyall, accused of robbing Matthew Boyd, cattle-dealer in Muiravonside, upon Sheriffmuir, in October last. After they were both put to the bar, John Lyall appeared in a state of derangement, and after the examination of some medical gentlemen

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on that point, he was removed, on account of insanity, and remanded to prison. The trial went on against Adam Lyall.—After the examination of the witnesses was finished, Mr M'Kenzie addressed the jury for the crown, and Mr Reid for the prisoner. The Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence with his usual candour and ability; the jury retired, and returned with a verdict, unanimously finding the prisoner *Guilty* of the crime libelled. The court delayed pronouncing sentence till Friday the 11th instant.

On the morning of the 27th ult. it was discovered that the Winchester bank had been broken into, by an aperture being made in the wall. On examining the desks, drawers, &c., which had been forced open, it was ascertained that cash, notes, and bills, to the amount of 1000l. had been stolen. An express was sent off to Bow-street, for an intelligent officer to be sent down. Lavender was sent, and arrived early on Saturday morning, and learned, among his connections in that city, that there was a suspicious character there. The officer, in consequence, went to his lodgings, and, after searching it and him, he found the whole of the cash, notes, and bills, which had been stolen from the bank; together with some linen, and other property, which had been stolen from other persons in Winchester. Lavender took him before a magistrate, and a man supposed to have been an accomplice; and they were both committed for trial. The man upon whom the property was found was some years since a clerk in Winchester, but was detected in committing a forgery, for which he was tried; when his counsel taking an objection to the forgery not being upon a proper stamp, he was acquitted.

On Wednesday evening, John Bowles, charged with the wilful murder of his wife, at his lodgings, in Earl-street, Seven Dials, was committed for trial at the ensuing sessions at the Old Bailey.

6th.—WINDSOR.—The bulletin of to-day is of a very cheering nature, and for these five days past, his Majesty has gradually been improving, both in mental and bodily strength. His Majesty has become more tranquillized in his general deportment, and there are daily visible signs that his malady is on the decline. His Majesty now uses his sitting room in the Blenheim Tower, takes his meals regularly, and at intervals amuses himself with playing the most familiar tunes on the harpsichord, with a correctness surpassing the most sanguine expectations. As a striking proof of the fact, on some very recent occasions, when his Majesty, in consequence of his defective sight, struck a wrong key, he instantly corrected the error, by modulating the tune, and finishing it with his accustomed science and judgment. In many other instances which have occured in his Majesty's general conduct within these three days, many favourable symptoms of amendment have been manifested to induce a reasonable hope, that his much wished for recovery is not at any very remote distance.

The harpsichord on which his Majesty plays, formerly belonging to the great Handel, and is supposed to have been manufactured at Antwerp in the year 1612. Handel's music is highly esteemed by his Majesty, and many of his most favourite compositions are now played by his Majesty from recollection.

7th.—Yesterday the deep court mourning for the Princess Amelia changed. The officers in waiting at St James's, in consequence, appeared in their court dresses, without weepers, and with buttons on their cuffs and pockets.

The Robert, Knowles, from London to Jamaica, was taken on the 19th ult.

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off Beachy Head, by the Petit Loup privateer, of 14 guns and 50 men, after an action of two hours and forty minutes, and carried into Dieppe. The privateer had three men killed and two wounded; the Robert, one killed and five wounded, including the master and mate; and, to the disgrace of the French, in revenge for the gallant defence made by the Robert, they attacked Captain Knowles after he had surrendered, and broke three of his ribs.

The fall of snow in the western parts of Kent has greatly impeded travelling in the cross-roads, and drifted in some places to near nine feet in depth.

During the dreadful gale of Thursday night from the north-east, not less than twenty small fishing and other vessels have been lost at Gravesend, and in other parts of the river.

Amongst the casualties of the late blustering weather, the principal part of the quay, erected for the preservation of the houses on the Stade, at Folkestone, has been washed away, and several houses are consequently alarmingly exposed to the fury of the sea.

So eager were the women for plunder at the late wreck of the Mary Ann, that several of them wrapped the wet velvet, cloth, &c., around their bodies. The consequence has been, that three have died from violent colds.

8th.—Yesterday was the birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, who has now completed her fifteenth year. Her royal father celebrated this anniversary with a grand entertainment at Carlton-house, of which a great number of nobility and persons of distinction partook. Her royal highness honoured the company with her presence.

The effect of the present weather upon the river Thames renders it an object of much curiosty. For several days it has been covered on the Middlesex shore, between Somerset House and Westminster Bridge, with one solid sheet of rough ice, which every flood tide has increased, the current then concurring with the wind, to drive new masses of floating ice against it. This solid covering, yesterday, reached nearly as far out as the centre arch of the bridge, and there was a floating body of large loose masses, passing it, to the breadth of one or two arches beyond the centre. A little below the bridge, the solid mass was still wider, and by this and the moving ice, which was so close as to be distinguishable from it, the river was there so far covered, that not more than one-third of it was navigable. Between two and three o'clock, four adventurous fellows, with boat-hooks in their hands, got upon the ice off Richmond House, and with much difficulty, from the roughness of it, went about a hundred yards from the shore, and returned. If the wind and weather continue as they are for five or six days, the river will be completely frozen over at Westminster-bridge.

General Abercrombie, who was made prisoner by the French in the Ceylon frigate, had been but a short time released from a former captivity. He had been one of those detained in France at the commencement of the present war, and was released about two years since on his parole, not to serve till he should be exchanged. General Brenier, who was taken at Vimeira, was sent over in exchange for him; and no exception being made, General Abercrombie was made commander of the forces in Ceylon. He was proceeding from that island to take the command of the Isle of Bourbon, when he was taken.

A poor idiot, known by the name of Hawkey, and who has been for years the sport of the boys, and the amusement of the hackney-coachmen, in Piccadilly and St James's-street, who generally wore a soldier's dress, with

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cross-belts, cartouch-box, &c., was frozen to death on Friday night last at Pimlico.

In the early part of Sunday a man fell through the ice, in the Serpentine river, and was drowned. Every exertion was made to save him, but in vain; and the body was not found at a late hour last evening.

9th.—The Thames is now nearly frozen, there being only a narrow channel in the centre of the river free from ice. Two men walked on the ice yesterday from Battersea-bridge to Hungerford-stairs.

10th.—Boxing.—Silverthorne and Dogherty.—At half past twelve the combatants set to, with Bill Gibbons and Caleb Baldwin seconds to Silverthorne, whose weight was 11st. 2lb., and Dick Hall and Powers for Dogherty, whose weight was 10st. 11lb. Current betting was 5 and 7 to 4 on Silverthorne.

Round 1.—Sparring with caution. Dogherty made a right-handed hit, which was returned, and a partial engagement took place. A most courageous and sanguinary rally commenced by mutual consent, in which the combatants stood and exchanged hits for the space of two minutes, regardless of the effects of the blows. Dogherty's strait hitting gave him some advantage, but the strength of Silverthorne's blows was evident at the end of the round, and one in the throat of Dogherty was awful. Dogherty got the worst of the rally, and fell by a blow, which decided first blood and first knock down.—Two to one on Silverthorne.

2. Dogherty, embarrassed by the forcible blows he had received, hit short with his right hand at the body, and Silverthorne put in a blow with quickness on the head, which again brought his adversary down. Three to one.

3. Silverthorne made a good stop, and another rally as courageous as in the first round ensued. Silverthorne followed and bored his adversary to all parts of the ring, but receiving Dogherty's science about the head. Silverthorne threw several blows away by round hitting, but his strength gave him the best of the round, as Dogherty was weak, and he fell with a slight hit.—Seven to two on Silverthorne.

4. Dogherty's head bled freely, but he commenced a rally and put in a good body blow, but it only staggered his adversary. In placing a second body blow, Dogherty was hit quickly on the head, and he went down.

5. Dogherty made another body hit, and it was returned on the head, as in the former round. A rally commenced, and Silverthorne was knocked down by a blow on his head.

6. Dogherty was knocked down in the commencement of a rally.

7. Dogherty appeared first at time, and hit his adversary in the head with great gaiety. Silverthorne made play by a distressed and awkward hit, and he received a right-handed facer. Silverthorne bored in on a courageous rally: it was most sanguinary, as each exchanged hits for a minute and a half. Dogherty's science gave him the advantage of the former part of the rally, and a close ensued for the first time, and Silverthorne fell from weakness.

8. Silverthorne rallied, and Dogherty put in a hard blow on the mouth; Silverthorne, however, bored him down.

9. Each sparred for wind; Dogherty put in a body blow with much more force than could have been expected, and it was returned on the head, when Silverthorne fell.

10. Silverthorne put in a dreadful hit as Dogherty was commencing a rally, which knocked down his adversary.

11. It was with difficulty Dogherty could be got off his second's knee; but he went in with the courage of a Cribb, and fought under these disadvantages until he was knocked down, and the fight was supposed to be over.

12. Dogherty was brought again to the scratch, and again made play, in a doubled state, and the combatants managed a rally in a state of weakness unparalleled. They had strength to stand, without the power of hitting, although within length; but Silverthorne recovered sufficient to knock down his adversary, which prevented his appearing again to time.

After the battle, Dogherty was in a state which excited great alarm. He was bleeding from every channel, and apparently

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lifeless. Whilst being carried out of the ring, he was met by Silverthorne, who had walked out of the inner roped ring in a state quite as bad as the vanquished. Neither had life to stand on their legs, and they were put to bed and bled. The desperate conflict lasted 22 minutes, 17 of which were really exchanging of hits.

REMARKS.—This contest was even more sanguinary, taking the sizes of the men, than that of Cribb and Molineaux, and it was one of a similar nature, inasmuch as strength opposed science, and in the two instances the former had nearly prevailed. Dogherty received a hurt in the arm in a fall in the third round, which was much against him; but his game throughout excited at once admiration and commiseration. Silverthorne is a prototype of his tutor Caleb, and possesses that sort of courage and strength, with a portion of science, which renders him formidable to men of his weight. He is an awkward fighter nevertheless; but although he throws away many round blows, yet he is always busy, and possesses courage inferior to none. Dogherty failed in strength much sooner than usual, which might be attributed to recent illness.

The brig King of Sweden, Captain M'Donald, which lately put into Costio Bay, coast of Galway, in distress, was boarded by a set of savage barbarians, evidently for the purpose of plundering her: they commenced their villainy by cruelly beating the mate and crew, drinking porter, and carrying away what they could not use; they then proceeded to cut the rigging, after which they intended to cut her cables, for the purpose of letting her drift on the rocks; but fortunately before they could accomplish their diabolical intention, information was sent to James Blake, and Martin Morris, Esqrs., who, with a party of the Tully rifle corps, proceeded to check their career. The ruffians, on seeing them approach, fled from the vessel, and effected their escape.

Extract of a letter from Armagh:—"I take the liberty of offering for your consideration an account of a most singular phenomenon which appeared in this country, on the nights of Monday and Tuesday, 7th and 8th inst. On the night of Monday, between six and seven o'clock, it was first perceived. The city of Armagh appeared to the beholders, about six miles in a southerly direction, to be most brilliantly illuminated. From the neighbourhood of Armagh, it appeared as if a number of bonfires were lighted in a N. E. direction. From the hills around, it appeared as if the gentlemen's seats were illuminated; and so impressive was the appearance in the town of Charlemont, that a number of persons applied for the fire-engine, in order to extinguish a fire, supposed to be in a neighbouring house; but upon approaching the same, they were agreeably surprised to find the house perfectly safe. From the hills on the borders of Lough Neagh, in the county of Armagh, it appeared as if the county of Antrim, on the opposite side, was entirely illuminated; and on Thursday night, there appeared several lights in the same direction; but on approaching where the supposed fire was, it would seem as if it had fled further off."

Saturday morning, a large Dutch vessel, performing quarantine off Margate, drove from her anchors, and, after making several attempts to gain the harbour, came on shore in Westgate Bay, when, it not being possible to afford them any assistance, all the crew perished. In the course of Friday night, another vessel was also wrecked on the Margate Sand. The bodies of the unfortunate men above-mentioned have since been picked up on the shore.

A poor woman was found drowned yesterday morning at Billingsgate. It is supposed, that as she was going down stairs, to the river side, for oysters, she fell in. Her body was com-

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pletely covered and cased with the ice, and her feet only were visible.

The body of a man has been seen floating about on a sheet of ice, in the vicinity of Woolwich, for the last three tides. The piece of ice is so large, it has been found impracticable to get at the corpse, or to ascertain what sort of person he was.

11th.—OLD BAILEY.—John Bowles was capitally indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, at No. 17, Earl-street, Seven Dials, on the 26th December.

It appeared from the evidence, that, on the night above-mentioned, the prisoner came home to his lodgings, and missing the deceased from home, went out in search of her, found her drunk at a gin-shop in the neighbourhood, and brought her home to the house where he lodged. She sat down on the stair-foot, and obstinately refused to go up stairs. The prisoner struck her a blow with his fist, and carried her up stairs to his room, where he again struck and kicked her; several persons alarmed by the noise, came up stairs, and found the deceased lying on the floor, but she was dead. The husband immediately ran for a surgeon, but he arrived too late to afford her any assistance. A coroner's inquest, next day, found a verdict of *wilful murder* against the prisoner.

Two surgeons attended to give evidence, who opened the body and head of the deceased. One stated, that he opened the stomach, and found in it a quantity of gin; and also examined the head, and found no fracture, nor any apparent violence on the interior to warrant any opinion that the instantaneous death of the deceased could proceed from any of the blows she had received; but that, on raising the brain from its base, he found under it some coagulated blood, which, on further examination, appeared to have proceeded from a transverse rent or fissure in one of the four principle arteries. This he could not positively state to be the result of any blow the deceased had received, but might have been the result of a predisposition to rupture, occasioned by the quantity of spirituous liquors drunk by the deceased, excited by violent passion.

The other surgeon said, that he had also examined, and perceived the symptoms already stated. That if he had not heard the deceased had received the blows stated, he should have concluded she died from apoplexy; but having heard that she had received some violent blows, he could not take upon him to state positively, whether the apoplexy was or was not attributable to the blows, or whether it might not have occurred without them. The prisoner was acquitted.

Antonio Cardoza (a Portuguese,) Mary Rogers, and Sarah Browne, were indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Davies, by giving him several stabs in the back with a knife. The deceased was a waterman, and, on the night of the 12th of December, had been with his brother dancing in a public house in Nightingale-lane, St Catherine's. In their way home they saw the two female prisoners, Browne and Rogers, in the street, when the deceased put his arm round the waist of Sarah Browne, which she took in anger. The brother desired her not to be angry, and he would give her something to drink. A squabble ensued, in which the deceased tore the clothes of Browne, by the hook of an umbrella getting entangled in them. She immediately called out for Antonio, when Cardoza came up. Browne immediately exclaimed, "That is him who has so served me; murder him; don't leave a bit of life in him." Cardoza directly attacked the deceased with a long knife. A scuffle ensued; they both fell down, and Cardoza stabbed the deceased several times in the back,

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of which wounds he immediately expired. There was no evidence affecting the prisoner Mary Rogers, excepting that she was present.

The learned judge, in summing up, stated a distinction to exist between the cases of Cardoza and Sarah Browne. There was a quarrel and heat of blood between her and the deceased; but Cardoza came in, and, without any provocation given personally to him, attacked the deceased.—Cardoza was found guilty of murder, Sarah Browne of manslaughter, and Mary Rogers acquitted.

The Recorder immediately pronounced sentence of death against Cardoza, and directed him to be executed on Monday morning.

DEATH OF MR LEWIS.—It is with extreme concern we announce the death of that justly celebrated comedian, who died on Saturday evening at his house, Westbourne Place, in the 63d year of his age. His health had been gradually declining for the last two years; and the misery occasioned him by the death of a most amiable and beautiful daughter, about twelve months since, quite overcame him. It brought on a lowness of spirits, and a train of afflicting disorders, which baffled the exertions of his medical advisers, and finally terminated his existence, whilst in the arms of his unhappy family. As a man, he was most upright and good; as a husband, father, friend, he united all those endearing qualities which will make his loss irreparable to his afflicted widow, his affectionate children, and to an attached circle of acquaintances. The remains of this much respected man are to be interred in a family vault in Liverpool.

From the American Papers.—THEATRICALS.—Last night the inimitable Mr Cooke made his first appearance on our boards, in the character of Richard the Third. Such was the anxiety of our citizens to see this celebrated performer, that the street in front of the theatre, at an unusually early hour, was crowded to a degree beyond any thing we ever witnessed upon such an occasion. As soon as the welcome moment arrived, when the doors were thrown open, the press for admission was so great, that it required the strength of a dozen Sampsons to keep the populace from carrying with them the doors, and the sturdy door-keepers. The pit, boxes, and gallery, in a few moments, were crowded almost to suffocation. We never saw so numerous, and at the same time so respectable an audience. At the usual hour the curtain rose, but nobody saw or heard any thing until Mr Cooke made his *debut*. The reception which this gentleman deservedly received, was the warmest we ever witnessed.

The Jamaica papers state the following curious occurrence having taken place in Port Royal Mountains:—The dwelling-house, &c., and from 25 to 30 acres of full bearing coffee, on the plantation of Mr Robert G. Dalhouse, has sunk down and disappeared, and nothing but the ridge of the house is now discernible. Some days previous to this accident, the earth was observed to crack and sink in a trifling degree, and the house to be affected by it, when Mr Dalhouse was advised to remove with his furniture, which he fortunately did. The cause is not well ascertained; but it is supposed to have been occasioned by a hollow or subterranean passage in the earth, which swallowed up the buildings, &c., as there was not the smallest symptom of an earthquake at the time.

The fall of snow on Friday night was so very great, as to render the northern roads almost impassable. The mail-coach from Boston could not be dragged more than four miles on Saturday through the snow; but the guard proceeded on horseback with the mail. The mail from London was

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conveyed in the same manner into Boston about six o'clock on Saturday evening.

Saturday was one of the most piercing cold days ever felt at Stamford. The wind blew boisterously from the east, and occasioned such heavy drifts of snow as to make the great north road in many places impassable. The Leicester coach, on the way to Stamford, was upset in the snow at Burton-Lazarus, and several passengers were much hurt in consequence. The Carlisle mail was dug out of the snow near Tickencote, and with difficulty got to Stamford, with eight horses, three hours later than usual; but it could proceed no further than Thornhaugh, whence the guard was obliged to take the letter bags on horseback. Three coaches from the north lay all night in the snow, about a mile from Stamford, and as many near Wansford. With the assistance of 50 men, the road became passable for carriages at 12 o'clock on Sunday. In some places the snow had drifted six feet deep.

VAGRANTS.—Peter Brown, Joseph Webb, and John Ellis, three sturdy vagrants, were put to the bar, charged with assaulting Henry Howard, James Edrington, and John Pearson, three of the parish constables of Mary-le-bone, in the discharge of their duty. On the day mentioned in the indictment, it appeared that the prosecutors were informed the defendants were assembled at the bottom of Welbeck-street, and insulting every female who passed and refused to comply with their importunate petitions for charity. The officers immediately repaired to the spot pointed out to them, where they found the three prisoners, and two others of the fraternity, who escaped, conducting themselves in the way which had been described. They were desired to quit the spot, but they refused; upon which the constables attempted to take them into custody, but were resisted by a shower of blows dealt upon them by the defendants with large sticks which they had in their hands; and Pearson, attempting to seize one of them, was, with his opponent, brought to the ground, and rolled several times in the kennel, to the great discomposure of his gold-laced hat and coat, he being the beadle of the parish; and whilst on the ground, his antagonist, by a skilful application of his wooden leg to the more penetrable stuff of which his opponent was composed, fractured the small bone of the prosecutor's ancle: after a well-fought battle, however, the prosecutors succeeded in securing the three defendants, and taking them before a magistrate, by whom they were committed. The jury found them guilty, and they were sentenced to six months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

14th.—PLYMOUTH.—The brig Unanimity, of Dartmouth, captured by a French privateer on her voyage from Lisbon to Cork, with fruit, and recaptured by the Niemen frigate, Sir M. Seymour commander, arrived here yesterday, the prize master of which states, that in the last cruise they fell in with the wreck of the American ship Orion, Captain Sims, from America, laden with timber, and picked up the captain, who was the only survivor of her whole crew, which consisted of eleven persons; the remainder having either perished, or were washed off and drowned. For some hours after the captain was got on board the Niemen, he was so far spent as not to be able to speak, and with scarce any signs of life; but by the kind and humane care and attention he received, he afterwards recovered sufficiently to tell his name, together with the ship's. When the Unanimity left the frigate, there were still fears entertained of his recovery, owing to the great hardships he had undergone.

An inquest was held at the King's-

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head, in Cheltenham, last week, on the body of Jane Cook, of that place, who poisoned herself by swallowing arsenic, mixed in tea, on the evening of the 9th inst. So determined was this unfortunate female on self-destruction, that she first procured a quantity of laudanum, which failing in its operation, she made a second application, and effected her fatal purpose. The cause assigned for this act is supposed pregnancy, which on surgical examination proved otherwise. The jury returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.

A French officer on parole at Northampton, named Oraison, was apprehended on Monday, on suspicion of forging a 1l. cash note of the town and county bank. He acknowledged his offence, and pleaded poverty in extenuation, saying that he had only made nine, which he performed entirely with a pencil, pen, and India ink. The notes were, on presentation at the bank, known to be forged, but paid in order to lead to detection.

On Wednesday, a poor chimney-sweeper's boy lost his life in a most shocking manner, in a chimney, at a house in Orchard-street, Westminster. He went up a chimney to clean it, and got out at the top. On his return, he got into a chimney belonging to the same house, by mistake, which had a fire at the bottom, in which he stuck fast, and was suffocated before relief could be rendered him.

A dreadful accident happened a few days ago on board the Jason, a vessel of Boston, lying about four miles from the town, in a part of the Deeps, called Clay-hole. Mr Massam, the master, was on business in Boston; but before he quitted the vessel, he had carefully locked up the cabin, in which were some swivel-cartridges and a quantity of gun-powder. The mate of the vessel, to relieve the tedium of waiting for a wind, imprudently broke open the door during his master's absence, took out some powder, and went from the vessel to shoot sea-fowl, leaving on board only a boy of about fourteen years of age. The youth, thus left, amused himself by getting a handful of gunpowder, and throwing it in small quantities into a fire on board; but having, it is supposed, scattered some between the cabin and the fire-place, the flame ran along the train, and in an instant, by the tremendous explosion of all the powder kept for the guns which the Jason carried, the whole stern of the vessel was swept away, and she sunk with a full cargo of oats on board. Providentially the boy was not hurt by the explosion, and was taken from the sinking vessel by a boat which was put off from the Tre Madoc, lying near.

CHESTER.—Tuesday se'nnight, the chief magistrate (General Grosvenor) gave a most sumptuous entertainment in the Exchange, to his cousin Earl Grosvenor, several gentlemen of the county, the corporation, and his friends in the city. The Town Hall was most tastefully decorated with variegated lamps. The tables were laid out in the following manner: Two long ones down each side of the room, joined at the top in a semi-circular form, and in the intermediate area, smaller tables were laid across; in the centre was placed a fine baron of beef, ornamented with appropriate devices, encircled by the motto—"O! the Roast Beef of old England, O! the old English Roast Beef." On its right was a Christmas pie, weighing upwards of 200lb., containing four geese, four turkies, six hares, a leg of veal, a leg of pork, sausages, &c.; on its sides were the heraldic bearings of the house of Eaton, supported by those of the general, with the family motto; on the left of the baron of beef was a sallad, tastefully displayed, with the motto—

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"Prosperity to the Trade of Chester." This table was surmounted with two elegant transparencies, representing the east and the north gates of the city. About five o'clock dinner was served up, to which above 200 sat down. The following is a copy of the bill of fare :—

BILL OF FARE.—Sixteen tureens of turtle; 8 boiled turkies; 3 hams; 4 dishes of a-la-mode beef; 5 pigeon pies; 3 saddles of mutton; 13 plum-puddings; 6 dishes of muranade pork; 8 French pies; 4 roasted turkies; 8 dishes of rabbits; 3 legs of mutton; 4 geese; 2 fillets of veal; 10 dishes of chickens; 4 dishes of veal surprise; 3 beef-stake pies; 3 dishes of sweetbreads; 6 hares; 6 venison pasties; 8 dishes of ducks; 6 oyster patties; 6 dishes of mutton caserole; 6 dishes of pig; 6 lemon puddings; 8 dishes of haricoed mutton; 4 neats tongues; 3 dishes of collared veal; a round of beef.

Removes—Ten haunches of venison; 10 necks of venison.

Sweets—Thirty salvers of whips and jelly, 20 moulds of jelly, 40 moulds of blancmange, tarts, cheese-cakes, mince-pies, puffs, &c. &c.

A MESSENGER SHOT!—It has been a custom to fly pigeons as conveyances of news; and Tom Belcher, who is one of the first in the *fancy*, being unable to attend the late fight, one of his pigeons was sent out of the ring, but it fell a prey to a cockney sportsman, in passing over Wimbledon Common. A label, with Silverthorne's name, was tied to the bird's leg.

On Tuesday morning, the 15th inst. when the men employed at the lime-kiln near St Catherine's, Waterford, went to their work, they found a man and a woman lying dead on the edge of its eye. The parties were soon recognized; the young man having lived in the immediate neighbourhood of the kiln, and the unhappy woman, who, we understand, was the widow of an industrious carpenter, at no great distance from it. The wretched youth was known to have been drinking at a late hour in the neighbourhood the preceding evening, and it is thought the parties must have found their way into the yard, at low water, through the sluice at John's Hill. Incapable of reflection, they had suffered themselves to be so much attracted by the heat of the kiln, as to seek repose on its very crown, where, rendered senseless by the mephitic vapour, they were retained till death closed their mortal career. When found, one side of the man was literally roasted.

15th.—DEAL.—A more gallant action than that recorded in the following letter, has not been fought by a merchant ship against the enemy's privateers this war, or in any preceding one. The Lords of the Admiralty have, in consequence, been pleased to express to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, their Lordships' satisfaction at the gallantry exhibited on this occasion, and their intention to grant to each of the crew of the Cumberland, as a mark of their Lordships' favour, a protection from the impress for the space of three years.

"On Sunday night the ship Cumberland, Barrett master, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, under a jury foremast and bowsprit, having pitched her bowsprit and foremast away in a heavy gale of wind off the Banks of Newfoundland. From seven till eight o'clock on Sunday morning, she was attacked by four French lugger privateers, between Dover and Folkestone, the first of which hailed to know if he wanted a pilot; Capt. B. having suspicion of her, replied in the negative. Immediately after, another privateer ordered him to lay back his mainyard; and the whole of them commenced a fire of musketry, and two of them ran alongside and boarded the Cumberland; previous to which the captain had ordered all the ship's crew into the cabin, they being armed with their boarding-pikes. As soon as about

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twenty men came on board, the captain ordered the ship to be sheered off from the privateers, leaving the Frenchmen no good retreat, and on the ship being boarded, the privateers ceased firing: in the mean time the ship's company rushed forward, and cleared the deck; the greatest part of the boarders being killed, and the remainder jumped overboard. Immediately after, another came alongside, and told the captain they would give no quarter; on hearing this, the ship's company cheered them, and they were boarded and cleared in like manner. This was repeated three times afterwards, with the like success on the part of the ship's crew, and their taking three prisoners, two of whom were wounded, and one has since died of his wounds. Immediately after this, Captain Barrett discharged three of his carronades, loaded with round and cannister shot; the first was seen to carry away the mainmast of one of the privateers, and the second carried away the bowsprit of another, and it was supposed destroyed many of the men, as they were heard to cry out, and the shots were heard to strike the vessel. They then made off, and the Cumberland proceeded for the Downs."

17th—WINDSOR.—His Majesty's health is materially improved; he is gaining daily. After dinner this day, his Majesty, attended by Drs Baillie, Heberden, and Willis, walked for more than half an hour on the north side of the terrace, during the greater part of which time his Majesty was in conversation with those gentlemen. His Majesty felt much refreshed by the air; and, upon the whole, derived much benefit from the walk.—In addition to this important change, it is said his Majesty, within these three or four days, has experienced some faint glimmerings of returning sight, so that he could perceive some glasses with drink which were given into his hands.

18th.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquisition was taken yesterday on the body of Frederick Bede, who was killed in a pugilistic combat with a young man of the name of Smithers, in Newington-fields, on Monday afternoon. It appeared in evidence, that the combatants were two clerks in very respectable situations, and a quarrel arose in consequence of a dispute at cards. They retired to combat in the warmth of temper, and Bede refused to settle the dispute in any other manner. After fighting twenty-five minutes most determinedly, Smithers gave his adversary a blow under the right ear, which knocked him down, and he died in about 20 minutes. The surgeon gave it as his opinion, that death was rather occasioned by the fall than from the blow; but death having ensued in an illegal act, a verdict of Manslaughter was returned.

This being the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day, the guns of the castle of Edinburgh were fired, and the flag displayed. The guns of the Leith battery, and the ships of war in the roads, were also fired upon the occasion.—The usual birth-day assembly did not take place, on account of the indisposition of his Majesty.

On Sunday evening and Monday morning, there was a violent hurricane at Edinburgh from the west. A number of cans, slates, lamps, and trees, were blown down. The canvass roof of the show of wild beasts on the mound, was blown to pieces.

At a fox hunt, on the 8th instant, in the parish of west Kilbride, a young man fell from a place called the Three Sisters, the highest point of that elevated and precipitous ridge, called Arneil Banks, a height of about 130 feet, to the bottom, upon a bed of small stones; and, astonishing to tell, was

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taken up, not only alive, but without a broken bone, and walked a distance of about five miles the third day thereafter.

There was lately found in Tyninghame Sands, near Dunbar, the body of a large wolf. There were several wounds on its head, and a cut on its neck, and, from the appearance of the body, it had not been long dead. It was immediately skinned and stuffed, and is in good preservation. The colour is light dusky yellow, black ridge down the back, and nearly white in the belly and breast. It has a sharp snout, erect ears, strong fore-parts, and a bushy tail. The length, from the snout to the tip of the tail, is six feet. The legs are shorter than usually described. It is conjectured the creature had been aboard some of the vessels lately wrecked on the coast.

On Christmas last, an unfortunate man, at Dalnamin, Inverness-shire, who had drunk whisky to excess, in consequence of a trifling bet, was carried home a corpse to his own house, where his father lay ill. The poor man was so much affected by the circumstance, that he died the same evening. A widow and family are left the destitute victims, by this act of folly and intemperance.

The general sessions of the peace for the city of Canterbury, were held on Monday at the Guildhall, when Joseph Newson, for feloniously uttering a false and forged check, purporting to be drawn by John Browne, with intent to defraud Messrs Payler and Co. of the Canterbury Bank, of the sum of ten guineas, was found guilty; and, after a charge from the recorder, in which he pointed out to the prisoner, that, notwithstanding the recommendation to mercy by the prosecutors, to which he would give every effect, the heinousness of his offence in a commercial country could justify no hope of a pardon; the mayor, sensibly affected, passed on him the awful sentence of death. The prisoner immediately sunk down, and was taken from the bar in a state of insensibility. He was a non-commissioned officer in the royal waggon train, and an excellent character was given him by several of his officers, and by two other respectable persons with whom he had lived as a servant. The court was uncommonly crowded, and seemed to participate in the feelings of concern for his fate exhibited by the chief magistrate.

19th.—On Tuesday night, about eight or nine o'clock, as Mr Rogers, a surgeon, of Hampstead, was passing about half-way between Ivy-house and the five-mile-stone, on the Hendon-road, he was stopped by two footpads; each of them presented a horse-pistol to his breast, and demanded his pocket-book, watch, and cash. He of course surrendered to such a formidable attack: The robbers, however, proceeded to tie his hands behind him with a tarred rope, and then took a worsted ruff off his neck and blindfolded him with it; and after rifling his pockets, inhumanly pushed him into a ditch, where he lay till he heard some persons passing, to whom he called for assistance, and they got him out.

Cooper, who escaped some time ago from York Castle, and was retaken in Hull, has again vanished. The walls of the court where he was confined are 13 yards high, with iron spikes fixed in every angle.

On the 26th ult. as Mr Hutton, contractor for supplying Dartmoor prison with butcher's meat, was returning from Tavistock-market, in the evening, having dismounted to refresh his horse at a rivulet, it being dark, the animal escaped from him, and in endeavouring to recover it, Mr Hutton missed his way, and was precipitated into an old lead shaft, upwards of 68 feet deep, but there being several feet of water in the bottom, his fall was in

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some measure broken. On rising to the surface, Mr Hutton laid hold of one of the cross pieces, on which he supported himself; and he plainly heard the passengers conversing on the turnpike road; but his efforts to make known his situation proving ineffectual, he endeavoured, by means of a pair of scissars, to dig holes in the side of the pit, to facilitate his ascension, and had got within a few feet of the surface, but the earth giving way, he was again plunged into the dark abyss. He remained in this dreadful situation until the Friday following, when he was discovered by a labourer, who was passing by; ropes were immediately procured, by which he was soon released from his perilous situation, and is now perfectly recovered.

In the storm on Saturday se'nnight, the Hoylake life-boat, in attempting to succour and relieve the people on board the ship Traveller, driven on shore in the Mersey, was overwhelmed by a dreadful sea, and eight out of ten of her crew were unfortunately drowned. The bodies were all found the same day, and carried to their respective homes. The deceased were all near neighbours, and lived in a small village called the Hoose, near Hoylake, in the most brotherly kindness. They had always displayed the greatest promptitude and alacrity in assisting vessels in distress. They have left large families totally unprovided for.

21st.—LEWES.—The atrocious disposition which had manifested itself some time ago in the northern part of the parish of Mayersfield, on the borders of Ashdown forest, by threatening letters, and the burning of buildings and stacks, has burst out afresh with double violence; and on Thursday morning last, about one o clock, the parsonage adjoining Mayersfield churchyard, where the curate, the Rev. Mr Bingham, resided, was burnt down. Last year Mr Bingham's stables were destroyed in like manner, and, as supposed, because he had endeavoured to check the disorderly conduct of some of his parishioners; but, notwithstanding the active measures of Lord Sheffield, and the rewards offered, no discovery has yet taken place. Encroachments on that part of Ashdown forest, in the Duke of Dorset's manor, have been continued in an audacious manner, supported by the most outrageous threats. If Mr Bingham had not been awake, in consequence of indisposition, he, and his wife and nine children, would undoubtedly have been smothered, or burnt in their beds. He having heard a noise, got up, went down stairs, and saw a man going from the house: he attempted to open a door, which he found obstructed by part of the furniture raised against it; he then went round to an outward door, which he had bolted within just before he went to bed, and found it broken open, and some furze faggots burning, which had been brought into the room, and the furniture placed round them. The fire was so rapid, the house being chiefly of wood, and the smoke so instantaneously great, that it was with difficulty any lives were preserved; two of the children were obliged to be thrown out of the window, and two were nearly suffocated before they were extricated; but no wearing apparel, furniture, or other property could be saved. The extreme distress of Mr Bingham's family is, for the present, in some degree relieved by the kind reception of it into different houses in the neighbourhood. Lord Sheffield soon visited the spot; and there can be no doubt, that the same public spirit and activity which have been manifested on like occasions by that noble lord, will be exerted on the present.

A small island of the Danube, called Engel, near Pichment, has exhibited the phenomenon of a floating island. In the memory of the oldest persons it

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had remained stationary until May last, when the rapidity and pressure of the stream are supposed to have detached its bottom; its inclination is uniformly to the right bank of the river, but its motion is not perceptible. Since May it has made a progress of about eight miles; and, what is not the least singular, has, from the eager and unabated curiosity of the Germans, made the fortunes of three persons, who obtained a temporary proprietorship of it.

22d.—Edinburgh.—On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock a most brutal outrage was committed in a dancing-school, kept in the Roman Eagle Lodge of this city. A party of fellows, upwards of twenty in number, armed with bludgeons, made a forcible entrance, and, without provocation, knocked down and beat the scholars indiscriminately. Some of the young men, who had courage to offer resistance, were seriously cut and bruised.

A serjeant of the 24th light dragoons was tried on Tuesday, at the Norwich Quarter Sessions, for having received a small sum from a recruit who had enlisted, to discharge him, without acquainting his officer. The serjeant was convicted, and sentenced to receive 300 lashes, and be degraded to the ranks.

Paris.—The Bulletin of the Allier contains the following letter, addressed, on the 14th inst., by the sub-prefect of Gannat to the prefect of the department of the Allier.

"M. Prefect,—I know not how to give you the narration of a frightful crime, committed on the 15th ult. in the commune of Biozat. My pen seems to recoil at tracing details so horrible. A young woman, 23 years of age, has just murdered her father, her mother, her brother, and two sisters!

"On the 19th December, Amable Albert, of the commune of Biozat, a respectable man, poor and with a large family, was obliged, by the bad state of his affairs, to sell a small part of his property. His daughter, Madelaine Albert, of a violent character, of suspected morals, and unfortunately accustomed to abuse her father and mother, reproached her father in language the most violent on account of this sale, and ended by imperiously demanding a part of the sum which he had received. The father refused, mentioning to her, at the same time, the state of his affairs; she insisted, and abused him outrageously. The father, vexed and affronted at the insolence of his daughter, gave her several blows on the shoulders, and ordered her to go to bed. She obeyed and went to bed. A quarter of an hour after, she seized an axe, and advanced without noise towards the fire-side, where her father, mother, and three brothers and sisters were warming themselves. She aimed a blow with the axe at her father's head, laid open his skull, and, in spite of the cries of her family, she repeated her blows. He was killed by the first stroke; any one of the wounds would have been sufficient to deprive this unfortunate man of life. They were so deep, that the monster must have been possessed of extraordinary strength to produce them. She then threw herself on her mother, without being softened by her prayers and sighs, struck her five times with the hatchet, and laid her at her feet. Her two young sisters, one eleven, the other three years old, met with no greater mercy. She struck the eldest both on the head and neck, but did not kill her, because the poor creature crept under the bed. These numerous crimes did not satiate the tigress. She seized her youngest sister, who held her mother's body, took her in her arms, and threw her, alive as she was, into a well.

"Of all this family, a brother, 13 years old, survived by a kind of miracle. He was so fortunate as to creep behind a trunk, to open the door, and to make his escape, calling for assistance. Madelaine Albert added to so much atrocity the refinement of hypocrisy. She called to her brother, requested him to return, and promised to do him no harm. In a voice, the most mild and calm, she endeavoured to prevail on the boy to return to the house; but he was too much terrified, he ran away, and took shelter in the house of a man of the

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name of Richard. In consequence of his story, several of the inhabitants went to assist the family. They found Madelaine Albert walking with great agitation in the house, with a large knife in her hand, with which she threatened to kill any one that should approach her. The darkness of the night, and the terror inspired by so dreadful a sight, paralyzed the courage of these men; they durst not advance and seize her. In their presence, Madelaine Albert took from her mother's pocket the key of a cupboard, opened it, took out the money that was in it, and went out of the house, without any of the spectators having the courage to seize her or follow her. It is supposed that she is gone towards Riom or Clermont; the gens-d'armerie are in pursuit of her. I have the honour to be, &c.

"SARTICES."

23d.—The Regency Bill finally passed the House of Commons this day, was carried up to the House of Lords, and read a first time.

THE GRETNA-GREEN PARSON.—Thursday se'nnight died, at Gretna-green, aged 79, Joseph Paisley, the Gretna-green parson. He was born at Kirkandrew-upon-Esk, in Cumberland, and early in life was bound an apprentice to a tobacconist; which avocation requiring sobriety and attention, ill accorded with the lax disposition of Paisley. He soon left this trade, to follow the employment of a fisherman, and he was allowed by his contemporaries, from his uncommon strength and agility, to be the most expert man in the use of the *litter*, for the destruction of salmon, and he endured every kind of fatigue better than any other man. His conversation never turned upon religious subjects; his delight was in talking of juvenile feats of activity, and about brandy, and the immense quantities he could have drank of that stimulant without feeling the smallest effects from intoxication. He was accustomed to relate, in the presence of concurring witnesses, that he frequently swallowed a pint of unadulterated brandy at one draught. He dwelt with complacency on a celebrated achievement, of which he shared the glory of a great brother drinker: they consumed, without any assistance whatever, no less than ten gallons of brandy in three days. This man could never have gained celebrity, had it not been for the culpable facility with which marriages are celebrated in Scotland; for a more unpolished and rough being in his manners never existed.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.—Yesterday the sessions for the trial of offences committed on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, commenced before Sir William Scott, Lord Chief Baron Sir A. Macdonald, and Sir Simon Le Blanc.

Giuseppi Maini was indicted for the wilful murder of Luigi Ferrari, on the 16th of July, 1810.

Several witnesses were examined, the purport of whose evidence was as follows:—The prisoner, the deceased, and several other persons, Italians by birth, being taken prisoners of war in the French service, left Gibraltar on the 15th of July last, on board the transport the Kingston packet, for England. On the 16th of July, in the afternoon, the ship being then at sea, the prisoner and some of his comrades were making soup on deck, in which occupation they were disturbed by the ship's cook, who threw some water on the fire and put it out, forbidding them at the same time from having fire at that late hour. This occasioned considerable discontent amongst the prisoners, and drew from Maini, in particular, strong expressions of displeasure. The deceased, who previous to this was below deck, came up, and reproached the prisoner with being a very quarrelsome, riotous fellow, and that there was no pleasing him; upon which an altercation ensued between them, aggravating words produced blows, and a furious conflict took place, in which the prisoner bit

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the side of the deceased with his teeth, and the latter seized the other with the same weapons by the cheek, which he held for some time, until he produced blood. The prisoner before he was released said to the deceased, that if he would but let go his cheek, they should be brothers, and he would beat him, the deceased, no more; their mutual friends interfered and separated them, and they all went below, the quarrel between them being apparently settled. As soon, however, as they got below, the prisoner went to his bed, and seized a clasped knife which had been lying thereon the whole morning, opened it behind his back, and in two, three, four, or five minutes, as the witnesses severally described the transaction, advanced two or three paces towards the deceased, and stabbed him on the right breast immediately under the nipple. The deceased groaned aloud, staggered about ten feet, and fell lifeless into the arms of his companions.

The prisoner put in a written defence in English, and denied any malicious intentions towards the deceased, alleging, that having been eating his dinner when the scuffle commenced, he had his knife in one hand; and that when he was thrown down by the deceased, the latter fell upon his knife, and thus the accident was produced. He called a witness, who had been a fellow soldier and a countryman of his in the French service, to prove that he was of a quiet, peaceable temper, and that the deceased was quite of a contrary disposition.

The jury retired for about half an hour, and found the prisoner *guilty of manslaughter* only; and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of one shilling to the king, and to be imprisoned 12 calender months in Newgate.

24th.—The Duke of Queensberry's will only received the seal this day.

The will is dated the 16th of January, 1809. His grace devised all his freehold and copyhold estates to Lord and Lady Yarmouth for their lives, and the life of the survivor of them, and after their death to Frances, daughter of the said Lady Yarmouth, then of the age of eleven years, or thereabouts, and the children of the said Lady Yarmouth, born or to be born, and their heirs for ever; and he appointed Sir James Montgomery, Bart., Edward Bullock Douglas, Esq., and William Murray, Esq., executors. He directed all legacies to be paid within three months after his decease, and all annuities to be paid half-yearly; and he directed his executors, out of his personal estate, to invest in their names as much stock as would be sufficient for the payment of the annuities. The will is witnessed by Mr Marrofield, the duke's solicitor, and two of his clerks.

The probate stamp, the highest on the scale, is 6000l. This is independent of the legacy tax of ten per cent., which will attach upon the whole, both of the legacies and the annuities; and the amount of which may be estimated by the following statement of his codicils, which were thirty-five in number.

BEQUESTS BY THE CODICILS.

	Annuity.	*Legacy.*
	£	£
Burrel, ...	£200	
Brown, Rt., ...	5	
Bissot, ...		100
Craufurd, Col. Robt., . .		10,000
Corri, Mrs, ...	200	
Connor, Miss, ...		2,000
Craufurd, Lt. Gen. Chas., .	500	
Douglas, Col., ...		10,000
Douglas, Capt., ...		10,000
Dicke, Andrew, ...		5,000
Dickson, Col. Wm., . . .	200	
Dincon, Chas. (U B.) . .	100	
Douglas, Edw. Bullock, .		100,000
Ditto, ...		50,000
Ditto, ditto, books, pictures, &c. Picadilly and Richmond.		
Dubois, ...	300	
Douglas, Major, ...		10,000
Darton, Madame, . . .		1,000
Elliot, Mrs, ...		5,000

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	Annuity.	Legacy.
Elizee, Pere,	£	£5,000
Fincastle, Lady Susan,		10,000
Fitzpatrick, Gen.,	500	1,000
Goodison, Rd.,		1,000
Gummar, Mich.,	300	
Gordon, Lord Wm.,		2,000
Gordon, Lady Wm.,		10,000
Hamilton, Lady Ann,		10,000
Hamilton, Roy, F.,		10,000
Haydon, George,	15*l.* 12*s.*	
Herrenswand,	200	
Hamilton, Lady,	500	1,000
Jackson, Mark, porter,	200	
James, Haughton,	500	
Ketteridge, John,	200	
Lock Hospital,		5,000
Montgomery, Sir Jas.,		10,000
Montgomery, Lady Eliz.,		10,000
Murray, Wm.,		5,000
Martinville, Madame,		5,000
Negrini, Angelo,	100	
Picton, Major-Gen.,		5,000
Roselli,	100	
Radford, John,	200	
With his horses and carriages, &c. at London and Richmond.		
Rettig, Fred.,		200
Robertson, Cath.,	20	
Ranault, Countess D.,		5,000
Sims, Christopher, a footman,	100	
Ditto,	50	
Sam, a footman,		200
Somerset, Duchess,		10,000
Shellis, Janet,	4	
Sal Pietro, M.,	100	
Sidmouth, Lord.,		5,000
Sharp, Col. Matthew,		10,000
St George's Hospital,		5,000
Thomas, Col.,	1000	10,000
Woodford, Captain,		5,000
Wraxall, Mr,		1,000
Wraxall, Mrs,		1,000
Walker, Martha,	5*l.* 5*s.*	
Veitch, Mr,		10,000
Yarmouth, Earl,		50,000
Yarmouth, Lady,		50,000
Ditto,		50,000
and houses in Piccadilly and Richmond, and stables in Brick-street, to her Ladyship's separate use.		
Lady Yarmouth's daughter,		50,000
Lord Yarmouth's youngest son,		50,000

The residue of personal estate to Lady Yarmouth's daughter and Lord Yarmouth's youngest son, at twenty-one, with benefit of survivorship; if both die under twenty-one, then Lady Yarmouth and her youngest son.

Weekly allowances to poor persons in London, Richmond, and New-Market, amounting to 300*l.* a-year, to be continued, with wages to old Joe, the gardener.

DUBLIN.—On Sunday night last, a party of armed ruffians entered the house of Daniel Hurley, of Kilmore, and forcibly carried away Eleanor Hurley, his daughter. By his examination it appears, that Michael Ryan, commonly called Sclug, a notorious robber, and Timothy and Cornelius Ryan, his brothers, were principally concerned, and the only persons he knew. Lieutenant Neville Wayland, of the Ballintemple infantry, having heard of it soon after, took three yeomen with him to the cross-roads near Lacken, in hopes that they might meet the party on their return. In about half an hour, hearing the noise of the horses coming at a great rate, he divided his little party two at each side of the road, and desired they should on no account fire until they were fired at. On their coming up, (consisting of five horses and about six or seven men), he advanced and desired them, in the king's name, to stop and surrender themselves, which they instantly answered with three shots at the yeomen: one of the foremost presented a bright blunderbuss at Lieutenant Wayland, so near that the flash threw light on his face, but fortunately burned priming only, or his head would have been blown to atoms. Several shots were fired on both sides, but the yeomen's with more effect, for one of the ruffians dropped off his horse; the others made their escape, the lieutenant and his party being on foot, and it being about one o'clock in the morning. This wretch, though mortally wounded, got on his knee, and swore he would have a yeoman's life, but was unable

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to present his blunderbuss, his arm being broken. He would not tell his name, and desired he might be thrown into a ditch, and the dirt thrown over him, and nothing said about it. He died soon after, and the body was conveyed to Dundrum. He proved to be Edmund Ryan, of Donohill, flax-dresser, a deserter from Sir Thomas Fitzgerald's regiment, and one of the most determined wicked fellows in the country.

Vast crowds came to view the body on Monday, which was permitted, in hopes it might have a proper effect on the people. Lord Hawarden, who was at Mr William Cooper's, at Cashel, being sent to early that day, came out, and took a party of the Ballintemple cavalry, with Mr William Cooper, a magistrate, and scoured the country, as far as Cappagh, after the runaways, until a late hour that night, and also the next day, but without success. The friends of the deceased having applied to his lordship for the body, he said he would give it up if the girl was sent home by Wednesday; which not being done, his lordship brought out a guard of the Fermanagh from Cashel, and had the body conveyed to Cashel, and buried near the jail.

25th.—A horrid murder was committed in the night of Tuesday se'nnight, near Causheen, county of Clare, on James O'Brien: the deceased, in company with his son, returning towards home, was fired at by some unknown assassin, who lay in concealment for him, near his own dwelling, when the unfortunate man received the contents of a loaded musket, and instantly fell; but the murderers not being satisfied that he was dispatched, and having heard him utter some sentences, they immediately approached him (the son having departed for assistance), and with savage brutality, before they retired, nearly severed the head from the body.

26th.—On Thursday, a party of the Wexford militia, consisting of a corporal and four men, on their return after escorting a deserter from Clonmel to Fermoy, were attacked in their way to Cloghean by a multitude of country people, some of whom were provided with fire-arms, and the remainder furnished with cudgels, stones, &c. They instantly demanded the arms from the military, and proceeded to enforce their order with all their force, when the soldiery were at length obliged, in self-defence, to fire on their assailants, of whom three were mortally wounded.

Early on Monday morning, the honourable Mr Verson's game-keeper, accompanied by two assistants, surprised a gang of poachers in one of the woods of Stainbro' Park, Yorkshire, shooting pheasants. The villains immediately fired upon them, and wounded the three—the game-keeper in his hand, the landlord of the inn at Slainbro' dangerously in the back, and the third man in the arm (so that it has been found necessary to amputate it), and then escaped.

A most daring attempt was made by a party of country people at Clonderalaw Bay, to take possession of the American ship Romulus, on the night of the 8th instant. They assembled at about ten in the evening, to the amount of between two and three hundered, and commenced a firing of musketry, which they kept up at intervals for three hours; when, finding a steady resistance from the crew and guard of yeomanry, which had been put on the vessel on her first going ashore, they retired. The shot they fired appeared to be cut from square bars of lead about half an inch in diameter. One of these miscreants dropped, and was carried away by his companions.

27th.—EDINBURGH.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—On Monday came on the trial of James M'Arra, iron-

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slitter, late in the employment of Messrs Caddel and Company, Cramond, accused of the murder of Alexander M'Arra, his own brother, on the 10th day of November last.

Richard Rennie, clerk to Messrs Caddell and Company, deposed that, on the evening of the 10th of November last, while passing the slit-mill at Cramond, he heard a noise, as of quarrelling; and, on going into the work, he found the prisoner challenging Thomas M'Arra, his brother, for allowing one of the furnaces to go wrong. Thomas having gone out, returned again with the deceased, Alexander M'Arra, when the prisoner asked Alexander whose fault it was that the furnace had gone wrong?—To this Alexander replied, that it was no other person's fault but his, meaning the prisoner. On this the deceased immediately sat down on a bench, while the prisoner continued bawling out in a great passion, against both his brothers, respecting the furnace. The deceased then said to the prisoner, that, if he were not his brother, he would turn him out of the place; and, some time after, in consequence of the noise and bawling continuing, the deceased rose up to turn the prisoner out at the door, as witness supposed; but he was prevented from doing this by Caleb Aitkenson, one of the workmen, who was present. The deceased, however, got up a second time, and on going towards his brother, who was still making a great noise, he struck him with his open hand, his other being in his breast, which knocked off the prisoner's hat, and caused his teeth to bleed a little. The deceased then sat down again, when Aitkenson put on his hat, and observed that it was a shame for two brothers to quarrel in that manner. Witness thought, in consequence, that there would have been no more of the matter, but in this he was disappointed; for, after the prisoner had walked up and down the place about two minutes, with his hand in his vest pockets, he approached the deceased, and said—"Sandy, you have struck me; now, G—d d—n it, you'll account for it." On saying this, he went and brought a large pair of furnace tongs which were lying in the place, with which he drove at the deceased, who was still sitting on the bench, and hit him in the belly. On this the deceased attempted to get up, but he was driven back by a second push; on which Aitkenson rushed forward, and while attempting to prevent farther mischief, the prisoner drew in the tongs to shorten his hold, and struck the deceased with them on the face. The tongs being taken from the prisoner, he attempted to strike his brother with his fist, but this was prevented; and the deceased having got very weak, he fell to the ground, tearing, in his fall, the breast of the prisoner's coat, which he had laid hold of towards the end of the struggle. After lying on the ground about 15 minutes, the deceased was carried to his father's house, where he died on the fourth day thereafter. Being interrogated by Mr Jeffrey, for the prisoner, witness stated, that the prisoner and the deceased were both in liquor at the time of the accident; that they were both a little quarrelsome, but the deceased was more so than the prisoner.

Caleb Aitkenson, referred to by the preceding witness, corroborated his testimony: he also stated, that after observing it was a shame for brothers to be quarrelling in the manner they did, the prisoner told the deceased that he was a rascal and a villain, and almost immediately thereafter, in about the space of a minute, ran for the furnace tongs, with which the mortal blow was inflicted. Being examined on the part of the prisoner, witness stated, that the blow given to the prisoner by the deceased seemed to be a

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hard blow, but it did not knock him down. The prisoner at first had been blamed for the fault in the furnace; but after the death of his brother, it had been taken down, and it turned out that he was not to blame.

James Ritchie corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness.

Two surgeons concurred in stating, that the deceased's death was occasioned by the blow which he had received on the head.

After the prisoner's declaration was read, several witnesses were examined on his behalf, who all concurred in stating, that the deceased was of a quarrelsome disposition: that he had frequently struck the prisoner, without any blows being returned; and that they considered the prisoner to be a peaceable and quiet member of society.

Lord Justice Clerk, in summing up the evidence, said, that he could not pretend to know what might be the verdict of the jury; but this he considered himself bound to say, that if they brought in a verdict of total acquittal, as had been called for by the counsel for the prisoner, it would be a sorrowful acquittal for the people of this country. The case before them was either a case of murder, or of culpable homicide of the highest degree. It was only by a minute examination of all the circumstances attending it, that the nature of the crime could be properly ascertained, and it was to these alone the jury were called to look. [Here his lordship entered into a strict analysis of the evidence.] It was his duty, continued his lordship, to tell the jury, that by the law of this country the present was a case of murder. The provocation pleaded was not such as to justify the weapon that had been made use of. Had the prisoner struck with his fist, or had the deceased, in the scuffle, fallen back upon the furnace tongs, and in either way met the deadly blow, it would then have been a case of culpable homicide only; but, considering the nature of the provocation; that the impulse which actuated the prisoner was not instantaneous; that he had time to cool and think before he seized the fatal weapon—the conduct that followed could only be attributed to revenge, to a foul intention to commit murder. As to the plea of self-defence, concluded his lordship, there was not the least ground for it, as it had been distinctly proved that, before the prisoner seized the tongs, the quarrel with him and his brother had ceased, and therefore, he had no occasion to fear any bodily harm—the only plea which could be urged with success in a case of this nature.

The jury returned a verdict of *culpable homicide.*

This day the Lord Chancellor and Mr Perceval had an interview with the King at Windsor. His Majesty, upon their entrance, delivered himself to the following effect: "I am glad to see you, my Lord Chancellor, and I am happy in saying, that I can see your features almost as well as ever I did. I cannot see Mr Perceval so distinctly; but I observe his back is to the window." Upon approaching the window, Mr Perceval turned, and a full light falling on his face, his Majesty is said to have added, "Aye, now I see Mr Perceval's features distinctly."

28th.—On Monday last, an inquest was held at Benwell colliery, near Newcastle, on the body of James Heron, pitman, who was killed in a quarrel by John Walton, on Saturday se'nnight.—The deceased and Walton had assembled along with other pitmen to be bound, and in the course of the afternoon they had been disputing about their work. Going home towards the evening, and still quarrelling, when they came to the door of

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Walton's house, they had a scuffle, which lasted till they got into the house, and then Heron getting clear of Walton, snatched up the poker, and struck both him and his wife. Walton, enraged, asked his wife for his bayonet; but it not being in the way, she imprudently gave him a large knife, with which, in his passion, he stabbed Heron. The jury, after an investigation, which lasted from half past nine in the morning till half past seven at night, (10 hours) returned a verdict of *wilful murder* against John Walton, who is committed for trial.

On Friday forenoon, while a poor labouring man was assisting in taking down one of the old tenements in the Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, part of the building gave way, by which he was so much bruised, that, although medical assistance was instantly procured, he died in twenty minutes after he was carried to the Royal Infirmary. He has left a widow, who is now pregnant, and eight children, the eldest of whom is about twenty-two years of age, and is insane, and the family are in the most abject poverty. A subscription for their relief is set on foot.

BOW-STREET.—On Friday evening a young female of very interesting appearance, and from the elegance of her manners, and style of dress, apparently of high rank and fashion, underwent a final examination on a charge of shoplifting. The circumstances of her detection were as follows:

On Tuesday afternoon, soon after 4 o'clock, when it was dusk, she went to the shop of Mr Geare, silk-mercer, in Hollywell-street, in the Strand, and purchased silk to the amount of sixteen shillings, in payment of which she tendered a one-pound Bank of England note. As the shopman was turning round to get change, he observed something move on the counter, which excited his suspicion; and giving her the change, he charged her with having taken something, but she denied it. So convinced, however, was he of the fact, that he insisted on her being searched, and for that purpose went to call the housekeeper. As he was going into the back room, he observed the young lady stoop down. He then got her up stairs into the dining-room, where the housekeeper searched her, and reported to the shopman, that she could not find any thing upon her, except the silk she had purchased. He, however, persisted that she must have something which she had stolen upon her. The housekeeper proceeded, in consequence, to search her under her clothes, and found a roll of silk. On this discovery she burst into tears, fell on her knees, and entreated for mercy. A messenger was dispatched to Bow-street for an officer. Humphreys arrived in a short time, and proceeded to search her again, and found in her bosom a 2l. and a 1l. bank note; but nothing of a suspicious nature. She entreated forgiveness in the most pathetic and distressing language, assuring them it was her first offence, and that she was of a respectable family; the prosecutor, however, told her she was in the custody of an officer, and she must go before a magistrate. A most affecting scene then took place: she fainted, and fell on the floor. Humphreys could not move her till he threatened to carry her out. He conveyed her to the office in a coach. On her examination, she said her name was Willes, and that she lived in a court in Holborn. Humphreys enquired there for her, but was informed no such person lived there.

At her examination, on Friday, Mr Nares reprobated her conduct, in giving a false name and residence: when she acknowledged the charges in a flood of tears, and said she had done so to avoid the exposure of her family and herself. There being nothing, however, to bring the charge home but

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her own confession, she was discharged.

PRICE OF FLOUR.—On Friday a great number of country bakers, resident within the bills of mortality, were summoned before the Lord Mayor, some for neglecting to make their weekly returns at the Cocket Office, and others for making false returns when they came to shew their mealman's bills of parcels for the flour they had bought. Many of them had returned five shillings a sack more than they had paid, or meant to pay. His lordship explained to them, that the act of parliament empowered him to inflict a fine of 20l. upon every baker who was found guilty of making false returns. Some pleaded poverty, and ignorance of the act of parliament; and others, that they had sent their weekly returns without knowing what they were to pay. Several of them were fined 10 s. and the expences.

It deserves to be generally known, that by two acts of parliament, of 1808 and 1810, every baker and seller of bread, in town or country, is required to have scales fixed in his shop, and proper weights of the assize weight of the different loaves in general use, (viz. quartern and half-quartern, in London and within ten miles; and half-peck, quartern, half-quartern, eighteenpenny, one shilling, sixpenny, and threepenny, beyond ten miles from London;) and any person buying a loaf may require to see it weighed in his presence, and if found deficient, have another loaf, or the deficiency made up with other bread. And in case the baker, or bread seller, does not comply with these particulars, he forfeits 10 s. or less, as a magistrate may think fit. The proper weight of the different sized loaves may be known by the assize papers put up publicly in bakers' shops in general.

29th.—COURT OF REQUESTS.—*Brown v. Smidtz.—Chemical Process.*—The plaintiff, in this case, a vender of milk, sought to recover from the defendant, a professor of chemistry, 1l. 16s., the amount of a milk score. The defendant offered to pay one half of the sum demanded into court, but refused to pay any more on the following grounds:—

He said, that having remarked the fluid purchased of the plaintiff, for some time past, had assumed more of the *sky-blue* than of the *milk-white* in its hue, and that it was much *thinner* than that nutritious aliment called milk ought in its nature to be, he felt a little curious to solve this unusual appearance, and, in order to do so, he determined to *analyse* a small quantity of it, by way of experiment; he accordingly took a pint of it, smoking from the plaintiff's pail, and retired with it to his laboratory, where, by the result of a nice chemical process, he ascertained to the greatest accuracy, that *five-eighths* of the fluid he had received as milk was *simple water*, one eighth *chalk*, and two eighths *pure milk*. He thought, therefore, in offering to pay the plaintiff half his demand, he satisfied all the justice of the case.

The commissioner enquired of the defendant, 1st, If he could prove that the plaintiff himself had diluted the milk to that extent, or that he was aware such a quantity of water had been put into it? And 2dly, Whether the plaintiff's milk was worse in quality than the milk usually sold in this metropolis at the same price?

The defendant said, he was not prepared to prove either of these points.

The plaintiff offered to swear he had only diluted the milk with *one-third* water, which, he said, he was authorised to do by a certain act of parliament, and, on his conscience, he believed his milk was *richer* than that sold by *nine* out of *ten* of his fellow milk-sellers.

Under these circumstances, the court

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ordered the defendant to pay the full amount of the plaintiff's demand, together with full costs of suit.

The Royal Navy Asylum, at Greenwich, under the patronage of government, is now nearly finished, and has a very elegant appearance when viewed from Greenwich Hospital. It is at present calculated to contain 1000 children, but it is proposed to extend the establishment to 2000.

30th.—A fatal pugilistic contest took place on Wednesday se'nnight, at Rollestone, near Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford. On the preceding evening, Charles Beale, a farmer, from Stretton, and Stringer Tonks, a basket-maker, of Repton, having quarrelled, agreed to meet the next day at Rollestone, to decide their dispute. The constable of the parish was present as stake-holder. The combatants fought with a determination and courage seldom witnessed, until the 31st round, when Tonks struck Beale a dreadful blow under the ear, and death terminated the fight.

31st.—QUALIFICATION OF THE REGENT.—On Saturday it was communicated at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and to those who have the management of the Chapel Royal, that it was the intention of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to receive the sacrament yesterday at the Chapel Royal, St James's, agreeably to the directions of the bill, to qualify him to take upon himself the office of Regent. It was signified that it was his Royal Highness's wish to be received in as private a manner as possible; however, it was thought some preparation was necessary, and a number of workmen were employed to affix a crimson velvet canopy at the left side of the altar, which was always prepared when their Majesties were in the habit of attending at that chapel to receive the sacrament.

About twelve o'clock, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lords Moira, Dundas, and Keith, arrived in the Palace-yard of St James's in his carriage. The guard of the day was drawn out, with the colours flying, and the drums and fifes playing. The Prince was received with the same honours as his Majesty would have been. His Royal Highness proceeded up the grand staircase, and entered the royal closet. He took his seat in the front of the right side, when the service of the day commenced, which was read by the Rev. Mr Pridden, as was the litany by the Rev. Mr Hayes. On the Bishop of London (the dean of the chapel,) and the Rev. Mr Holmes (the sub-dean) entering the altar to read the communion service, they turned to the royal closet, and made obeisance to the Prince, in the same manner that they would have done if the King had been there. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Madley, from the 4th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and 12th verse:—"Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

After which the anthem of "God is our hope and strength," was sung. At the conclusion of the anthem, the organist struck up a solemn voluntary on the organ; and at a quarter past two o'clock his Royal Highness descended from the royal closet, followed by the above three noble lords up the aisle of the chapel; his Royal Highness took his seat under the canopy, and the three lords took their seats on the opposite side of the altar. The dean, after taking the sacrament himself, administered it to his Royal Highness, to the three noble lords, and Mr Madley, who had preached. At the conclusion of the service, the dean bowed to his Royal Highness, who then left the altar; and when he got into the aisle, he turned and bowed to

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the dean and sub-dean, as did the noble lords. On his Royal Highness's leaving the chapel to get into his carriage, he was received with the same military honours as when he entered; and the yard was nearly filled with spectators, who greeted his Royal Highness with acclamations, and cheered him with huzzas as he left it.

On Monday morning, as the captain of a Dutch vessel, which had been wrecked on her passage from Ostend, was enquiring his way in Westminster for the Alien office, he unfortunately enquired of some sharpers, who informed him he was too early to obtain a passport, the office not being open; and prevailed on him to go with them into a public house in Charles-street, where they were joined, as usual, by another of their gang; and contrived by play, and borrowing money, to defraud him of 35l.

On Tuesday, four women and two men, concerned in the robbery of Mr Read, the jeweller, in Jermyn-street, underwent an examination before Mr Colquhoun, at Queen-square office, when it appeared in evidence, that a search warrant had been obtained against a house kept by a man near St Ann's Church, which had the appearance of a pastry-cook's shop, where it was suspected some of Mr Read's jewellery-goods had been sold. On searching, about a hundred pairs of stays were found, also quantities of jean and calico; but none of the articles stolen from Mr Read's shop. There was very little appearance of the regular trade of a pastry-cook being carried on, but there were strong suspicions of its being used as a receptacle for stolen property. The master of the house stated the stays and other goods to be the property of a bankrupt; with which statement the officers executing the warrant were satisfied, and did not take the man into custody. In a short time after they left the house, they ascertained that the stays and other property had been stolen from a shop in Cranbourn-alley, which had been broken open a short time since; they in consequence returned to the house, when they found the occupier had absconded: they, however, seized the stays, &c., and they have since been identified as the same stolen from the shop in Cranbourn-alley. A relative of the pretended pastry-cook has since applied to the stay-maker, offering him a sum of money not to appear against his relative, for which he has been held to bail.

On Friday last, a servant girl of Lieut. Col. Kent's, at the army depot, Isle of Wight, poisoned herself by taking arsenic. It appeared in evidence she was five months with child, and it is thought she only meant to destroy the child. She told the surgeon who attended her she took it on purpose to destroy herself. The jury, after a few minutes consideration, returned a verdict of *felo-de-se*, and she was buried in the high-road near the barracks.

A family, consisting of an elderly woman, two smart young females, and a servant, who lately occupied a house at Richmond-place, Brighton, has suddenly disappeared, leaving all their bills with between twenty and thirty tradespeople (some of which are to a considerable amount) undischarged. They went by the name of Hill.

The following ludicrous circumstance occurred on Tuesday week at Bristol:—A couple of Jews being apprehended in the act of stealing several articles from the stable of the White Hart Inn, were hauled into the yard by two stout fellows, whither the whole fraternity of the currycomb were immediately summoned. The long beards of these disciples were then stuck together with pitch (their hands being previously tied behind them;) and while thus face to face, a profusion of snuff, mixed with hellebore, was admi-

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nistered, which caused them to sneeze in such a manner, that by the frequent and violent bobbing of noses one against the other, a copious stream of blood issued from either nostril, while the enraged culprits were kicking and capering about in all directions.

Agricultural Report.——The very severe weather of last month has, in some degree, injured the turnips and the brassica species; but, although short in its duration, it has rendered the most important advantages to agriculture, by destroying the larvæ in the nidus of the slug and insect tribes, that commit great depredations upon the tender plants in the spring. The flag of the young wheats has, in exposed situations, changed its colour from a livid green to russet brown; but the plant has received no injury, not even the latest sown. The young clovers and grasses have changed colour from the same cause, but without their roots being in the least injured. The severe frost has had the best effect on tenacious soils, by giving them a mechanical arrangement (highly conducive to the fructification of the ensuing spring crops,) by enlarging the interstices to permit the water to percolate freely, and facilitate the progress of the spreading roots. The return of mild weather is also very acceptable, on account of the scarcity of cattle food, as it will not only prevent an increasing consumption, but will bring forward the early spring crops for soiling, which have become such valuable resources in modern agriculture.

Fashions.——*Carriage Dress.*——Gown of black Italian gauze worn over white, with long sleeves made high in the neck, with antique ruff *a-la Queen Elizabeth*, ornamented round the bottom with a grey flossed silk triming. A mantle of French grey satin, with collar fastened on the right shoulder with black broach, and trimmed entirely round with a rich stamped velvet, lined with the same colour. A bonnet to correspond, with stamped velvet flower in front. Shoes of black or grey kid; gloves of the same.—*Evening Dress.*—An amber-colour crape dress, with long sleeves, and frock waist, tied with white ribband; slashed Spanish front, let in with satin of the same colour, ornamented with white beads; on the back of the dress is worn a drapery of amber-colour satin hanging over the shoulders in front, or tied in a bow behind, which either way forms a pretty finish to the dress. It is made just to touch the ground behind, and is bordered with a rich satin of the same colour, edged with beads. This truly elegant dress is worn over a white satin slip. The cap is composed of amber-plaited ribband and lace, edged with Vandyke lace, tied in a bow on the left side, with amber flower in front. Necklace and ear-rings of pearl. Amber satin shoes; white kid gloves; tippet of Swansdown.—*Walking Dress.*—A round high morning robe of cambric, with deep full trimmed collar. A Swedish coat of lead-coloured cloth, or black velvet, trimmed entirely round with Swansdown or blue fur. A Spanish *pelerine* of the same, fastened in front of the throat with a mother-of-pearl broach; clasps to correspond for the bottom of the waist. A traveller's hat of black or grey velvet, or cloth, turned up on the left side with a shell ornament. Half-boots of grey cloth, laced and bound with black velvet.

FEBRUARY.

1st.—We are sorry to state a most daring robbery was committed a few nights since by some villains, who formed a raft, and crossed the moat which surrounds Leeds Castle, the seat of

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General Martin; procuring the boat, they rowed round, and getting in at the window of the kitchen, proceeded to the butler's pantry, taking a quantity of plate; and would have carried off more had they not been disturbed.

2d.——The question of privilege, which caused the exclusion of strangers on Thursday in the House of Lords, related to Lady Lecale, the widow of Lord Lecale, an Irish baron, and brother of the late Duke of Leinster. Her ladyship resides in the west end of the town, and was lately arrested for a certain sum of money. Mr Flashman, of Ely-place, had been employed as attorney on the part of the plaintiff, and one Isaacs, a bailiff, carried the process into execution. Upon this statement being communicated to the House of Lords, they considered it a breach of the privileges of the peerage, and the attorney and bailiff were ordered to be taken into custody, and were brought to the bar of their Lordships' House. We understand their Lordships' judgment to have been, that the attorney and bailiff be discharged upon payment of their fees. The lady is related to one of the first families in Ireland; the sum for which she was arrested was 48l.

On Friday se'nnight, Mr Hobson, of Skendleby, went in his gig to Louth, to pay a pretty considerable sum of money. His business detained him rather late, so that it was quite dark when he set out on his return home. When he had got out about four miles, at a part of the road called Manners-lane, he perceived a man standing just outside of the rut. It should be observed, that hereabout the road passes through a kind of swamp for 40 or 50 yards, which, particularly at this season of the year, prevents carriages from quitting the track on the rampart. The circumstance, therefore, of a man standing as we have described, created a suspicion in the mind of Mr Hobson, who, in order to avoid danger, gave the whip to his horse, and made him start into a canter. As soon as he reached the man, the fellow made a snatch at the bridle of the horse, and called to Mr H. to stop; but the swiftness of the animal occasioned the man to miss his hold. Thus disappointed, he exclaimed "D—n him, I have missed him;" and at the same instant aimed a blow at Mr Hobson, with a cudgel which he had in his hand; but, luckily, hit him rather smartly on the shoulder only. Mr H. escaped further injury, and thought himself, by continuing to canter away, free from danger; when, at the other end of the swamp, he perceived another fellow standing in the middle of the road, who, as soon as he thought Mr Hobson within a sure reach, discharged at him the contents of a pistol, which providentially missed him.

Court of King's Bench.——*The King* v. *P. Finnerty.*——The judgement of the court being moved against the defendant, who stood convicted of a libel upon Lord Castlereagh, Mr Finnerty appeared, and the libel being read, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle, Mr Clifford, for the defendant, stated he had some affidavits to put in. Finnerty, however, interrupted Mr Clifford, and wished to ask whether, if he were assisted by counsel in the former parts of the case, he was precluded from addressing them himself? The court said, he either appeared by counsel, or he did not. If he appeared by counsel, he could not be heard himself. Finnerty replied, that he then wished to be considered as not appearing by counsel. He put in a long affidavit, which was partly read, when the further reading was interrupted by the court. The affidavit itself was of a most violent sort; it included in it copies of affidavits of a number of persons made in Ireland, and arraign-

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ed the whole conduct of government, during the time that Lord Castlereagh was in administration in Ireland. The court at length said, that this was an aggravation of the libel. They could not go into an investigation of the general conduct of government at any particular period; they must confine themselves to the transaction stated on the record.

Mr Finnerty stated, that he had accused Lord Castlereagh of misconduct and oppression in his official situation, and therefore it was open to him to go into an investigation of his public conduct.

Mr Garrow said, he unwillingly interfered; but it appeared to him, that the course which the defendant was pursuing might be attended with the most mischievous consequences. He was justifying a libel in the gross, by an accumulation of libels, in the shape of an affidavit. The moment this affidavit was upon the files, the defendant, or any body else, might publish it, as part of the proceedings in the cause, and the prosecutor could have no remedy.

Mr Finnerty disclaimed any such intention, and said he was unjustly accused in the supposition.

Lord Ellenborough said, the court could not suffer its files to be polluted by the admission of such an affidavit. He advised the defendant to withdraw it, and the court would forget that such a one had ever been presented; at least, he thought the defendant had better resort to some professional advice, and not present an affidavit which must do him harm, but rather one that should be beneficial to him.

After some observations from Mr Finnerty and the counsel on the other side, Mr Finnerty agreed to withdraw his affidavit, and he was committed, and ordered to be brought up again on Thursday next.

4th.—A few days ago, a labourer at Cara, near Dursley, having a sharp clasp-knife in his hand, whilst in the act of preventing one of his children from taking hold of it, incautiously threw it from him, when it penetrated the temple of an infant lying in its mother's lap, and caused its death in a few hours.

A few evenings since, as Mrs Sheridan was coming to town in her carriage from Barnes to her house in Queen-street, Mayfair, a portmanteau, containing lace, silk, and valuable articles, to a considerable amount, was cut from behind the carriage, with which the robbers made their escape.

The French papers mention the death of Nicholai, the celebrated Prussian author. He edited the *Bibliotheque Universelle*, from 1764 to 1792. From the multiplicity of his works, and the influence which his opinions once had among the German literati, he was nick-named the *God of Paper* and the *Idol of Philosophers*.

Oxford is about to experience some very considerable improvements. A great number of indifferent houses, belonging to Christ's and Brazen-Nose Colleges, are, on the early expiration of the present leases, to be pulled down, and the streets in their neighbourhood are to be widened, &c. It is also proposed to open a grand avenue to Christ's College, by throwing down the nest of dirty houses which at present obscure its front.

5th.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*The King* v. *Peter Finnerty*.—This defendant was brought up on the motion of the Attorney-General. He this day addressed the bench, and said, that, in compliance with the advice of the Lord Chief Justice, he had amended his affidavit, and expunged from it, according to the best of his judgment, all the parts to which objection had been taken on the last day he appeared before their lordships.—He then put in his affidavit, but it was found to be still so objectionable, and containing so much irrelevant matter, that it was ordered to be entirely reject-

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ed, the court giving as its decisive opinion, that the defendant could not be suffered to go into a justification of a confessed crime, but that he must confine himself merely to pleading for mitigation of punishment.

It was then asked, if he had any affidavits, which were free from the same objections? The defendant put in several other affidavits, but they were all rejected, as tending to the same object, and all equally inadmissible.

After several ineffectual attempts to prevail on the bench to receive his affidavits, the defendant addressed the court in a speech, so replete with matter infinitely more strong than the libel which was the subject of the prosecution, that it would not be prudent nor just to give it publicity, unsupported by any evidence that could be received in a court of justice. The court had frequent occasion, during his harangue, to repress the warmth of his expressions, and confine him to matter more relevant to the subject in question.

The Attorney-General and Mr Garrow severally addressed the court in support of judgment, urging the conduct of the defendant on this day as an additional reason why a very severe measure of punishment should be dealt out to him; as well to repress similar conduct on his part, as to shew to the people of England that their laws were not mere dead letters, and that justice was to be found in the Courts of Westminster.

The court than proceeded to consider of the sentence, and after a very short consultation, Mr Justice Grose delivered a suitable comment on the enormity and malignity of his offence, and sentenced the defendant to be confined for eighteen calendar months in his Majesty gaol in the city of Lincoln, and at the expiration of that period to give security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 500l. and two sureties of 250l. each; and to remain in custody until the same shall be given. In the mean time to be committed to the custody of the marshal of the Marshalsea.

Mr Peter Finnerty, on leaving the bar, said,—"*I thank your lordships.*"

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A few months since, a great part of Ashdown forest, in Sussex, was inclosed by a set of men called foresters, and also by the Rev. Robert Bingham, the curate of the parish of Mayersfield; which being deemed to be the right of the Duchess of Dorset, the same were thrown down by order of her grace, Lord Whitworth, and Lord Sheffield, the acting magistrate for that county. This act irritated all those that had made inclosures, and some of them were heard to make use of threatening language, which caused some little alarm among those concerned in destroying the inclosure; but no particular notice was taken, or any act done, except swearing in a number of respectable inhabitants as special constables, to be ready in case of an emergency.

On Sunday the 16th of December, a letter was found on the road near Mayersfield by the sons of Mr Richard Jenner, a respectable farmer, directed to their father. The boys took it home; but their father being absent, they gave it to their mother, who, on opening it, discovered that it was headed in large letters, "Fire! Murder! and Revenge!" and the contents threatened destruction to the parson, churchwardens, farmers' houses, barns, and stacks. The boys told their mother, that after Mr Bingham performed the morning service at Mayersfield church, he got on horseback to ride to a neighbouring parish to do duty there in the afternoon. He passed them, and when he was at a short distance from them, they saw a paper drop from his pocket, which they were positive was the letter they picked up.

The letter so much alarmed Mrs Jenner, that she sent off one of her

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sons after her husband, who was in London. The circumstance caused considerable alarm in that part of the country. Lords Whitworth and Sheffield published an advertisement, offering a reward of 200l. for the discovery of the writer of the letter. A number of men were employed to watch Mr Jenner's premises, and to patrole in different parts.

On the 16th of January last, Mr Bingham's house was discovered to be on fire, and although timely assistance was given, great part of the premises were destroyed. It was ascertained that the fire broke out in the school-room, where there were several faggots laid. (See report, in page 16.) Mr Bingham reported that he had no doubt it was one of the foresters who had set fire to his premises. The account he gave of the fire and his conduct, was, that his family went to bed about ten o'clock.—he was the last up. About half past ten o'clock he heard the noise of footsteps: he looked out of his window, but could not see or hear any person.

About half past eleven o'clock he was alarmed again: he looked out of the window the second time, but did not see any person; but a little before one, he heard a noise at the school-room door; and he states, that he saw a man walking from the house, but could not tell whether he had on a blue coat or a smock frock. This account being so very extraordinary and unsatisfactory, Lord Sheffield sent to the Public-office, Bow-street, for an active and intelligent officer, and Mr Read sent Adkins. Upon the officer's arrival, after making enquiries, he strongly suspected Mr Bingham had set his own house on fire, and in consequence placed several men to watch. One of them he stationed in the steeple of the church, when they discovered him to bring a great quantity of books from his stable, and bury them in his garden. From a variety of other suspicious circumstances, a warrant was granted against Mr Bingham, and one to search his premises, when Adkins found in the roof of the privy a variety of valuable papers concealed, together with other suspicious circumstances of his having set his premises on fire for the purpose of defrauding the Union Fire Office, and he was in consequence taken into custody, and on Friday underwent a final examination at Lewes, before Lords Chichester and Sheffield, and was fully committed for trial.

6th.—A Dublin paper, of Wednesday last, contains the following paragraph:—Assassinating committees are again in activity. In the course of last week, several gentlemen received anonymous letters, threatening death, and desiring them to prepare for their fate. One gentleman seems to have disregarded the caution—he was waylaid on Sunday night in Gardiner street, attacked by a posse, knocked down, and when on the ground, a carbine, loaded with several balls, was fired at him. Two balls passed through his hat without injury to his person; a third wounded him, but not mortally, in the head.

Hotel Robber.—A man was taken into custody on Saturday, on the charge of having robbed divers hotels. Several charges were made against the prisoner, and it appeared that he was in the habit of entering the hotels with all the *sang-froid* imaginable, and with a candle in his hand he took his walk through sets of rooms, and at opportunities conveyed away such light moveables as he could get at. Amongst his booty was a writing-desk, which contained a quantity of guineas, and which he could not get at; but while he was employed cutting the article to pieces, Foy interrupted him in a tap-room, and took possession of the property. The prisoner was remanded for another examination this day.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., a fox

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was unkennelled at Ystradgunlais, in the county of Brecon, which was pursued by a number of men on foot to the extremity of the parish of Llough-or, in Glamorganshire, where Reynard became quite exhausted, and was killed, after a chace, which, in a direct line, was not less than 30 miles; but, in the winding direction which the fox took, is supposed to be nearly 50 miles. The pursuers were all in at the death, but could not muster a hat or shoe amongst them, so eagerly had they followed their game, and the dogs were completely knocked up. The hardy fellows, after taking some refreshment, set out on their return home.

7th.—Dublin.—The special commission, for the trial of the persons accused of being concerned in the recent outrages, was opened at Clonmel, on Monday, by the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, (who delivered an impressive charge on the occasion to the grand jury), and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Several persons were arraigned under Lord Ellenborough's act; but, on the application of their counsel, the court allowed their trials to stand over, the prisoners not having had sufficient notice of the nature of the offence with which they were charged. Andrew Kerwick and Lowrence Dwyer were tried on an indictment charging them with having been concerned in stopping the Cork mail-coach, and taking from the guard two blunderbusses and two pistols. The evidence for the prosecution, and that for the defence, exhibited a striking example of contradictory swearing. The prisoners were acquitted. On the following day, the 5th, two unfortunate men were capitally convicted.

A few days ago, a notorious offender, and most formidable ruffian, was taken by Mr Sheriff Bernard, accompanied by some of the peace officers of Cork, and a party of military. This daring villain, whose name is Laffan, had been for a long time a sort of *Rugantino* in Cork, exciting terror wherever he made his appearance. It was necessary to manage a man of this description with very great circumspection and stratagem, as his vigilance eluded every effort that had been made to arrest him. He was at length, however, so well watched, as to have his haunt discovered, which was so judiciously surrounded as to leave no possibility of his escape. Before he knew any thing of the sheriff's arrangement for detecting him, the room in which he worked (at brogue-making) was entered by Mr Collis, one of the peace officers, whose zeal and exertions in this, as in many other instances, deserves every commendation. The ruffian immediately took a posture of resistance, and threw his working seat at Mr Collis, without however, fortunately, doing him any mischief; he made another blow with a loaded stick, which had more effect: it fell upon Mr Collis's hand, which it injured severely. Finding, however, that Mr Collis was not to be deterred from seizing upon him, and that a reinforcement was following him into the room, he bolted through a window, and got over a wall. Here he was beset by the sheriff's party, which he resisted with extraordinary ferocity until he received several wounds. He was, however, finally seized upon and lodged in gaol. There are different indictments against this ruffian for capital offences; and he is also a deserter from the 95th rifle corps, and from other regiments.

A few mornings ago, as the carts belonging to the Lanark Mills Company were proceeding from Glasgow, the principal carrier stopped for a little to settle with the tollman at the Gallow-gate; and on coming up with the carts, he discovered that a box

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containing a thousand pounds in notes, had been abstracted from one of them. Suspicion having naturally lighted on the carter, he was apprehended, and confessed that he took off the box, and tossed it over a hedge, where his father and two other accomplices were in waiting. The whole of them are now in custody, and almost all the money was found on the person of the father.

Hotel Robber.—The man who was taken into custody on the charge of having robbed divers hotels, was re-examined yesterday. The prisoner's name is John Lawler. He was taken into custody at Wake's Hotel, in Brook-street, where he was seen to go into a sitting room, and return with some great-coats and boots, on Sunday last, when he was challenged in the hall by the waiter. Another charge was made against the prisoner from Morris's Hotel, Oxford-street, where he obtained access to a lady's bed-room, and stole articles of jewellery, &c., part of which was found in his possession. The office was crowded with proprietors of most of the hotels in the metropolis; but the prisoner was recognized by three prosecutors only, and on their several charges he was committed for trial.

A few days ago, as a dragoon was on his return from duty to his quarters, a small public house, called Barndean Hut, in the Forest, near Petersfield, in Hampshire, his attention was arrested by the cries of some person in distress, which induced him to ride up to the spot from whence they proceeded, where his humanity was shocked on beholding a woman tied to a tree, with the tears, which her situation and suffering had produced, actually frozen to her cheeks, and, horrid to relate, quite naked, having been stripped and robbed of every article of dress by two villains, who afterwards left her in that deplorable condition. The dragoon instantly cut the cords that bound her hands and feet to the tree, and having in some measure restored her to the use of her limbs by rubbing them, wrapped her up in his cloak, placed her on his horse, and proceeded on to his quarters, where he soon after arrived; and as he was conducting the shivering object of his care into the house, she looked through a window that commanded a view of the kitchen, suddenly shrunk back, and in a faint voice exclaimed, "There are the two men that robbed me of my all, and used me so cruelly!" The soldier, in consequence, entered the kitchen, and secured the men, who were the next day taken before a magistrate, and, after the necessary examination, fully committed to Winchester jail, for trial at the next assizes.

8th.—During the late embarkations of the dragoon horses, at the Dock-yard, Plymouth, two of them were found so completely ungovernable as to frustrate all endeavours to sling them, and they were, in consequence, sent back to their barracks; but on Thursday last, a singular occurrence happened during the embarkation of the 11th dragoons. A fine spirited horse had baffled all the efforts of the dragoons, &c. to sling him, and became so ungovernable as to render it dangerous to approach him; however, a sailor, with characteristic indifference to danger, dragged the animal to the jetty head, and proceeded to put the slings under his belly, but he soon received a severe kick on his forehead, which laid it open, and the horse got loose and dashed off; when, to the astonishment of the by-standers, he wheeled round, and returned to the sailor, who lay at his full length near the jetty, or pier, and, with his right fore-foot, pushed him off the jetty into the sea beneath. The sailor, though nearly stunned, swam on shore, mounted the jetty, seized the animal, and, wet

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and bleeding as he was, finally succeeded in slinging and sending him on board.

9th.—Consistory Court of London, Doctors' Commons.—*Cox* v. *Gooday*.—This case was a criminal proceeding, at the instance of Miss Cox, against the Reverend W. Gooday, officiating minister of Terling, in Essex, for a disturbance in the church. It will be recollected, that the particular circumstances attending it were fully detailed in our report of the hearing on admission of the criminal articles. (See Vol. 3. Part 2. p. 254.)

Mr Gooday having this day personally admitted the facts charged in the articles, the counsel for Miss Cox, after a few observations, moved for the judgment of the court, as expressed in the statute upon which the suit was founded.

The learned judge (Sir W. Scott) then, in a very impressive manner, addressing himself to the reverend gentleman, delivered his judgment. He observed, that the offence charged against him (and which he had just admitted) was that of having wantonly interrupted the performance of religious service in his own church, by addressing Miss Cox, in the midst of the service, in the language of uncalled-for reproof, mixed with a considerable degree of intemperate warmth; he reminded him, that it was the duty of the church-wardens, and not of the minister, to repress any indecorum that manifested itself in the church, and that his thoughts ought to be otherwise occupied: they should accompany those of his congregation in the contemplation of divine objects, and the observance of religious duties, and should rise superior to every thing militating against those important considerations. He was willing, however, to impute the offence of the reverend gentleman to an excess of zeal, unrestrained by the suggestions of prudence; and should be sorry, therefore, to visit him with a greater punishment than was commensurate with it: but the statute was imperative upon him, and left him but little discretion to exercise. In complying, therefore, with its injunctions, he felt it his duty to suspend him (Mr Gooday) from his ministry for the space of one fortnight; and, after a suitable admonition, the learned judge concluded with observing, that, as the reverend gentleman had attended personally to receive the sentence of the court, he should not think it necessary to direct its being published in the church.

Mr Gooday then bowed and retired, evidently much affected.

Amsterdam.—The female, named Madelaine Albert, has been apprehended. The following is the extract of a letter on this subject, transmitted on the 22d of January, by the sub-prefect of Gannat, to the prefect of the department of the Allier.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that the female, named Madelaine Albert, was apprehended yesterday, the 21st of this month, in the commune of Saien Ignat, three leagues from Rione: she was to-day conveyed to the prison of Gannat. The multitudes which assembled from all parts to see this monster were prodigious; I cannot describe to you the fury of the populace. If the gens-d'armerie had not protected this parricide, I believe she would have been torn to pieces. It was with the utmost difficulty she was saved from the sticks and stones with which she was assailed."

Glocester Election.—Six military cars, each calculated to carry forty persons, and drawn occasionally by six or eight horses, are employed by the friends of Sir William Guise, in conveying voters to and from the poll at Glocester.

In the grand contest for the county of Glocester, in the year 1776, the number who voted, during a poll of

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eleven days, was 5793; more than two-thirds of this number have already polled in the present struggle; but it is difficult to ascertain in what proportion the freeholds have increased since the former period.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed Admiral Otway to distribute 500l. amongst those who so meritoriously exerted themselves in preserving the crews of the Nymphe and Pallas frigates, lately wrecked on the coast near Dunbar.

11th.—COURT OF KING'S BENCH. —*The King* v. *Roche*.—The defendant was brought up for judgment for the libel in The Day newspaper, reflecting on the conduct of the military employed to preserve the peace in Piccadilly, at the time of the service of the Speaker's warrant on Sir Francis Burdett. He was sentenced to be imprisoned 12 months in the Marshalsea, and to give security for his good behaviour for three years from that time, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each.

The King v. *Churchyard and others*. —Mr Garrow moved for leave to file a criminal information against 14 persons out of a much greater number, for what he had no hesitation in calling the most outrageous conduct the court ever remembered. It depended upon their lordships' decision, whether a numerous and respectable body of dissenters in Suffolk should ever assemble again for the purpose of divine worship. A dissenting minister, regularly authorized by the law for the purpose of preaching, had hired two rooms of a cottage in Wickham Market, in the county of Suffolk, of a man of the name of Turner, and announced his intention of preaching there on Sunday, the 2d of September last. Upon the Saturday preceding, the crier was employed by certain persons, who were averse to the minister's coming among them, to warn the parish to take care of their houses and persons, for a bad set of people was coming among them. There was an idea in the county of Suffolk, which the learned counsel hoped would be corrected by the bench, that as long as dissenting places of worship were insulted and disturbed without their walls, they might be insulted and disturbed with impunity, and that the penalties of the act were confined to disturbances within the walls of the meeting-houses. Upon the minister's arrival at the meeting-house in question, on the 2d of September, he found it besieged by upwards of 1000 persons, some in disguises, affecting attitudes of adoration, others beating drums and a large gong, and blowing trumpets, and all making an uproar; the obvious purpose of which was the prevention of every thing that might be said in the meeting-house from being heard. These outrages were afterwards repeated on the 16th of September, and on various subsequent Sundays, the crowd of rioters amounting in number to sometimes 2 or 3000. On one occasion, was brought before the door of the meeting-house a waggon, in which was placed a man dressed out in a full suit of black, a wig, and a cocked hat, who distributed bread to the mob, certainly for no other purpose than to disturb the dissenting congregation; for the orator gave out, separately, the names of the persons who were to receive this bread, upon which there was a general shout; and the whole concluded with a scramble for the loaves which remained. Upon some occasions, the minister was met by a concourse of these persons, and was jostled by one of those against whom the motion was made, and who was on horseback. Fireworks and stones were also thrown into the meeting-house, and at the horse and chaise in which the minister departed. At one time, a procession was formed by

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the mob, who carried a gallows in their front. At another time, rotten eggs were thrown into the meeting; and two of the rioters, who were professed masks, stationed themselves among the congregation, saying, "that they came there to hear the word of God, and, by G—d, they would hear it." One of them then asked the preacher, "Can a man live by bread alone?" To which the minister, thinking it apposite, replied in the conclusion of that text. At length, the rioters proceeded so far as to bring night-soil into the meeting-house, with which they smeared the walls of the place, and at last broke all its windows. One man kept open house during the time of this riot, and gave wine to all those who opposed the *Pograms*, as the dissenters were nick-named. It was openly stated, too, at the vestry of the parish, that there was a gentleman ready with 100l. to support the *Anti-pograms*. The owner of the cottage where the dissenters assembled was forcibly turned out of his house, and his wife was threatened, that he and his brother, who had interfered in the business, should be pressed and sent to sea, if they did not turn the *Pograms* out of their house. Of this house the rioters had gotten possession, and were tearing it to pieces in the night, when the brother of its owner endeavoured to prevent them; upon which one of the rioters called out of the window, "A d——d *Pogram;* seize him!" and fired a gun. It was also threatened, that if the congregation should attempt to meet again, an engine would be prepared to play upon them—not water, but such a mixture as would compel them to relinquish their meeting. The affidavit, which stated all these circumstances, concluded with saying, that there was no other place in the parish for the congregation to meet in; and that if they were to attempt to build one, what they should erect in the day would be inevitably pulled down in the night. Against every one of the persons who were the subject of Mr Garrow's motion, the affidavit swore *overt acts* of this conspiracy to prevent the congregation from exercising their religion. The first was a farmer, of the name of James Churchyard, of whom it was sworn, that he entered the meeting-house on the 14th of November, when he talked loud, and afterwards joined Mr Thompson, the officiating minister, home, telling him, if he were to come for seven years to preach there, that would be the way in which he would be served. Mr Garrow had omitted to mention that these rioters wore cockades of their order, and, in short, presented an happy edition of an O. P. riot at a dissenting meeting-house. The next person against whom the learned counsel moved was Benjamin Garrard, the distributor of the bread, and the person who rode at the head of the cavalcade, who threw stones and fireworks. The third was William Hewitt, a collar-maker, who wore a cockade, and was the mask who has been before described to have mocked the attitude of adoration. It was he that procured the drum and drummer. The next was Philip Dykes, not one of the most vulgar of the rioters, but a man more criminal than perhaps they; for he was in a superior station in life to them, and supported and encouraged them. He was described yeoman, and was the churchwarden of the parish. On the 2d of December, which was the last day of preaching at the meeting-house, the minister went with Barber, the tenant of the house, to the church-warden, in order to endeavour to repossess themselves of the house; when the churchwarden told them there should be no preaching there, and that murder would be committed if it were ever attempted again. (As this happened after the destruction of the house, the

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court did not see why Mr Dykes might not have given the minister this advice without identifying himself with the rioters, and his name was, therefore, struck out of the list of defendants.) The next was William Moore, a farmer in the neighbourhood, who encouraged the mob by cries of "Burn them;" and was the person who threatened Turner and his brother with the press-gang. The next was John Culpeck, a shoemaker, living next door to the meeting-house, who wore a cockade, who was the performer upon the gong, and the person who cried from the window of the meeting-house, "A d——d *Pogram*," &c. The next two were James Sheldrake and William Gurling, who entered the meeting-house, and being afterwards taken by the constables in the act of rioting, effected their escape with the assistance of William Benton and Charles Bunn, who were the next two moved against: but as a bill of indictment had been found against these first two for the disturbance, though not for the conspiracy, their names were likewise, at the recommendation of the court, struck out. Benton was a wheelwright, who disguised himself as a butcher; he struck at the meeting-house door, and offered to fight the constables. Bunn (yeoman) followed one of the ministers on the road, and assaulted him, shouting, "No *Pogram*." Edmund Hewitt, who was the next, assisted in the rescue and disturbance. The next two were Tuffield and Clow, who came into the meeting-house with the insignia of the riot, bearing with them a basket of stinking sprats, (they had before smeared the place with human ordure), which they threw over the congregation. The last was William Cooke (yeoman), who struck the constable, and assisted in Sheldrake and Gurling's rescue, by knocking him down.

The court granted a rule to shew cause against the following six persons, who had assisted in the disturbance, and against whom no proceedings were depending, viz. Churchyard, Benton, Garrard, William Hewitt, Culpeck, Tuffield, and Clow.

Mr Garrow made it understood to the court, that there had been attempts to proceed in the ordinary course of justice, by indictment, against all these persons, but the grand jury had thrown out the bills.

The Birmingham coach was robbed a few days ago of a trunk, containing jewellery, &c. to the amount of 2400l.

A few days ago, a person went to the different clerks of several of the most eminent barristers, and gave them a case for an opinion; at the same time tendering a check, and receiving change. This trick was practised on more than twelve, before the checks were found out to be forgeries.

One of the Martello Towers on the coast of Essex, near St Osyth, has given way. Its first inclination was several feet one way: in order to restore it to its situation, the ground was excavated on the other side, and it has now gone back with an inclination in nearly the same proportion the other way. What is very singular, though the fabric must have sustained a great degree of percussion, no crack or fissure appears in the brickwork.

The crew of the Otter sloop of war, which arrived at Plymouth from the Cape of Good Hope, suffered the greatest privations on the passage, owing to a want of fuel to cook their provisions. They consumed two of their boats, and all the spare timber they had; and when that was expended, they were compelled to eat their beef and pork raw.

A daring outrage was committed at Arundel, on Sunday evening, by a party of the 68th regiment, more than thirty in number, and headed by some officers, who, armed with bludgeons, attacked and knocked down many of

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the inhabitants. On the volunteers beating to arms, the party retreated to the barracks. Two of the officers and a corporal, who were identified next day as principals in the disturbance, have been committed to Horsham jail, and another (a captain) was held to bail.

A poor man, at Norwich, who had been collecting a sum of money in notes, deposited it in a drawer; but going a few days ago to pay it away, he found that the greater part of the notes had been destroyed by mice, and not more than two of them out of a number were in a recoverable state.

On an appeal against the assessment of a surveyor of taxes in Warwickshire, who charged a spaniel as a sporting dog, though he was used only for the purpose of a house-dog, the chairman gave the following interpretation of the act:—He stated, that the intention of the legislature most evidently was to impose a higher rate of duty on sporting than on common dogs; that the distinction contemplated in the act, referred not so much to the precise breed of dogs, as to the uses for which they are employed; that any dog whatever, if used for the purpose of sporting, must be charged at the higher rate of duty; and that all dogs employed *bonâ fide* merely for the purpose of a house or a yard-dog, without at all regarding the particular species, are liable only to the lower rate of duty.

Monday, at Ewerby, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, an inquest was held on the bodies of two fine children, twins, named Francis and Richard Richardson, sons of a cottager in that parish, who were drowned in a pit near their father's dwelling. The poor little boys were remarkable for the extremely affectionate attachment they bore to each other, and were never happy when separated. One of them, it is supposed, adventured upon some rotten ice in the pit in which they were found, a few days ago, and the anxiety of the other to save him from danger proved fatal to both.

The report of the Infirmary for diseases of the eye, at Exeter, announces the cure, in the last two years, of 1195 persons; 86 of whom had cataracts, and 33 were born blind.

The boiler of the steam-engine at Providence Mill, Shipley, near Bradford, burst, on Monday se'nnight, at the moment when the work-people were about to renew their labours after dinner. The explosion was tremendous; the boiler was carried eight or nine yards from its seat against the mill, to which it did considerable injury. Five young persons who were near the spot were so dreadfully wounded, that four of them died the same evening, and the fifth on Wednesday.

15th.—On Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, as a young man, the son of a butcher in Wandsworth, was passing on the Wandsworth-road, he was stopped by five footpads. One of them presented a small pistol to him; they then dragged him into a field, and knocked him into a ditch, from which they afterwards pulled him out. They then proceeded to rifle his pockets, and robbed him of his coat. They next pinioned his arms back with his neckcloth; and because he looked at them, he received some violent blows on each side of his face. After they had fastened his arms, one of them put the muzzle of a horse-pistol to his nose, and told him to smell the contents, which he should have in him if he looked after or pursued them. He remained in the position in which they left him for about three quarters of an hour, and then ventured into the road, and walked to the Britannia public-house, where he related what had happened, and got his arms released. The robbers were all dressed like grooms.

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A short time since, two of the old swans, and four of those of the last year, whose feathers were about turning white, were stolen from the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park. The bodies were found tied to tries, without the skins and feathers, which have been traced to a Jew who resides in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street, through his sending them to a feather-dresser to be dressed. The Jew has been taken into custody, and has undergone several examinations at the Public-office, Bow-street. The skins and feathers have been identified by a man employed in the Park. Yesterday the Jew underwent a final examination, and was ordered to find bail for having stolen property in his possession.

16th.—PLYMOUTH.—LOSS OF THE AMETHYST.—Last night it blew a very heavy gale of wind from the W. S. W., in which his Majesty's frigate Amethyst, of 36 guns, commanded by Captain Walton, drove from her anchorage in the Sound, and about one o'clock ran on a reef of rocks near Mount Batten Bay, near the place where the Pallas frigate was also wrecked some years since; the night was extremely dark, and in consequence lights were hung out from all parts of the ship, and guns were fired from her as signals of distress. Soon after striking, it was deemed expedient to cut away her masts, which prevented her from falling over; but shortly after, from the damage sustained in her bottom, she was found to be filling fast, and in consequence some of her crew took to the boats, and were making for the shore, but were soon overwhelmed by a heavy sea then running into the bay, and it is feared the greater part of them must have perished, as six boats were discovered wrecks on the shore at day-light. A boat from one of the men of war in the Sound was proceeding to the relief of the crew, but, melancholy to relate, was overset on nearing the ship, and all hands perished, consisting of an officer (supposed to be a midshipman) and 16 men; two other boats, from outward-bound transports lying in Cat-water, were also proceeding to the relief of the distressed, and it is feared were upset, and their crews perished, as they have not since been heard of: the Amethyst was riding at single anchor, ready to start for the squadron off Brest. Three of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers have been washed ashore. The guns that were fired from her, as signals of distress, unfortunately were shotted, which prevented the timely assistance that would otherwise have been rendered.

A Dover letter relates the following atrocious deed: A gentleman passenger who was washed on shore near Dunkirk out of the Elizabeth Indiaman, lashed to a piece of the wreck, was conveyed to a little hovel by a Frenchman who had found him along shore, to whom he gave 50 guineas, having saved 500. The Frenchman promised to come at night and take him to a place of safety; at night, he went with two others, each having a shovel, when they beat his brains out with their shovels, plundered the body, then dug a hole and buried it in the sand; three or four days after which, the principal being troubled in his conscience, went and confessed what he had done to a magistrate, when his two accomplices were taken up, and the dead body dug up greatly mangled. The three men have been committed to Dunkirk jail, to take their trial for murder.

25th.—Extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty's ship Franchise, to a friend at Plymouth:—

"At three on Wednesday morning, in the act of wearing, we unfortunate-

ly run down the transport brig John and Jane, William Wishart, master, with 219 of the 11th regiment on board, 14 of her crew, 15 women, and six children, making in the whole 254 souls; out of which are saved, Ensign Duff, and 22 of the troops, Mr Wishart, master, his mate, and six of the crew; making in the whole 31 saved, and 223 drowned."

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board the Franchise, contains a more particular account of the loss of the passengers and crew of the transport unfortunately run down by that vessel:—

"Franchise, in Farrich Roads, Falmouth, Feb. 21.

"At three o'clock this morning, the weather being uncommonly dark, squally, and raining, in the act of wearing this ship ran on board a transport brig, and from the velocity with which we were going at the time, the shock was so great, that we very nearly cut her in two, and she sunk under our bows in less than five minutes.

"On striking her, we immediately proceeded to throw all aback, to prevent our going completely over her; she, however, went down almost immediately, but many of the unfortunate crew clung to the masts and spars, which fortunately were entangled in the rigging of our bowsprit.

"In this situation, every exertion was made to save the wretched sufferers. Ropes-ends were thrown out to them, to which they fastened themselves, and by this means a few were saved. I offered to be lowered into one of the boats, to go to their assistance, so indeed did some of the other officers; but Captain Allen thought the boats would certainly be lost, and would not let them therefore be lowered. The darkness of the night, the howling of the wind, the cries of the poor fellows in the water, together with the view of several dead bodies lying on the wreck of the spars, presented a scene of indescribable horror. Out of 252 souls, 224 perished. I subjoin the number of each class drowned:

197 soldiers of the 2d battalion of the 11th regiment, including two captains, two lieutenants, and 3 ensigns, 15 women, six children, and six seamen—making a total, drowned	224
One ensign, 3 serjeants, 18 privates, and 6 seamen, saved	28
	252

"The officers drowned were—Captains M'Rae and Gregsby; Lieutenants Ross and Fuller; Ensigns Glendening, Handcock, and M'Masters.

"Persons saved from the John and Jane transport, which was run down by the Franchise frigate, on the 21st inst., on her passage to Lisbon:

"Ensign Duff; Serjeants Brown, Hunt, O'Neale; Corporal Thompson; Privates, Delancy, Valentine, Harr, Mahoney, A. M'Lean. B. Burgess, E. Keefe, C. Murphy, J. Parr, T. Reilly, H. Bateman, J. Stott, T. Mooney, J. Young, and one unknown, all of the 11th foot; T. Wishart, master; W. Ledger, mate; E. Veng, John Samuel, G. Smith, J. Yellowson, R. Avering, M. Joseph, seamen."

28th.—Police.—Yesterday, Davenport Sedley, and Gustavus Kieruft, were committed to Newgate by the magistrates of Union Hall, Southwark, upon a charge, founded on the oath of James Karmer, of feloniously stealing and carrying away five bills of Exchange, for 500l. each, together with several other bills, the property of the Marquis of Headfort. The circumstances of this curious case are as follows:—

The Marquis of Headfort being desirous of raising a sum of money on securities, and invited by the specious professions of an advertising money-lender, made application, and was in consequence introduced to Kieruft, who passed as a Swedish nobleman,

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and who was aptly dressed for the part he was to act. The marquis was assured by the other person, who was the medium of introduction, that the count was a man of large property; and that although he could not immediately furnish the money to the extent required, yet that his *paper* was perfectly negociable to any amount, and that the noble marquis might be accommodated by exchanging the count's *negociable* paper for his lordship's. The marquis, it appears, was not much in the habit of negociations in *this* way; he, however, gave his own bills, payable at different dates, to the extent of 13,000l. in exchange for such negociable bills as the count found it convenient to give his lordship. The bills of Lord Headfort were immediately transferred to other hands, through the medium of the two other partners, who are still at large. Lord Headfort found out too late that he had been duped.

The first of his lordship's bills that became due was for 200l., which his lordship, by the advice of his friends, refused to pay. How to oblige him to pay was the point to be contrived, and a deep and notable stratagem was hit on. A letter was sent to his lordship, signed with the name of a person, who conjured and threatened his lordship, for the sake of his own character, and for the honour of his name, his children, and his family, to pay the bill, as otherwise it must inevitably be put into a course of suit against him; that in this case the writer having been unfortunately implicated in a charge of a *horrible nature* with an old man belonging to the bank, who was executed in the Old Bailey two years since, his name would appear on the back of the bill, which, coupled with his lordship's, would go forth to the public, and blast his lordship's character for ever; and to avoid this disagreeable circumstance there was no alternative but paying the bill. The noble marquis, alarmed at this insinuation, paid the bill; but on communicating the circumstances to his friends, he was advised to have the writer apprehended, and prosecuted criminally. The person whose name was signed to the letter was, in consequence, apprehended; but denied all knowledge of the transaction.

Under these circumstances it was deemed adviseable to have Sedley and Kieruft, and their two partners, apprehended, as well on suspicion of being concerned in the stratagem, as for the fraud in the other way; and the officers, on apprehending Sedley, found in his pocket a copy of the aforesaid letter.—The parties were committed for trial.

Yesterday morning, W. Trueman, for robbing a woman in Smithfield; J. Cope, for passing counterfeit money; and J. Fruin, for horse-stealing, were executed in front of Newgate, pursuant to their sentence. J. Whitmore, who was to have been also executed for a rape, has received a respite for a week. Before the culprits were brought out, several police-officers took their stations on the scaffold close to the chain. They were all well armed. This precaution was employed in consequence of information that an attempt would be made to rescue Trueman, who belonged to a numerous and desperate gang of fellows.

An officer, who was quartered in the vicinity of Vienna, returning home one night, desired a child whom he met with a lanthorn, to light him. The latter obeyed; but never ceased singing all the way "What is white, is not black!" The officer, on reaching his quarters, asked the child what he meant by that ridiculous song? The child replied with great simplicity, that it was a signal agreed on between him and some men, when he lighted any one dressed in uniform. The officer gave

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notice to the patrole, and desired the child to return with him, singing "Black is not white." Upon passing a wood which skirted the road, six robbers rushed out, and, after an unavailing struggle with the patrole, were conveyed to prison.

At the Lyceum, at Pau, a new system of artificial memory is taught, different from all preceding ones, and which, it is pretended, enables students, in three lessons of two hours each, to undergo examinations in the most difficult and abstract sciences.

A chaise-driver, in the service of Mr Loftus, at Newcastle, having got intoxicated while driving a party on the Shields road, his master, who was in company, ordered him off the dickey, and desired him to walk home. Instead of so doing, however, the man, unknown to any one, got up the back part of the chaise while it was going, and having stumbled, the spikes caught hold of the handkerchief round his neck; and being without the power of making his situation known, he was dragged two miles in this state, his knee joints being rubbed off by the friction of the road.

Agricultural Report.—In the sound and dry grounds, bean-planting is nearly finished, and some oats and peas got into the earth; in less favoured situations, and where tillage has been backward, this branch of husbandry will not be complete until nearly the middle of next month. The wheats in general have improved in their appearance, except upon wet and poachy soils, where they still look yellow and unhealthy. Mr Kemp's practice of putting in spring corn, without the aid of the plough, has been tried by several experimental farmers with beans and oats, and report speaks well of the state of those lands. From the late rains, tillage has been difficult, and is backward in low and undrained soils, a difficulty which will be felt on such throughout the spring. The common turnips have suffered from wet upon unfavourable soils; but the rutabaga is a certain dependence wherever cultivated, and its culture, as it ought, increases every year throughout the island. From the nature of last year's crops, straw must become very scarce towards the latter end of the season; and from the dearness of hay, those stock farmers who have not provided themselves amply with green crops, will be reduced to great difficulty. Some losses of sheep by the rot, in the midland counties, were spoken of in the past months; but nothing on that head is repeated, nor much yet respecting the lambs. Little alteration in the country since last month in the cattle-markets, or the farm-yards. The corn-markets have had an ample supply, yet the general opinion is, that wheat must be dearer; it must, however, be noted, that never before was so great a breadth of wheat sown in England and Scotland, as during the last seed season, and much land is yet reserved for spring wheat, the culture of which has been abundantly successful for many years, and increases in consequence.

In Smithfield market, beef fetches from 5s. to 6s. per. stone of 8lb.; mutton, from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 6s. to 8s. 4d.; pork, 5s. 4d. to 8s.

Fashions.—*Walking Dress.*—A pelisse of scarlet Merino cloth, buttoned down the front and up the arm with small gold buttons; the collar and cuffs of purple velvet; but during the morning, of black, striped with scarlet; an ermine tippet pointed in the back, and muff of the same. A bonnet of scarlet cloth, turned up with velvet, and formed to come over the face; the veil passed through the front and brought round the neck. Boots of scarlet cloth, trimmed with velvet.—*Evening Full Dress.*—A round dress of white satin, sloped up in front, with small train, ornamented round the bot-

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tom with velvet in a scroll pattern, vandyked round the edges, and dotted with black chenille; the velvet during the morning should be grey or scarlet; the bosom, girdle, and sleeves of this dress, are ornamented to correspond. A turban cap of white satin, looped with pearls, and edged with velvet; the hair combed full over the face, curled in thick flat curls, divided on the forehead. Necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets of gold and pearls blended. White kid shoes and gloves; fan of white crape and gold.—*Observation.*—In respect to the fashion for jewellery, all ornaments, whether rings, necklaces, ear-rings, broaches, buckles, &c. are worn much smaller.

MARCH.

1st.—Sentence was passed on Tuesday morning, in Frankfort barracks, Plymouth, on Keeling, Smith, and Marshall, of the Nottingham militia, for allowing French prisoners to escape from Dartmoor, while they were doing duty there. They were sentenced to receive 900 lashes each; but the two latter were forgiven their punishment; and Keeling, who procured fire-arms for the Frenchmen, received 450 lashes in presence of the picquets from every regiment in this garrison.

The frequent escape of French prisoners from Plymouth and other sea-ports, has called forth a measure from government, which will tend to prevent such occurrences in future. All the French prisoners in our possession, who belonged to the navy, are marching to the depots inland; while those belonging to the army are in future to be confined on board prison-ships, and in the vicinity of sea-ports.

Agreeably to the predictions of the French philosophers, the tide rose, at Leith, to an unusual height on Sunday week; the depth of water, on the bar, was 16 feet, 5 inches, to which may be added, two feet and a half of dead water in the harbour, making the total rise of the tide 18 feet 11 inches: had the wind been in the north-west, it would have probably risen two feet more. A vast crowd of spectators were on the pier, among whom were several eminent literary characters. The depth of water on Monday was 15 feet and a half.

Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, Mr Sheward, stable-keeper, of Park-lane, drove a break and four horses, for a wager, on the road from Piccadilly to Staines. The wager was, that he would drive four in hand fifteen miles in fifty minutes. He lost three minutes of his time in the first seven miles, and lost the wager by four minutes.

A gentleman of the name of Spau, late of Bristol, was unfortunately killed in a duel, in January last, with an officer of the garrison of Trinidad.

Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, an unfortunate female, whose appearance spoke the capacity of respectable servitude, was found hanging to the iron-rails of Devonshire-place, Paddington. A gentleman who was returning home, first saw and cut her down, and after three hours exertion, assisted by an apothecary in the neighbourhood, succeeded in restoring animation. Yesterday morning she was quite sensible, and assigns for a reason her extreme poverty; she had journeyed from Hereford on foot, without money, and on that day had walked 19 miles without subsistence.

A few days since, the porter of a shop, in Paternoster-row, threw himself off the top of his master's house. He survived about half an hour, and was taken to the hospital, where he expired. The cause of his committing the act, is attributed to having lost in

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the lottery, and having been plundered of all he was worth by insuring in the *Little Goes*.

A fine peacock, belonging to Mr Henwood, of Cardinham, near Bodmin, was lately attacked by a ferocious hog, and literally torn to pieces. It was above ninety years of age, and a very old man now living in Warleggan, has remembered it more than eighty years. Its appearance made it probable that it would have lived many years longer. It was lively and active, and its plumage as perfect and beautiful as in early life.

Court of King's Bench.—*Harris* v. *Cohen*.—This was an action to recover 56l., the amount of an attorney's bill, for defending the defendant in a charge of stealing silver spoons from the butler's pantry of Mrs Martin, of which offence the defendant had been acquitted; and the question was, whether the defendant had made himself liable to the demand, or his mother-in-law, who had absconded, for fear of being charged with the felony. Many witnesses were called on each side, who, as well as both parties, were all Jews, and contradicted each other most mainly. It appeared probable, however, that the plaintiff had received 23l. on account, for which it was certain he had not given credit; but it was agreed to refer the amount of the bill, subject to the decision of the jury, who, however, found for the defendant. The defendant was a minor, but Lord Ellenborough held that no defence; his acquittal from a capital charge being a *necessary*.

Forgery.—Last week, a forgery was practised on a very respectable banking house in the city, under the following very singular circumstances, by which they were defrauded of two thousand and ninety pounds, and hitherto the parties have avoided the vigilance of the police. A few days ago, a person called at a house in Francis-street, Fitzroy-square, a part of which was to let, to engage it for, as he said, a gentleman of the first respectability; and having agreed to terms, &c., the better to prevent enquiry, he offered to pay for three months in advance; and for which purpose presented for change a one hundred pound note, having several other notes in his hand at the same time, none of them, he said, for a smaller sum. This manœuvre had the success that was wished; the lady who had the lodgings to let, could not give change, but the sight of the money lulled her into security, and the gentleman was allowed to take possession on the following day. The financier thus seated in fashionable lodgings, sets about raising the ways and means, and commenced by answering an advertisement from "a young man from the country in want of a situation," who was desired to call in Francis-street, Fitzroy-square; where, if he answered the description of the advertisement, he might hear of a situation likely to suit him. The young man accordingly presented himself, and being interrogated as to what he could do, &c., he was asked for his town references, which he gave, and was desired to call on the following day, at twelve, for his answer.

He did so, and was informed that the enquiries respecting his character and connections were satisfactory, and his salary being settled, he was to enter on his employment the next morning. However, as he was taking his leave, his intended master asked what way he was going, or if he was particularly engaged that afternoon; if not, he would get him to do a little business in the city for him. The youth eagerly expressed his wish to go any where, when his master, taking out a small red pocket book, and from it a cheque for 2090l., desired him to get cash for it at the banking-house; observing at the time, that as bankers' clerks were

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not over accommodating, he was to take two notes of 1000l. each, and the other 90l. any way; and then to go to the Bank of England to get notes of 50l. and 30l. for the two 1000l. notes, and to meet him at the Moorgate Coffee-house, Fore-street. The cheque was paid by the banker without suspicion, and the large notes having been changed at the bank in the manner desired, the young man went to the coffee-house, but no master had come to meet him. After waiting for two hours in great anxiety, he set off for Francis-street, and was there informed that his master had gone out soon after him, and had not returned. The young man went a second time to the Moorgate Coffee-house; still no master, but he found a note had been left for him during his absence. On opening it, it was from his employer, dated the White Hart Tavern, Holborn, corner of Warwick-court, whither he was desired immediately to repair, where his master was waiting for him. On his way to Holborn, he was joined by a man who forced his conversation on him, and to whom he related where he was going, and what he had been about. They parted at the door of the tavern, and the clerk went in to ask for his master; still no master was or had been there. The young man having been permitted to remain long enough in the tavern for those outside to ascertain that he was not followed by any person from the banking house, or Bank of England, the person whom he had the conversation with in the street, came into the house, and told him that his master was crossing the way. The young man looking out, saw his master, to whom he went up, and was most graciously received, and relieved from any further trouble respecting his charge; and the master, to save trouble, taking the youth's pocket-book, in which were the 2090l., promising to return it in the morning when he came to business: but this trouble was spared him, by a note which he received the same evening, inclosed in a parcel, in which was his pocket-book, and two 1l. notes. The note expressed, that unexpected business had called the master suddenly from town to Liverpool; that the two pounds were for the trouble he had had; but that his further services would for the present be dispensed with. This strange proceeding awakened suspicion in the young man's mind, and the following day, by the advice of some friends, he went to the banking-house, when they first discovered that the cheque was a forgery. It is hardly necessary to state, that the parties never returned to their lodgings in Francis-street.

A cannon-ball, weighing ninety-six pounds, and measuring upwards of 30 inches in circumference, has, within these few days, been dug out of the ruins of the old castle in Berwick. According to Fuller, in the year 1405, a conspiracy was formed in Berwick against Henry IV., in which the Earl of Northumberland and several others were the principal leaders. The earl held possession of the castle at that time, when hearing that Henry was bringing against him 37,000 men, with engineers and artillery properly fitted for a siege, he retired into Scotland. The royal army advanced to Berwick with some engines of destruction which had never before been brought against it; and which were on this occasion for the first time employed in Britain. The first discharge from one of these cannons of a large bore demolishing one of the principal towers of the castle, the garrison was thrown into such consternation, that it made an instant surrender. From this account it is probable that this is the identical ball which, four hundred and six years ago, occasioned the surrender of Berwick to the English arms.

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A most horrid attempt was made by a man who resides near Dockhead, on Friday last, to poison his wife and three children. He took a leg of mutton home, and ordered it to be roasted for dinner. His wife accordingly roasted it, and got it ready by the time he appointed. He did not come home to dinner, and his wife and children made their dinners from some provisions that were in the house, and did not eat of the leg of mutton. The husband did not arrive till suppertime, and made an excuse for not coming to dinner. His wife offered him some of the leg of mutton for his supper, but he declined it, saying he had brought home some fish, which he wished to have fried. His wife fried them with the dripping produced from the roasting of the leg of mutton, and he ate heartily of the fish. In the night he was taken extremely ill, and has continued in the most excruciating torture ever since. He enquired how the fish had been cooked, and being informed, and also that none of his family had partaken of the mutton, he acknowledged his guilt by saying, the deadly and diabolical scheme he had laid of poisoning the whole of them had fallen upon himself; having laid the leg of mutton in a quantity of arsenic for a considerable time, and also having rubbed it into the meat. The miserable wretch is languishing in the greatest torture of body and mind.

RICHARD ARMITAGE.—This celebrated character, of whom so much has been heard respecting his transactions with Roberts in forgeries upon the Bank of England, in which establishment he was a clerk, was taken, on Tuesday morning, at an inn about three miles from Ipswich, in a cross country road, by John Foy, accompanied by two gentlemen from the bank, a reward of 300 guineas having been offered for his apprehension, as long since as the 11th of August. The prisoner went by the name of Barclay at the inn, and he represented himself as a private gentleman, who wished to reside secluded from the gaieties and pleasures of the metropolis. He spent his time in the association of the gentlemen yeomen in the country, with whom he used to take the sports of the field, and his wife, who had just gone through an accouchement, was the only person who knew his situation. The prisoner was surprised in bed, first by the hostess of the inn, who informed him three gentlemen wished to see him, and after one of the gentlemen had been introduced, Foy followed and took him, and conveyed him to London in a chaise and four. He was taken to Marlborough-street office, and after having been identified, and some other necessary forms gone through, he was committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell, for examination on a future day, where he now remains doubly ironed.

YORKSHIRE ASSIZES.—*Trial of James Whitehead, for attempting to murder Ann Ockleton.*—The prisoner, on being arraigned, pleaded guilty, which plea he persisted in for a considerable time; but, by the advice of the court, and the repeated entreaties of his counsel and friends, he reluctantly withdrew his plea, and pleaded not guilty. The prisoner, who was a good looking young man, seemed greatly affected during the whole of his trial.

Mr Tindall stated, that this was a prosecution under what is called Lord Ellenborough's Act. The prisoner lived servant with a Mr Brown of Hedon, at the same time that Ann Ockleton, the prosecutrix in this indictment, lived there as a domestic, and a considerable degree of attachment existed between them at that time. After Ann Ockleton left the service of Mr Brown, their intercourse with each other was necessarily less frequent, and her father having expressed some dis-

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approbation of the connection, a shyness on the part of the young woman took place, which probably led to the catastrophe detailed in the following evidence:—

Ann Ockleton, a young woman of about 20 years of age, was the first witness called; but she was so extremely agitated, as to be unable to give her evidence. The judge recommended that another witness should be placed in the bar until she was more composed; but as it would occur first in the natural order of the trial, we shall give it that place in our report.

Ann Ockleton stated, that she first became acquainted with the prisoner in December, 1809, when she lived with Mr Brown, with whom she was his fellow servant. During the time in which she lived with Mr Brown, which was until April following, the prisoner paid his addresses to her, or, as she expressed it, kept her company. After quitting the service of Mr Brown, she lived at a public-house at Sproatley, where her sweetheart occasionally visited her; on leaving Sproatley, she went to live with her father at Aldbrough, where she was visited by the prisoner once or twice, at which her father expressed some dissatisfaction: she also stated, that she had left the service of Mr Brown on account of her intimacy with the prisoner. On the evening of the 4th of September last, she went with her aunt, Jane Ockleton, to milk in a field about half a mile from Aldbrough. On their way thither they were met by the prisoner, who said to her, "How do you do, Nancy?" She answered, "Very well, thank you." The prisoner then stopt, and she said, "If you mean to go with us, I will return home." The prisoner replied, "No; I do not want to go with you;" and then turned, and walked towards the town, and the witness and her aunt went forward: they were employed about a quarter of an hour in milking. On their return home, at a short distance from the close, they met the prisoner, who spoke to her aunt, and desired her to leave her with him, as he wished to have some talk with her, which her aunt declined; when the prisoner swore, and said he did not care for her, and, turning himself round, stood before them, and said, "Stop!" and drew a knife from his pocket and opened it; on which witness and her aunt set up a loud cry, and the witness let fall the milk-pail. She then ran back two or three yards, and was followed by the prisoner, who caught her in his arms, and threw her on the ground, he falling with her; he then cut her throat with a knife, and, after being wounded in the neck, she wrested the knife from him, and threw it over the hedge, and, while he was seeking the knife, supposing she had dropt it near the spot, she extricated herself from him, and run away, the prisoner pursuing her, and almost immediately she met Isaac Ellard, who took her under his protection.

Jane Ockleton gave a similar account of all the transactions which preceded her niece being thrown down by the prisoner, and added, that she, the witness, called to him, and said, "You villain, do you mean to take her life?" He replied, "Yes, damn her; I will murder her, and then I will murder you, and then there will be nobody to tell." Witness immediately ran to the town for assistance. In about a quarter of an hour she saw her niece again; her neck was cut, and she bled profusely; her fingers were also much cut.

Isaac Ellard said, on the 4th of September he met Ann Ockleton in the lane, and James Whitehead pursuing her; she exclaimed, "Save my life!" and witness shouted out, "My friend, what have you been doing?" To which the prisoner replied, "I do not mean to hurt you, or any man or woman on

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the earth, but Ann Ockleton; and I mean to have her life, if it be possible. Give me your hand, for I shall be hanged for her; and so I will go to the gallows and be hanged like a dog." Witness said, "No, my friend, I hope you have done nothing yet that will hang you." Prisoner said, "Yes, I have cut her throat; and if I had not lost the knife, I should have killed her upon the spot, and she would now have been a dead woman." During this conversation, himself, the prisoner, and Ann Ockleton, were walking towards Aldbrough. The prisoner wished to shake hands with her, which she refused. The witness did not observe any appearance which indicated derangement of mind.

Mr John Mann, surgeon, described the wound, which he was called in to examine, as an incision in the neck, about three and a half inches in length, and a quarter of an inch in depth, a little before the tracher; he also said, that several of her fingers were much cut.

On the part of the prisoner, Mr Robert Stubbing, the partner of Mr Brown before referred to, stated, that during the time the prisoner lived with them, which was about nine months, he conducted himself with propriety, and seemed to be of a humane disposition and good temper.

The learned judge, after recapitulating the evidence, said it was possible the prisoner was much attached to the young woman, whom he suspected of a coldness towards him; and that, under the influence of these feelings, he had worked himself into a violent phrenzy of passion. But his lordship observed, that the violence of passion would not justify or extenuate an act that deliberately aimed at the life of a fellow creature; if it did, a door would be opened to all the excesses and crimes which persons under the impulse of passion might be induced to commit; and no evidence had been given to induce the jury to think that the prisoner was not in a sane state of mind at the time this act was perpetrated. The jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner *Guilty*, but recommended him to mercy on account of his good character. The prisoner, on leaving the bar, said, "May God be the comfort of my prosecutrix."

It is hoped that the following accident, which occurred in the garrison of Plymouth Dock, on Saturday, will operate as a warning for recruits generally. Some men, who were all of that description, had fired nine rounds. One of them, finding his piece did not go off, pursued a practice which is too common, of loading afresh, and had actually put nine cartridges into his piece, which, bursting, tore off his right arm, killed the right-hand man next him, by driving a part of the excluded musket three inches long into his head; blew off the hand of a third, and most dreadfully shattered the arm of a fourth. It is said, that on an examination of all the muskets, another was found with eight cartridges in it. The practice of polishing muskets with ramrods is also extremely injurious, as a great number of pieces in the army are thereby reduced to a thin shell.

Some disturbances have taken place in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. The letters from that place state, that on Tuesday last the workmen, to the number of one thousand, assembled in the market-place, and from thence proceeded in a body to Arnold, a distance of about five miles, where their numbers were increased to between two and three thousand. Thus augmented in strength, they shortly evinced a determination to adopt measures of violence, and parties proceeded to enter the houses and destroy the frames of several of the manufacturers. The

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cause assigned for these outrages was the distress suffered by themselves and families, in consequence of the stoppage of work. With any further particulars we are at present unacquainted; but we have to express our sincere hopes, that these mistaken men must have been made sensible, that, by the destruction of the property of others, they not only could not alleviate their own misery, but that, on the contrary, they must materially increase it.

On Sunday evening last, the Royal Powder Mills at Ospringe, near Faversham, blew up. No lives were lost.

The remains of the late Queen of France, consort of Lewis XVIII., were removed from Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, and put on board a vessel in the river, to be conveyed to Sardinia for interment.

Thursday morning, in a house near the barracks, Glasgow, a servant girl put up a folding bed, in which a fine child of about 17 months old was sleeping, without knowing the circumstance; and although the accident was soon afterwards discovered, yet the child was smothered.

The Elizabeth, cartel, arrived on Monday at Dover, from off Calais, whither she proceeded from Chatham, with 18 French prisoners of war, in lieu of those sent from Dunkirk belonging to the Elizabeth East Indiaman, but was not permitted to approach the harbour, as the batteries fired at her, and an 18-pound shot struck, and went quite through the cartel, providentially without doing any harm.

Eleven men, convicted of a tumultuous assembly at Notsdown, near Cashel, were on Saturday last brought out to suffer the first of their whippings, when nine of them supplicated to commute their punishment for enlistment for general (sea or land) service; and, in conformity with a previous communication made to the magistrates from government, the offer was acceded to. The other two received their whipping.

Last week two prisoners, who had been confined in the county gaol of Cork, effected their escape from that prison under the most hazardous circumstances. They succeeded by some means in getting to the top of the outer wall, which is 30 feet high, when they made an effort to jump into a tree in Mr Walker's demesne, at the west end of the prison, in which one of them succeeded, but the other was unable to effect his object, and had his back broken from the violence of the shock. The other prisoner, who escaped without any injury, very humanely took the disabled man on his back, until he lodged him in a cabin at a village at some distance, where he was discovered the next morning and brought back to the prison, but in such a dangerous state that he is not expected to recover; the other effected his escape, and has not since been apprehended. The unfortunate man who has been injured was confined on a charge of rape; the other, who has escaped, was charged with stealing gunpowder from the manufactory of Ballincollig.

11th.—LORD SOMERVILLE'S CATTLE SHOW.—On Monday, a very large concourse of agriculturists assembled in Mr Sadler's Yard, in Goswell-street, to examine the many fine animals which were exhibited for his lordship's prize cups, and implements of agriculture, &c.

Lord Somerville exhibited a pair of seven year old Devon oxen, which had been shewn last March in a barren state from the plough, and weighed at that time, their weights being 150st. 7lb. and 150st., after having worked 101 days each; since which they have been grazed on his lordship's farm, near Cobham, and since travelled twenty miles to the show. They were on Monday weighed again, and their

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weights found to be 204st. 6lb. and 209st. 1lb.

The Duke of Bedford shewed a pair of seven year old Hereford oxen, bred, and worked 120 days, and fed by him, travelled 42 miles.

The Duke of Bedford, five Merino-Downs, eleven months old.

The Earl of Bridgewater, five South-Downs, twelve months old.

Sir John Seabright, a Merino ram, which was particularly admired for his shape and make, as well as wool.

Mr Elliston shewed an Essex and China sow, with her four pigs, herself nineteen months old.

Lord Somerville, a Suffolk and China pig, three months old.

A great number of other animals were shewn, and several implements, &c.

The judges appointed by Lord Somerville for awarding the premiums were, J. Fane, Esq. M. P.; Mr R. Budden, Mr John Tyler, and Mr Johnson, graziers; and Mr James Bond, butcher.

The Dinner.——On Tuesday, Mr Sadler's Yard was most numerously attended by noblemen, gentlemen, and agriculturists, from all parts of the kingdom.

About five, near 400 persons sat down to an excellent dinner, given by Lord Somerville, in Freemasons-hall. His lordship was in the chair, supported by the Duke of Bedford, and a numerous body of noblemen and gentlemen. As soon as the cloth was withdrawn, his lordship gave—"The King."——"The Prince Regent," which was received with much applause.—"The Plough worked by good Oxen."—"Associates present and Friends absent."

His lordship then rose and said, that having among them a man who had done more to benefit his country in the article of fine wool than any other, he could not do less than give the health of "Dr Parry," which was received with applause; and the doctor, in a neat and short speech, returned thanks.

"The Navy and Army."—"The Fleece covering a good frame, with sufficiency of fat."—"The Land of Cakes, and Sir John Sinclair."

His lordship then rose to open and read the adjudications, which were as follow:—

1st. The cup for breeding sows of any age, to Mr Goodwin, for an Essex and Suffolk sow. His lordship, on delivering this cup to Mr G. said, that he never saw a more beautiful animal than he had produced.

2d. A cup, value 15l., to Lord Somerville, for his five Merino ewe hogs, which his lordship said, as it was never his practice to take any cups away, he should give up to Mr Ellis, whose sheep the judges reported to be second best in this class; and he did it with the more pleasure, as Mr Ellis's sheep had been fed on grass only, without the benefit of turnips.

3d. A cup, value 15l., for five Merino weathers, to Lord Somerville, which being in a class in which there was no competition, his lordship observed, that he was inclined to attribute this award to that circumstance alone, and certainly should otherwise dispose of the cup.

4th. A cup, value 15l., for short-woolled ewe-hogs, to Mr Saxby.

5th. A cup, value 15l., for short-woolled sheep, to Mr Stears.

6th. Two cups, value 30l., for the best pair of oxen, worked three years at the least, to Mr Warren, of Devonshire. His lordship, in delivering this cup, complimented Mr W. for his zeal, and as being entitled to both cups, as the worker and grazier.

7th. Two cups, value 20l., for the second best pair of oxen, as above, to Lord Somerville; one of which his

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lordship presented to Mr King, as the grazier of the second best pair, which were complimented by the judges.

The judges also noticed the general excellence of all the South-Down ewe-hogs.

After proposing the health of Earl Bridgewater, his lordship proceeded to give one of the cups remaining on his hands to Mr Wyatt. His lordship then stated, that he was bound to mention that his noble friend the Duke of Bedford, before sending his stock to this show, had declared his determination of not accepting any more prizes at his show, with a view to encourage the competition of others; and he should take this opportunity of proposing his grace's health.

"The Duke of Bedford" was drunk with much applause. His grace, in returning thanks to the company, said, that he was sufficiently gratified by the notice of the company and the judges to the stock sent from his farm, and should wish the premiums in future to be directed to stimulate the exertions of others, among whom he would, however, still continue to send cattle.

Lord Danby then proposed—"Success to the Woburn Sheep-shearing."

The next toast was "Mr Western," in giving which, his lordship lamented that this very zealous friend of agricultural improvement is confined at Bath by illness.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.—His grace departed this life on Thursday night, at Euston-hall, Suffolk, where he had been long in a declining state. He was in the 75th year of his age.

The death of the Duke of Grafton will occasion two contested elections in the University of Cambridge; one for the high office of Chancellor; the other for the vacancy in the representation, occasioned by Lord Euston's succeeding to his father's title. His Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester, and the Duke of Rutland, have already declared themselves candidates for the Chancellorship. The contest is expected to be severe. Each party will be left to his individual influence and merits, as ministers decline taking any side, out of gratitude for the support which they receive from one of the candidates, and from the respect which is due to the pretensions of a branch of the royal family. The vacancy in the representation will be as warmly contested. Lord Palmerston has already commenced a very active canvass. He will be opposed by Mr Smyth, grandson of the late Duke of Grafton, who once filled the office of under secretary of state to Lord Liverpool.

13th.—TRIM ASSIZES.—TRIAL OF ROGER O'CONNOR.—This day Roger O'Connor, and Roderick O'Connor, Esqrs., and Peter Hayes, were given in charge for assaulting Henry Ogle.

Mr Jebb stated the case, and called the prosecutor, who proved that he had been violently assaulted and beaten by the two O'Connors, father and son, on two distinct days, at Dangan Castle, the residence of the elder O'Connor. The witness had gone to the house of the latter to demand a receipt in full for half a year's rent, for which Roger O'Connor, his landlord, had seized and sold Ogle's chattels.

Cross-examined by Mr O'Connor.

Q. Do you know two men of the names of Martin M'Keon and James Crosbie? A. I do.

Q. Look on the bench at my Lord Norbury, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; is he a sworn friend of yours? A. I never spoke to the gentleman in my life.

Q. Is he a sworn enemy of mine? A. I do not know.

Q. Did you ever say, if my rent was to be decided before Lord Norbury and a Trim jury, they would make right

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wrong, and wrong right? A. I never said any such thing.

Lord Norbury.—If any person was to say such a thing, I would feel it my duty to apply to his Majesty's Attorney-General to file a criminal information.

Mr O'Connor.—I will prove it to your lordship this day upon oath.

The witness was then examined by Mr O'Connor as to a variety of dealings, relative to the rent of the premises.

Lord Norbury.—I have every wish to give every possible and reasonable degree of latitude in the cross-examination; but, Mr O'Connor, I request you to recollect there are a number of poor wretches in the dock, waiting to take trial for their lives.

Mr O'Connor.—I do not know how, or why, I am so hemmed in. Is there a man in the county but myself that would have been sent to the assizes to stand his trial for a common assault; to be dragged into this court, instead of being sent to the sessions, for the purpose of making me more particular than any other man,—I, who hardly ever stir abroad, except when I go to Dublin or England with my family; who am unacquainted with the gentlemen of the country; who never was in one of their houses for seven years; whose only acquaintance, and that but a slight one, in the country is Mr Winter? Why should I be treated in a manner totally different from any other man?

Lord Norbury.—I only wish to assist you in your mode of proceeding, and to save as much of the public time as we can.

Defence.—Nicholas Keerney, Gwen Tracy, and Dorah Crosbie, swore positively that the prosecutor was the first aggressor.

Martin M'Keon, examined by Mr O'Connor, was one of the persons left as keeper on the prosecutor's property, and had a conversation with him.

Q. Had you any conversation with him relative to the learned and noble lord on the bench?

Lord Norbury.—Sir, I caution you not to commit a studied contempt of this court; I have as much temper and forbearance as any man that has the honour of presiding in a similar situation. As to myself, I am totally indifferent to what was said; but I will never suffer any man, under colour of a defence, to be guilty of a studied contempt, because it cannot be relevant to the issue; and as to the gossiping of a parcel of illiterate fellows, it can be of no use to you; and I will not set a precedent for insulting the coming judges of assize.

Mr O'Connor.—My lord, I do think it very relevant; and, if it should be a contempt, I do it in ignorance. Perhaps I may put the question this way: Did you hear any thing from the prosecutor respecting the trial? A. This is the great man that you thought so much about, and that the people thought so much about; and that they thought to crown king of this place; and, if he was governor of Tara, you would be worse off than you are; but, if it was left to a jury of Trim and Lord Norbury, little of it he would put ever into his pocket. You know little about it, for they would make right wrong, and wrong right.

Lord Norbury.—Q. Who was present? A. James Crosbie.

James Crosbie, examined by Mr O'Connor, is the second keeper that was on the prosecutor's property. The prosecutor said, Is not this a terrible thing, that he should be such a tyrant? But I will let him know I have a friend; my Lord Norbury is a friend of mine, is an intimate friend of mine, and a sworn enemy to Mr O'Connor; and

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if it is left to the decision of my Lord Norbury, and a jury of Trim, by the *maculate farmer*, he would never get his rent, for they would make wrong right, and right wrong.

Mr M'Nally, to the prosecutor.—Q. Is that true? A. It is as false as any thing ever was said.

Q. You have heard what he has said respecting the noble lord on the bench; Does he swear false? A. I say it is a most infamous lie.

Here the cause closed.—Lord Norbury summed up the evidence.

The jury retired for about an hour, and then brought in the following verdict: Roger O'Connor, Esq., guilty; Roderick O'Connor, Esq., not guilty; Peter Hayes, guilty.

Mr O'Connor begged leave to address the court. He said the verdict just given reminded him of a verdict given against him on a former occasion, in a civil action, tried in the same court-house, before his lordship, in which the verdict was not only against the evidence, but against the charge of the noble and learned lord. The verdict of this day was a proof of the testimony which charged Mr Ogle with having said, that he could not have justice from a Trim jury; and he now felt that justice was not to be had for him in the county of Meath.

Lord Norbury said, he would not listen to such a charge against the jury; they had always shewn themselves the protectors of the peace and liberty of the subject, and had executed their duty this day with a conscientious adherence to the evidence given, and with a merciful adherence to the case of the younger O'Connor, whom they had acquitted, and in doing which they had done right; as to any imputation on his lordship himself, that was below his resentment. Though not of the nobility of the country, he was as proud as any lord that had a title, and he could not condescend to vindicate his conduct from malignant and unfounded imputation.

Mr O'Connor said, he alluded to his lordship's conduct heretofore in the House of Commons, when attorney-general: to that conduct he imputed the partial treatment he had received: it had poisoned the opinion of the people against him; it had affected him in his character and in his dearest interests. But, however, he thanked the noble lord for the patience with which he had attended to the trial, and permitted him to expend so much time.

Lord Norbury replied, that when the history of the year 1798 came fairly to be stated to posterity, he had no doubt but that the attorney-general of that day would appear as deserving the thanks of the country.

Mr O'Connor.—Then, my lord, for your satisfaction, I tell you I am writing that history.

Lord Norbury said, that what he had said did not relate to Mr O'Connor, but to his family, which had been troublesome, and disturbers of the peace.

Mr O'Connor.—Your lordship alludes, I presume, to my brother, now absent in France, with whom government capitulated, and permitted to go abroad.

Lord Norbury.—I will hold no farther conversation with you, Mr O'Connor: let the gentleman be taken into custody; we will consider of the sentence.

Mr M'Nally informed the court, it was the intention of the prosecutor to bring an action, and said he gave this intimation, for the purpose of mitigating the sentence; and that Mr O'Connor should have nothing to complain of, he would advise his client to lay the *venue* in a different county.

Mr O'Connor was sentenced to be confined one month, and Mr Hayes one fortnight.

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15th.—CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The Vice-Chancellor assembled the Senate of the University upon this day, for the purpose of communicating to them the vacancy of the Chancellorship, occasioned by the death of the Duke of Grafton. He, at the same time, read to the Senate two letters which he had received from the Dukes of Glocester and Rutland, announcing themselves as candidates to succeed the Duke of Grafton in the office of Chancellor of the University. The day of election was appointed to take place on Tuesday, March 26.

"Belvoir Castle, 6th March, 1811.

"SIR,

"Having heard that the Duke of Grafton is in such a dangerous state of health as to preclude any hopes of his recovery, it becomes, therefore, my duty, and I trust that I shall stand excused in your sight for the presumption of my expectations, to notify to you my intention of becoming a candidate for the dignified and distinguished office in your University, which will be vacated by the lamented event of his grace's death.

"I will not, because I cannot, look for foundation to my pretensions in any individual merits of my own; but I ask permission to state, as a circumstance of no trivial importance and gratification to me, my belief that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to express himself favourable to my cause, and I have the additional pleasure of receiving the warmest assurances of support from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Perceval.

"I will no further intrude upon you at this present moment, than to request that you will make such use of this letter, and of the facts alluded to in it, as may appear advisable to you. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) "RUTLAND.

"The very Reverend the Vice-Chancellor."

"March 15th, 1811.

"SIR,

"As my wishes, in respect to the Chancellorship of the University, have been long and generally known, I should have thought it unnecessary, and perhaps indelicate, to have expressed them formally to you, as Vice-Chancellor, before the expected vacancy had taken place. Having learned, however, that another person has officially declared himself a candidate, and even assigned reasons which induce him to hope that the University will support him, and many members of the Senate having solicited me to make a public declaration of my sentiments, I am apprehensive that my silence, if long continued, might be construed into disrespect.

"I will now, therefore, express the very high gratification I should feel at seeing myself chosen to fill the office of Chancellor; if the Senate should think proper to confer upon me a charge that must be so truly flattering to one who was educated at Cambridge, and who feels so warmly attached to the University.

"I ground not my pretensions on the influence of any man, however exalted his rank or character. I ground my pretensions upon my exclusive and unalterable attachment to the place of my education, being the only one of the royal family who has studied in an English University.

"I should take particular pride in promoting the interests of that body to which I have the honour to belong; and I trust that the unvaried deference to your laws and discipline, which I paid during my residence at Cambridge, will be an earnest of my endeavours to maintain your privileges, if intrusted to me as your Chancellor. I am, with the highest esteem and great personal regard, Sir, very sincerely yours.

(Signed) "WILLIAM FREDERICK.

"To the Right Worshipful the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge."

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Hertford.—George Watson was indicted for stealing a black mare, the property of William Whittington, in the parish of Sheephall, in this county. The horse was left on the 24th day of August in the barn-yard of the prosecutor, from whence it was taken by the prisoner, who rode away with it; and he rode hard all that night, meaning to be at a great distance in the morning; but, not knowing the country, and the horse knowing it very well, he had travelled the lanes in a circle, and at morning, supposing himself a great way off, he rode into a barn-yard, not a quarter of a mile from where he had stolen the horse, and begged a wisp of straw to rub it down, saying he had come a distance of 40 miles during the night; but while he was there the horse was recognized, and he was taken into custody. The jury found him *Guilty*.

Pedestrian Feat.—A large concourse of people assembled in the Dane John Field, in Canterbury, last week, to witness a running match. The engagement was to produce a man to go 9 miles in one hour, 17 miles in two hours, and 24 miles in three hours. A man, of the name of John Ricketts, accordingly started at half past two o'clock, on the ground measured for that purpose, along the centre gravel walk of the field, and performed the 9 miles within three minutes and a half of the first hour, the 17 miles within one minute and a half of the two hours, and the 24 miles within one minute and a half of the three hours, during which he turned 114 times. About the middle of the last hour he seemed sensibly fatigued, and apparently fainted; but in the course of eight minutes recovered, and ultimately run in with greater speed than he had used during the whole race.

A vessel that left Calais on the 6th inst. has brought an account of the capture of his Majesty's schooner Olympia, of 10 guns and 50 men, and of her having been brought into Calais roads previous to the above vessel coming away. It is an undoubted fact, that the Olympia was attacked at the same time by ten of the enemy's privateers, and that she sustained the unequal contest in the most heroic manner, and would ultimately have got off, if an unlucky shot had not carried away her boom. Still, however, she continued to defend herself with the greatest obstinacy, until her gallant commander, Lieutenant Taylor, fell, and 30 of his little crew were killed and wounded, when she reluctantly struck.

Premiums.—The following premiums are given by the board of trustees, for articles of Scottish manufacture:—

Linens.—Art. 1. For the best 8 pieces of Ravenduck, in imitation of the Russian manufacture both in colour and fabric, each piece to be 38 yards long, and 28 inches broad, and to be lapped like the Russian; the length and the price to be marked on a ticket affixed to each piece, 20l. For the second best 8 pieces ditto, 10l.

2. For the best 3 pieces of sheeting, in imitation of the Russian, both in colour and fabric, each piece to be 38 yards long, and 9-8th broad, and to be lapped like the Russian; the length and the price to be marked on the ticket of each piece, 20l. For the second best 8 pieces ditto, 10l.

3. For the best 20 pieces of bleached diaper, in imitation of the Russian, of a light texture, and to be taken up very soft; the length of each piece to be 21 yards, and to stand full 22½ inches in breadth, when white (though a high colour is not necessary), the pattern known by the name of *Treble bird's eye*; the length and the price to be marked on the ticket of each piece, 15l.

4. For the best 8 pieces of tweel, or

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drilling, in imitation of the Russian manufacture, both in colour and fabric, each piece to be 26 yards long, and 28 inches wide, and to be lapped like the Russian; the length and the price to be marked on the ticket of each piece, 12l. For the second best 8 pieces of the same, 6l.

5. For the best 12 pieces of 3-4th hackaback or towelling, in imitation of that made at Darlington, each piece not under 26 yards long; 6 pieces about 1s. 8d., and the other 6 about 2s. per yard, to stand full 25 inches bleached; the length and the price to be marked on the ticket of each piece, 16l. For the second best 12 pieces ditto, 8l.

For the best 12 pieces of 4-4ths linen; to be of a stout and nearly square fabric; to be bleached, taken up soft, lapped, and finished for sale; each piece to be about 25 yards long, and of the following sets; 2 pieces of 900, 2 of 1000, 2 of 1100, 2 of 1200, 2 of 1300, and 2 of 1400, the hundreds, or No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; and the price to be marked to the tickets affixed to the cloth, 20l. For the second best 12 pieces ditto, 10l.

Table Linen.—7. For the best suit of damask linen, both with regard to the quality of the cloth, and elegance of the pattern; the napkins to be wove on a reed of 100 on ell, four in the split; the cloth to have from 46 to 50 hundred on 98 inches; the figure to be new, and not to be repeated on the breadth of the table-cloth; the proprietor to mark distinctly Article 7, on the outside, and the same article on a ticket affixed to the cloth, 30l. For the second best suit of damask linen, of the same description, 15l.

8. For the best suit of damask linen, as above; the napkins to be wove in a reed of 900 on ell, fours in the split; the cloth to have from 46 to 50 hundred on 98 inches; the figure to be new, and repeated both on the length and breadth of the table-cloth, to be distinctly marked Article 8, on the outside, and the same article on a ticket affixed on the cloth, 20l.

9. For the best two suits of single damask linen, as above, the pattern to be the same in both, which must be new, woven in a loom of parts, not exceeding the breadth of 30 designs in the body and border work together, the napkins to be wove in a reed of 1000 on ell, threes in the split; the cloth not to exceed 38 hundred on ten quarters broad, and the pattern on design paper to be produced along with the cloth; each suit to be distinctly marked Article 9, on the outside, and the same article on a ticket affixed to each cloth, 15l.

10. For the best two suits of diaper table linen, as above, the pattern in both to be the same; the napkins to be wove in a reed of 900 on ell, threes in the split; the cloth from 32 to 34 hundred on ten quarters broad; the pattern not to exceed 12 designs on the breadth, and the patterns on design paper to be produced along with the cloth; each suit to be distinctly marked Article 10, on the outside, and the same article on a ticket affixed to each cloth, 8l.

Cork.—On Sunday, the house of Mr Purcell, of High Fort, was broke into by six armed ruffians, who proceeded to his bed-chamber, in order to seize upon whatever sum of money might be in his possession, and to add the crime of murder to the meditated robbery. Mr Purcell, though unarmed and unassisted, had determined upon resistance; and with a spirit of which eulogy could not say too much, and which we trust will be an useful example of what courage and intrepidity may effect, he engaged in a conflict with the ruffians. Fortunately for his safety, in searching for something to defend himself, he found a carving knife, which he used so successfully

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that he mortally wounded one of the villains, and severely, he supposes, another of them. The entire expulsion of them from the house was the result of his bravery; and they did not, that we can learn, obtain any object for which they had made this atrocious attempt upon the life and property of Mr Purcell. The body of the man who had been mortally wounded was found next day at some distance from the house. The name of the victim of this daring outrage is Nunan. He and his party came from Tulleylease, determined upon the robbery of Mr Purcell, having been apprized of his receiving, some days before, a considerable sum of money. We have great satisfaction in stating, that the whole of this banditti are known, and some of them seized upon. The second ruffian who had been wounded has since died.

The number of vessels condemned at Goree, for having been found engaged in the slave trade on the African coast, was, up to October, 1810, two ships, two brigs, and eight schooners, (Spanish and Portugueze,) besides two ships, three brigs, and two schooners, detained for trial.

On Saturday, an attempt at escape was made by the French prisoners at Eskmills, near Edinburgh, which, although at first it seemed to threaten serious consequences, was happily subdued without bloodshed. It appears that some suspicion of their intention having arisen, the prisoners were ordered to turn out, which they did with considerable reluctance, when a hole was discovered to have been dug under the foundation of the wall, nearly communicating with the outside. The prisoners, upon learning their disappointment, became quite turbulent, and vented their rage by demolishing the windows of the house occupied by the chief in command at that place; nor could they be brought to submission till an addition to the military force arrived. An increased supply of ball-cartridges has been since delivered to the soldiers; and some field-pieces have been got in readiness, in case of necessity. Several French officers, who were supposed to be instigators of the disturbance, were brought to the castle, to be confined by themselves.

On Tuesday last, a bargeman, near the floodgate on the river Lee, at Bromley, discovered part of a human head above the surface of the water. He immediately hastened in his skiff to the spot, and exclaimed, "Here is poor Mr Flight!" The feet and legs being deep in mud, with some difficulty he got the body into his boat, and conveyed it to his disconsolate family at Stratford. Mr Flight was an eminent miller and mealman of that place; and nearly a month ago he spent his evening at the sign of the Harrow, which house he left late in the night intoxicated, and is supposed to have fallen into the river.

A case of forgery has occurred within this day or two, in the city, which, in point of art and dexterity, we presume has no parallel in the annals of swindling. The party having succeeded in procuring cash at a banking-house to the amount of 1000l. for a forged check, in the course of the same day sent a person to the banking-house in question, in the name of the gentleman forged upon, for his banker's book; requesting, at the same time, that it might be made up to the latest moment, and contain all the checks that had been paid, as the gentleman (mentioning the name of the proprietor of the book) was about to leave town, and was desirous of seeing the state of his account. The request was complied with, and the swindler got possession of the forged draft, which no doubt he would immediately de-

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stroy, as the surest means of preserving his own life, in the event of detection and apprehension.

A stock-broker, deemed until lately of great integrity, has absconded with 12,000 l. The greater part of this sum belonged to persons in humble situations in life, who had placed it at his disposal, in order that they might derive higher interest from his experience in the fluctuations of the stocks.

A short time ago, the mail-coach from London to Carlisle, having changed horses at Boroughbridge, started off at full gallop, without guard or driver, with four inside passengers; and having run about a quarter of a mile on their usual road, struck off on a rough country road, crossed a drawbridge, and continued at the same speed about a mile and a half farther, when they were stopped by the road terminating at a farm gate. The passengers then got out in safety, and the driver and guard, who had followed on horseback, resumed their seats.

A few nights ago, two servants (the huntsman and whipper-in) of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart., were found dead in their beds, at his hunting seat at Bourton-on-the-Hill, Glocestershire. It appears, that on retiring to bed the preceding evening, conceiving the room where they slept (being over one of the out-buildings) to be rather damp, they had taken up with them, from under a furnace, some live coals in an open coal-scuttle, which they left in the middle of the room; but the place having no chimney or vent of any kind, and being closely shut up during the night, they must have been suffocated from the effect of the sulphuric gas. One of them was found in a sitting posture in bed, as if he had been awoke by the oppression of his breath; but, doubtless, at the moment he was too much overcome either to effect his escape or create alarm.

As some of the cadets were playing at the back of the Cadet Barracks, at Woolwich, on Tuesday evening last, one of them struck a bull that had the day before been driven from Smithfield market, on its way to Chatham, and was possibly rendered furious by the cruel treatment which these poor animals are obliged to endure in being conveyed from one place to another. The blow so enraged him, that he ran after one of the cadets some distance, who, finding the animal gain upon him, threw himself flat upon the ground, which completely prevented the bull from goring him. Disappointed of his revenge, he immediately ran after another cadet, of the name of Rogers, and coming up to him, before he was aware of the animal, he gored the poor youth in the lower part of the back, and drove his horn nearly through the body, tossing him at the same time some height above the ground. The animal after this laid himself down close by poor Rogers, and the other cadet immediately ran for assistance. A gun was soon procured, and the animal killed by firing twice at him. Rogers was then conveyed to the Cadet Hospital with very little hopes of life. He continued in great agony for some time, when a mortification came on, and he died the next day.

Volcano in the Sea.—Extract of a letter from St Michael's, Feb. 7th, 1811:—"For several weeks past the people of Ginetes, Varzes, and Caudelaria, had been much alarmed by repeated convulsions of the earth, which had rendered their houses unsafe, and induced them to pass the nights in temporary huts raised in their gardens, as you know is usual on these occasions; for, since those violent shocks which we experienced in July last, they had never been entirely free from alarm.

"It was reported, that a volcano had broke out upon the Pico das Camarinhas, and in other places; but on Saturday, the 2d of February, being

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informed by a person from Ginetes, that the day before a tremendous volume of smoke was seen constantly issuing from the midst of the sea, and that by night the flames were visible, I resolved, in company with a friend, to proceed to the spot. This we did upon the 5th inst. When we arrived at Mounte Gordo, just above the Feiteiras, we perceived a vast column of thick dense smoke ascending from the sea, which was discoloured from Ginetes down to where we stood (a distance of two leagues at least,) and at intervals a dark muddy substance, resembling the *lodo* of the Furnas, was hove up to the height of ten, and sometimes twenty fathoms. As yet, we could not distinguish any fire; but the country-people assured us, we should plainly see it, if we staid till night; and we accordingly continued our journey towards Ginetes, where we arrived just after sun-set, and found ourselves precisely opposite the scene of our curiosity and admiration. We kept so bad a look-out, however, that we did not happen to be watching the first and second time it appeared (as we learnt from our host, who did not come in doors all night.) But as morning approached, and being desirous of bearing testimony to the fact, I resolved not to withdraw myself for a moment from the window; when, between five and six o'clock, I and my companion were filled with the most sublime sensations, at the awful appearance of these devouring elements. We saw the fire distinctly three several times. The first volume of it did not ascend very high; perhaps not more than twenty feet above the surface of the sea; but another body, of less circumference, accompanied the smoke to a greater height, carrying up with it substances resembling pieces of stone or metal. The third and last explosion we beheld, was just at day-break: it was far more tremendous than either of the others, and ascended like a host of sky-rockets to an immense height, and the burning fluid or lava was not extinguished till it plunged again into the water.

"Being now broad day, we walked down to the sea-side, in order to endeavour to ascertain as near as possible the distance of the volcano from the shore. It appeared to us to be about one mile; but as we had no means of calculating, except by the eye, and fearing the magnitude of the object might lead us astray, we think it safest to call it a mile and a half, and would recommend your pointing it out as such to all masters of vessels coming this way; for, since the eruption has in some degree subsided, the spot appears like a rock under water, with the sea breaking furiously over it. In summer time it may be possible for boats to approach towards it, and more correct observations than our's will no doubt be made; for it has been blowing a gale from W. S. W. ever since. You will find in Mr Read's map, that the shore of Ginetes is laid down in 25 deg. 44 min. west longitude; consequently, if he be correct, which we have no doubt he is, this danger, which lies in a due westerly line from the Pico de Ginetes, should be set down in 25 deg. 45½ min. west longitude, and 37 deg. 52¼ min. north latitude. The fishermen say, there are soundings in eighty fathom water; and the crater, we conceive, may be about two hundred yards in circumference. What likewise struck us very forcibly was, that this must have been very nearly, if not exactly, the spot where the unfortunate crew of the Swift were swallowed up; and it is a question in my mind, whether some rock or shoal might not have existed under water at the time they were lost, and been the fatal cause of their destruction. The Juiz de Lugar informed us, their bodies were washed ashore just at the

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foot of the Pico, and there are yet several pieces of timber and spars floating among the rocks.

"We all look upon the opening of this volcano in the sea as the most auspicious and providential thing that could have happened to the island, and that it will have the effect of relieving us from earthquakes in time to come, in the same manner as was formerly experienced, when the caldeiras of the Furnas broke out. From Ginetes round to Ribeira Gravede, shoals of dead fish have been cast ashore, supposed to have been killed by the sulphureous water.

"The old legends of St Michael's relate, that some hundred and seventy years ago, an island appeared in this neighbourhood, but which was again buried in the bowels of the ocean. Strange revolutions have happened in the Furnas, by which it appears, that copper mines were worked there in former times, a vast deal of ore having been discovered, with the apparatus for a laboratory."

THE CHAMPION MOLINEUX AND POWERS.—The astonishment of the amateur of pugilism will in a high degree be excited by the following account of a pugilistic contest between Molineux and Powers, who is a second rater, about equal with Dogherty, but a stone heavier. The cause of the battle, or which might rather be termed a *turn up*, was in consequence of an *Bagenman*-like allusion to tawny complexion on the part of Powers, who, with more energy than elegance, swore destruction to the fraternity of black millers, although he had been vanquished by Richmond some time since. On pointed insults over and over again being given to Molineux, in the house of Richmond, whose forbearance entitled him to praise, Molineux and Powers stripped, and had a few rounds, not for hundreds but for *love* (technically terming it), and that love on rough stones. Powers was backed by two or three who entered Richmond's house with him; and as the wrath of the multitude present was eminently displayed against the blacks, Richmond stood by his friend, and young Belcher, who had witnessed the whole affair, lent protection also to Molineux.

A battle, which lasted seventeen minutes, took place, which will best be conveyed by a general description. An irregular sort of a ring was formed, and at the first sets-to Powers nobbed his adversary about the head and got away; and this, to a man of science, is easily done, as Molineux possesses but little of that requisite; but his fighting is of another kind, which Crib can testify. Powers was not able to move the black, and after hitting he was pursued by Molineux into the crowd, but the latter was not able to plant a hit. In other rounds an irregular close took place, and both men fell. Towards the conclusion, Molineux got a hit at his antagonist's head, but it was at too great a length to effect much; but in the subsequent round, he gave Powers a doubler in the body. Whether that had the effect of putting an end to the combat, a white feather, or suffering from the blow, the vanquished best knows, but Powers would fight no more. The black had an eye-lid swollen, and a cut in the lip, but he afterwards accompanied four *ladies* to the theatre.

NORFOLK ASSIZES.—*The King* v. *Lord Clermont*.—This was a criminal indictment, traversed from last assizes, charging William Charles Fortescue, Lord Viscount Clermont, with an assault on Sarah Lumley, widow, of Saham Toney. The assault was sworn by the prosecutrix herself to have been of a most violent, cruel, and outrageous kind; and the evidence of another poor woman, and that of a surgeon, went in corroboration of the statement as to the bodily injury she had thereby sus-

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tained. On the part of the noble defendant, it was attempted to discredit Mrs Lumley's evidence altogether, on the ground of its improbability, and three witnesses were brought forward, viz. Lord Clermont's steward, the master of the Clermont Arms public-house, in Saham Toney, and a blacksmith of the same parish, who severally swore, that, from their knowledge of the prosecutrix, they did not think she was to be believed on her oath; the steward likewise stated, that Mrs Lumley had told him a different story on the day the transaction was alleged to have taken place. The jury, after hearing the evidence, together with the arguments of counsel on both sides, at considerable length, and receiving the judge's charge, found the defendant *guilty*; and Lord Clermont, in person, received the sentence of court, which was to pay a fine of 50 marks to the king, and to be imprisoned until the same should be paid; which was instantly done, and his lordship retired.

On Saturday last, William Townley was executed at the drop in front of of the county gaol, Glocester, agreeably to his sentence. A short time before his execution, he is said to have admitted his full share in the crime for which his life became forfeited to the laws. On Friday night last (says a Bath paper) "a reprieve for the above man was put into the Post-office of Hereford, addressed *by mistake!* to ——— Wilton, Esq., Under Sheriff, *Herefordshire*," instead of Glocestershire, some time after the post-letters for that night had been delivered out, and of course remained there till next morning, when, about half-past eleven, it was opened by Messrs Bird and Wollaston, under sheriffs for the county of Hereford, and immediately the importance of its contents to the wretched object of intended mercy was ascertained. An express was sent off with the utmost celerity by Mr Bennett, of the hotel, at his own expence, who started about 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, and arrived at Glocester a little after two, twenty minutes after the culprit had been turned off, and who was then suspended on the drop!

26th.—Cambridge.—This being the day when the University was to bestow on one of the two rival candidates

"The laureate wreath that Cecil wore,"

the place was a most amusing scene of bustle and activity. The Duke of Rutland had been here for many days. His illustrious antagonist perhaps better consulted the dignity of the Senate and his own by abstaining from a personal canvass; but his friends were energetic in his support. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was likewise said to have pledged his services upon this express condition, that his royal relative should decline a canvass. It was understood, by communication from the committee in London, that four hundred and seventy votes had been actually promised to the Duke of Glocester. No one anticipated the presence of a greater number than nine hundred voters; and this was deemed pretty strong assurance of ultimate success.

On the contrary, his most noble antagonist was deemed to possess no ordinary strength: the support of the prime minister, and the conformity of his grace's politics with those of the people in power, were circumstances of great weight; and many, who were not swayed by political motives, were biassed by fox-hunting ones, to give him their votes; his grace's hounds being, as is supposed, among the best packs in the kingdom.

Wednesday Morning, One o'Clock.

The contest has terminated in favour of the Duke of Glocester. The poll continued until twelve o'clock at night, when, no more votes being tendered, the boxes were closed: in half

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an hour after, the numbers for each candidate were declared to be as follows:

For the Duke of Glocester . . .	470
For the Duke of Rutland	356
Majority for his Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester	114

When the result of the contest was announced, the gownsmen in the gallery of the Senate-house rose from their seats, and gave three cheers.

Court of Common Pleas.—Threatening Letter.—The Rev. Robert Bingham was arraigned on two indictments, the first charging him with sending a letter without a signature, threatening to burn the houses, barns, &c. of Richard Jenner, and the other charging him with setting fire to his own house, to defraud the insurance-office.

He was put to the bar, and tried on the first indictment. It stated, that he, on the 1st of December last, feloniously and wilfully did send a letter, without a name, addressed to Mr Richard Jenner, and which letter was as follows:

"Fire! Murder! and Revenge!

"Fifty of us are *detarm'd* to keep our lands or have revenge. Therefore *pasons churchwards* and farmers your barns and houses shall burn if you take our lands, your lives *two* shall pay your sheep we will eat—your oxen we can *mame*, your stacks shall blaze, and Dick you shall be *shooted* as you return from the market or fair. We are united and sworn to stand by one another 50 good fellows." To this he pleaded Not Guilty.

The first witness called was,

John Jenner, who said his father lived at Mayersfield; the prisoner was clergyman at Mayersfield; he went to school to him, and he taught him to write. He has seen Mr Bingham write. He and his brother went to church on Sunday, the 16th of December; Mr Bingham was at church; his brother and a cousin returned home with him. Mr Bingham overtook them on horseback; he said, in a joke, he would ride over us. After Mr Bingham got by, he saw a letter dropping to the ground. He was then distant about six rods; he thought it came from Mr Bingham, but he was not sure; he thought so, because he saw it flying in the air before it reached the ground: it was wavering in the air. He came up, and picked up the letter. Mr Bingham rode forward, but looked back very much. He carried the letter home, and gave it to his mother.

William Jenner, aged 11, cousin of last witness, John Jenner, was in company of last witness at Mayersfield church. He did not see the paper until he nearly came up to it; his cousin John picked it up. Before they came up, John said, "There, William, there is a letter dropping to the ground." When they picked it up, John said, he thought it was Mr Bingham's writing; he said he thought it was not.

Mr Richard Jenner deposed he was a farmer at Mayersfield, occupying the Dairy Farm, on which there is barns, oxen, sheep, corn, &c. He is called by his familiar friends "Dick." He was in London when the letter in question was found. He had known Mr Bingham five or six years, and their families lived on friendly terms; and he should have thought him the last person to do him an unfriendly act. He apprehended himself to be meant by "Dick" in the letter, and that the threats were directed against his lands and cattle, &c. He has had frequent correspondence with Mr Bingham, and is well acquainted with his hand-writing. (Looking at the letter.) He believes it to be Mr Bingham's handwriting.

On his cross-examination he said, he first suspected that the letter came from some of the foresters. Mr Bing-

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ham has been curate many years of Mayersfield, and had always duly performed his clerical duties. He had also been instrumental in founding a charity-school for the poor. There had been lately many inclosures in the forest, which had been thrown down by order of the lords of the manor.

Richard Trill, Mr J. Knipe, and John Maynard, believed the letter to be his hand-writing.

Robert Turner, attorney, at Lewes, Mr Attree, and Mr Eusan, all said they believed the letter to be the handwriting of the prisoner.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr Bingham then read a writen defence, in which he very feelingly commented on his unhappy situation, and argued on the improbability of his writing a threatening letter to his friend without any motive.

His counsel then called the following witnesses.

William Cramp, keeper of the house of correction at Lewes. In the month of January (the 12th,) Mr Richard Jenner called upon him, and conversed on the subject of the letter; he said he wished to have some conversation with a man in custody on a charge of felony, of the name of Best. He observed, he supposed witness had heard of the letter; he replied he had. He then said he wished the witness would examine Best, as he had no doubt but that Best knew who the writer was. There was no doubt but it was written by one of the foresters.

Lord Sheffield said, he had known Mr Bingham about five years. In doing his duty, in redressing disorders in the county, no man had been more diligent. He had had a very good opinion of Mr Bingham, and he was convinced he had incurred a great deal of rancour by his attempts to repress the disorders of the foresters.

Mr Archdeacon Doyley has known the prisoner six or seven years; he was always attentive to the morals of his parish, and exemplary in his own conduct.

I. M. Cripps, Esq. gave a most excellent character to the prisoner for integrity and honour, in every relation of life.

The Rev. Mr Turner, the Rev. Mr Bradford, Mr Claude Matte of Trant, and the Rev. Sackville Bayle, all spoke of the prisoner in terms of the highest praise, both as a gentleman and a clergyman.

The Lord Chief Baron then summed up the evidence with great minuteness, and impressed the jury strongly with the necessity of their being perfectly satisfied, as there was no motive in evidence which could induce the prisoner to send this letter.

The jury, after considerable deliberation, found the prisoner *Not Guilty*.

The same prisoner was then indicted for setting fire to his house, with a view to defraud its owner, the Rev. Mr Rivett, his rector, and the Union Fire-office, in which he had insured furniture, &c. to the amount of 500l. The evidence on this trial was long and complicated; but the only circumstances which appeared to make against the prisoner were, that he, the day before the fire, busied himself in causing to be removed from one outhouse to a nearer, the stacks of wood with which the house was fired, (as the prisoner stated his supposition at the time, maliciously) his depositing of a few private papers and quills over the privy, and of his burying a quantity of copy books of no great value in his garden, planting over them a flower for better concealment. It was proved, however, that the prisoner's plate and watch, which might have been more profitably removed, were burnt, and that he had actually sent for the latter on the evening of the fire to the house of a neighbour, where he had been visiting, and where he had forgetfully

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left it. The prisoner had, immediately before the fire, been in town to transfer insurance of 50l. upon a cottage to a further security of his furniture; but that cottage, it was proved, he had before sold. He then stated to his friend, the secretary to the insurance-office, that he was afraid his house would be burnt, in consequence of the incendiary spirit of the neighbourhood, and always stated, to those to whom he told the story of the fire, a *presentiment*, which possessed him on the evening of the fire, that the casualty would happen. It was proved by the prisoner's brother, the Rev. Richard Bingham, incumbent of Gosport chapel, and magistrate for the county of Hants, and Captain Joseph Bingham, R. N., that the prisoner's books and furniture were worth from 900l. to 1000l.; and that he was in far from distressed circumstances, otherwise he would have applied to the former brother, as he had before done, and always been relieved; and that the latter brother had lately laid down a large sum to free the prisoner from his embarrassments, upon the positive assurance that the prisoner had told his brother the extent of his debts, and was made a free and happy man. Many of the prisoner's neighbours and servants also spoke of the value of his furniture, linen, &c.

The prisoner on this occasion also read a written defence, and the learned Chief Baron recapitulated and commented on the whole of the evidence, adopting the prisoner's expression, that he must have been mad to have committed the crime of which he was charged, if the testimony of his honourable brothers were to be at all credited. The jury found the prisoner *Not Guilty*.

The trial of these indictments lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till nearly 9 at night.

29th.—Westminster Sessions.—A withered prophetess, named Alice Burke, above 70, appealed to the court through her counsel, Mr Peat, to quash a conviction against her, had on the 21st instant, before Mr Fielding, one of the magistrates at Queen's-square Office, for being a common cheat and impostor. The circumstances deposed against her were by a police-officer, who knew her occupation as a profound dealer in destinies. He saw her going towards her temple, in the attic regions of a house in Charles-court, in the Strand, on the 21st instant, followed by two damsels, in the occupation of children's maids, and he gently ascended after them, at a respectful distance, and saw them enter the sybil's apartment: he peeped through the key-hole, and observed a dozen other lasses, who were also votaries of the prophetess, waiting to consult her on the dispositions of the Fates towards them. The sybil herself was occupied in poring over the hand of one of the damsels, and alternately consulting the dregs at the bottom of a mystical coffee-cup, in order to discover her future fortunes; and in a little while, with grim aspect and solemn voice, she pronounced, that the girl must have to encounter many misfortunes, but would overcome them all: that a young man, with light-coloured hair, was in love with her, and would ultimately marry her; but that before marriage he would take a liberty with her, which she must not resist, and that he would afterwards become her most valuable friend. The constable, however, abruptly entered, told the prophetess she was mistaken in the colour of *his* hair, but that he must take a liberty with her, which she must not resist, and carry her before a magistrate.

The Chairman, however, was of opinion, from this evidence, that as no money was seen to pass, owing to the officer's precipitancy, the charge was not made out to warrant a conviction, and it was therefore quashed.

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On Wednesday last, a young girl, about sixteen years of age, in boy's attire, went on board the Valiant, in Cawsand Bay, to offer herself as a servant, and requested to see the commanding officer. On being introduced to the officers in the ward-room, she unfortunately dropped a curtsey instead of making a bow, which, causing a general laugh, so discomposed her that she was nearly fainting; but on being encouraged and assisted by the officers, she soon recovered herself; and informed them of her desire to be a sailor.—On learning her abode, a messenger was sent to her brother, who immediately came with her clothes, thanked the officers for their polite treatment, and returned with her the same evening to her friends at Millbrook.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.--The few beans and peas already above ground look healthy. Spring sowing generally backward; but the lands now work well. The wheats recovered from the degree of damage received during the winter, and in a flourishing state upon all good lands; but on the cold and wet improvement must be waited for, and will depend on the mildness of the spring. Some have still a yellow and unhealthy appearance. Accounts from various parts speak well of the remaining turnips, and the cattle are said to be in a very thriving state. Winter tares, rye, young clovers, and grass, appear very promising; and the clover seed of last season has proved equal in quality to the finest of former years; indeed can scarcely be remembered so fine. Hay very scarce. Stock of cattle in the country abundant: cows rather dearer. Pigs becoming very plentiful, the price of barley, pease, and beans, having been for some time favourable to the breeder, and a stock of pigs being soon raised. The stock of wheat in the country is universally reckoned considerable; still more so of barley, on which a further depression of price may be expected; a circumstance extremely favourable to the public, since not only is the breeding of pigs encouraged, which has been defective for so many years, but vast additional quantities of pork and bacon will in consequence be made, and the price of those necessary articles greatly reduced in no great length of time. Should another large crop of wheat succeed, a great revolution may be expected in the price of all the necessaries of life, an event which will be accelerated by our constant large imports of provisions from Ireland, where also breeding and stock-feeding is in a state of rapid increase and improvement. The fall of lambs has been very large and successful, and they are likely to be very early fit for market. The report from all quarters favourable.

FASHIONS.——For the promenade, scarlet mantles have been so general during the mourning, that for mere variety they must now be laid aside; we think they are more frequently succeeded by the short pelisse of purple velvet, trimmed with broad black lace, or small cottage mantles, lined with white sarsnet, ornamented with white chenille, or gold. Purple sarsnet pelisses, or black velvet, lined with colours, are equally approved. Cottage bonnets, cloth turbans, or small velvet caps, and one drooping ostrich feather, or two small ones, are most prevailing; under the cottage bonnets, which are formed to set off from the face, small lace caps, rosettes of lace, or ribband, or small flowers, are much worn, with a deep black French veil thrown over. Purple, black, or scarlet boots, are universal for walking.—For morning dress, short pelisses of cambric-corded muslin, over a slip of the same, trimmed with edging, or made in poplin, bombazeen, or lustres, with ruffs and cuffs of fine clear muslin, with bands

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of the same, and clasps of *lope de perle.* —Dinner dresses are mostly worn in lustres, sarsnets, opera nets, or cloth, made up to the throat, with lace cuffs, collars, and small French aprons of lace, or fine embroidered muslin; and lace or quilted satin tippets, trimmed with swansdown, or white chenille.—The full dress, black or white lace, over coloured, or white satin slips, ornamented with gold, still continues the most admired, with pearl necklaces, combs, and other ornaments blended with emeralds. Small tippets in antique lace or satin, trimmed with swansdown, are considered indispensable, and small aprons of rich antique embroidered muslin, with full pockets, drawn and ornamented with white satin ribband, have an exceedingly elegant and novel effect, and are much to be preferred to the ridicule so long in vogue. Hair knots are just introduced, in embroidered lace, with gold or silver thread, forming a light rosette, to be disposed among the hair according to fancy. The prevailing colours are lavender, faded violet, silver grey, purple, plum, and crimson.

APRIL.

1st.—Mr Chambers, late master's mate of the Minotaur, arrived in town on Friday, from Valenciennes, whence he effected his escape on the 4th of February. By this officer, the following information of the persons unfortunately lost at the time the Minotaur, of 74 guns, was wrecked, has been received:

It appears the Minotaur struck on a large sand, a few leagues from the entrance of the Texel, at midnight, on the 22d of December, in a very heavy sea; and in less than two hours the water was completely over the orlop deck. In this dreadful situation she remained the whole night—the ship sinking; all the masts, yards, and boats, except two small ones gone. Before two o'clock on the following day, the ship was entirely gone to pieces; and of the 680 persons on board, at the time the ship struck, only 110 were enabled to reach the shore. Of this number were ten officers, five private marines, eighty-five English seamen, and ten foreigners. The whole of these, excepting the foreigners, were put on board Dutch schuyts, and conveyed to Amsterdam, and from thence marched to Valenciennes. The following are the names of the officers lost, and of those that were saved and left at Valenciennes.

Drowned.—Captain John Bartlett; Lieutenants Pike, Shine, L'Estrange, Sapsford, and Milson; Purser, Mr Nicholson; Surgeon, Mr Norman; Carpenter, Mr Browning; Captain Boswell; Lieutenants Cooke and Jenkins, of the royal marines; and the ship's cook.—*Saved,* Lieutenant Snell; Mr Thompson, master; Mr Cox, boatswain; Mr Bonns, gunner; Midshipmen, Messrs Elvey, O'Brien, Hart, and Mitchell; Mr Jones, surgeon's mate.

A spirited tar, who had just received his prize-money, lately engaged a small provincial theatre entirely to himself. He took his seat in the centre of the pit, furnished himself with an inordinate quantity of beer, punch, and tobacco, &c., and requested the performances to commence, as no one should enter the theatre but himself. At the close of every speech that pleased him he presented the actor with a glass, and when the curtain dropped, he transferred his stores to the stage, and invited the whole of the performers to partake.

Funeral of the late Turkish Ambassador.—Monday morning, about nine o'clock, the remains of the late Turkish ambassador to this coun-

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try, were interred in the burial ground of St Pancras. The procession consisted of a hearse containing the body, covered with white satin, which was followed by his excellency's private carriage and two mourning coaches, in which was the priest and the late ambassador's attendants. Upon arriving at the ground, the body was taken out of a white deal shell, which contained it, and was wrapped in rich robes, and then laid into the grave. Immediately afterwards a large stone, with a Turkish inscription on it, was laid upon the body.

EXECUTION.—Laurence Julta, and Josef Franco Cardosa, were yesterday executed, in pursuance of their sentence, opposite the debtor's door, Newgate. These men, who were Portugueze sailors, were convicted, in the February sessions, of maliciously stabbing a sailor in Wapping. The unfortunate fellows met their fate with becoming resolution, and were attended in their last moments by a Roman catholic clergyman. Blair, convicted of forgery, who was ordered for execution with them, is respited till the further pleasure of the prince regent be known.

STAFFORD ASSIZES.—*Execution of John Gould, aged 23, for the murder of his wife, Elizabeth Gould.*—This unfortunate young man suffered the sentence of the law, on Wednesday last, on the new drop in the front of the county jail of Stafford.

There were some circumstances attending this trial which are worthy of notice. This youth married at an early age, without any ostensible means of supporting a wife and family beyond his own daily labour. He worked, it appeared, for his father, in the character of a servant, on a small farm. Finding a family coming on, his wife being pregnant of the second child, it appeared that he had used violent and cruel means of producing abortion, namely crushing or elbowing his wife in bed, rolling over her, &c. By these means abortion was produced, and the unfortunate mother died in a short time after, the wife and offspring sharing the same fate.—Before she expired, she declared, according to the evidence, that ill usage of the above kind had been the cause of her death; and on this strong and circumstantial evidence Gould was found *Guilty*. On sentence being passed upon him, he exclaimed that he was murdered! We have traced the principal evidence and its effects so far, with a view to glance at the operation of a defence that was set up on the part of this unhappy young man. The sisters of Gould were brought forward with a story meant to counteract some corroborating evidence on the part of the deceased, stating various appearances of the body of the deceased, namely, bruises of the abdomen, uterus, &c., which story stated the deceased to have tumbled over a wall, the stones of which fell with her. These witnesses, however, contradicted themselves, as well as each other; and the effect of their evidence went to prejudice the court against some appealing consideration that might have arisen out of the case. Some professional men were called to state the probable causes of the bruises, extravasation of blood, &c.; but differing with each other, they left the case as it was before.

Gould, after being conveyed back to his cell, wept aloud, and his cries were heard by the whole of the prisoners in the gaol. He appeared incapable of receiving consolation. His sentence came like a thunder-bolt upon him, and deprived him of every manly exertion. He was attended with unexampled assiduity and kindness by a reverend and respectable clergyman, who volunteered his truly Christian services to prepare him for the last awful moment. All, however, appear-

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ed to be without any particular effect. He was susceptible of nothing but grief; and when his time approached, it was with difficulty that he was induced to leave his cell. He could scarce contain himself as he was led through the different courts to the lodge. He was in a manner heaved up to the platform, from which his cries were heard by a numerous and sympathising populace, to a considerable distance. He was launched off about 10 minutes after twelve, and appeared to die harder than is usual.

Gould was a fresh-coloured young man, middle-sized; with a countenance not at all indicating hardness of mind, and expressive only of youthful rusticity.

Mayo Assizes.——Peter M'Cue, Patrick M'Cue, James M'Cue, Denis M'Cue, and Patrick Hopkins, were indicted for being of a party, who, on the night of the 11th of March, disguised as threshers, fired into the house of Peter Canna, several shots, by some of which said Canna's wife was killed, and his daughter dangerously wounded.

Peter Canna examined. Remembers the night named in the indictment; eight or nine persons came to his house, armed with guns, bayonets, pistols, and bright arms; they spoke in counterfeited voices; they demanded arms, and asked were there arms in Mr Fair's house; they dragged up witness's son, and beat and battered him, upon which witness said, "I believe, boys, it was with intent of murder you came here." Two thrusts of a bayonet were made at him and son; one said to another, "Shoot him, Murty." Heard Murty called a great many times; they tendered witness an oath whether he knew any of them; they then went to the next house, and witness had only time to put on his shoes and stockings when they returned; all his family remained in the house; the door was now wide open, he had no doubt that Dennis M'Cue was one of the party; when they came back they asked for the arms that fired the shots a little while ago; witness said it was at Fair's; witness thrust with a pitchfork at the first man that approached the door, who instantly fired at him; he thrust at each of them as they came near; fourteen shots were fired, but neither of them touched him: Peter M'Cue fired the shot that killed his wife; his daughter was wounded, and cried out murder; wife was in bed, and daughter with her, as the party wanted to get out, the latter to ill-use her; witness was satisfied to be killed, as he was sure he would kill some of the party; his wife died instantly on being shot; there were two balls in her; the party knew very well that witness had not gold or silver, and only came as threshers to kill him; does not know that prisoner Hopkins was among them, nor did he see Patrick M'Cue nor James M'Cue. Dennis attempted to break a pot in the house.

Anthony Canna, son of the last witness, examined. A man was beating him as fast as he could; Pat M'Cue had him by the head, and dragged him to the door; his brother, James M'Cue, had his gun presented, and the man inside cried out to him, "Murty, shoot him." Pat Hopkins pulled him back and saved him; they all retired and returned immediately; witness went to hide, and did not see any of the party that came back and fired the shots; James pointed the gun, always enquiring where was the little girl. Knew those boys for two or three years; knows Hopkins from infancy; Hopkins had a gun; Pat M'Cue had a good stick; witness would have lost his life but for Hopkins.

An alibi was attempted to be proved for two of the prisoners, but failed.

The jury, after consulting for about half an hour, returned a verdict of

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Guilty against all the prisoners, recommending Hopkins to mercy.

His lordship then pronounced sentence, in pursuance of which the four M'Cues were executed on Saturday last, at Ballinrobe; on Sunday their bodies were brought to this town, and (not being wanted for subjects of the County Hospital) were on Monday interred in the jail-yard. Three of them denied their guilt, but Peter M'Cue, the oldest of the brothers, and the last that was executed, confessed that he fired the shot which killed the woman. He was influenced to this confession by the zealous exhortations of three Roman Catholic clergymen who attended him and the others, and whose conduct upon the awful occasion was highly to their honour, and deserved and received the thanks of the most distinguished persons present. Mr Fenton, the sub-sheriff, is stated to have overheard the mother of these unfortunate men whisper the two first that were turned off, "upon no account to acknowledge any thing,"—her last words to them.

CLONMELL ASSIZES, *March 30th.*—The following are the material convictions which have taken place at this assize.

James Farrel was found guilty of the murder of Michael Delany, at Moyglass, above three years since. It appeared that on the day of Delany's murder, as he was going out of his house after eating his dinner, with his wife and children, he saw a number of persons approaching his house, and appearing to be possessed of some presentiment of their intentions, he instantly returned and fastened his door. The party instantly attacked the house and burst in the door; on which Delany provided himself with a turf-slane for his defence. On his passing the door he was instantly attacked by the party, and almost as instantly killed by a blow of a reaping-hook, which struck into his brain immediately over his nose. As soon as he fell the prisoner struck him with a clagh alpine, (the peculiar name of a murderous cudgel or wattle used in Ireland,) and after being pulled away by Delany's wife, returned again and jumped on the dead body. He then lifted the corpse off the ground, and with the help of another raising it up by the legs, pounded the head of the unfortunate victim against the ground, until they broke his neck. In letting the body fall, the face came to the ground, on which the prisoner took a large stone and battered in the teeth and front of the face of the murdered man. The shrieks of the unfortunate widow alarmed her neighbours, and instantly on the discovery of this most horrid murder, the perpetrators were pursued for nearly a mile, and the hue and cry increasing as it proceeded, on coming up with the murderers, five in number, the pursuers amounted to eleven. The villains making a desperate resistance, two of them were instantly killed, a third of the number was acquitted last assizes for some failure or contradiction in one of the witnesses, and it is feared one has escaped. James G. Jacob, Esq., proved that he was for nearly three years in pursuit of Farrel, whom he could not find nor hear of in the country, and knew of no other charge against him but this.

Robert Morris, of the murder of John Mulcahy, at Glenconnor.

Elenor Sheely, of the murder of an infant.

Patrick Tobin, of robbery of arms.

John Lane, of a rape on Margaret Doherty.

Denis Casey, of the abduction of Mary Magrath.

Charles Langley, of assaulting the dwelling-house of Pat Dignum at Balingarry.

John Corcoran was found guilty of shooting at George Moore, John Hewton, and Arthur Mullowney, on the

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13th of September last. The details of this transaction are as follows :—

Hewton went as guide to Mullowney and Moore, (who were tythe proctors), in order to shew them different denominations of lands for the purpose of valuation. They were attacked by two men, who had six stand of arms; two short guns slung under their great-coats, and four pistols. On coming up with the tythe proctors, these fellows immediately called to the latter to stand and deliver their books, which was done. The robbers then desired the proctors and Hewton to go away, and, on their returning, when they had proceeded about forty yards, a shot was fired, from which some slugs lodged in Mullowney's neck, and some more in the cape of Moore's coat. The prisoner, and Leamy (who was found guilty at the last special commission) then overtook the proctors again, and desiring Hewton to go out of the way, and Mullowney to stop, made Moore go on his knees and open his breast, in order to shoot him. Moore did so, when one of them struck him a violent blow in the pole of the head, and knocked him down on his face; then jumped on his loins, and afterwards turning him round, kicked him in the belly. They then a second time desired the proctors to go away; and when they had done so, the prisoner and his companion presented at them a second time, and Corcoran had his arms presented when Leamy fired.

4th.—Derry Assizes.—Attempt to Seduce a Soldier from his Allegiance.—Mark M'Laughlin stood indicted for having endeavoured to seduce one Edward M'Laughlin, a soldier of the King's County militia, from his duty and allegiance; an offence which is made a capital felony by a statute passed in the 37th year of George III.

It appeared from the evidence of the soldier, and of Rose M'Laughlin his wife, that the prisoner had come to the barrack on the morning of the 26th of March, and introduced himself to the soldier as a name-sake. He had been formerly in the 9th dragoons, and is now a pensioner; and he said, his *cow had calved* yesterday, (meaning that he had received his pension,) and that he was able to give him a treat. Accordingly he sent for spirits, of which Edward M'Laughlin, his wife, and some other persons partook; and he gave the wife half a crown to go out to buy breakfast: she went out for that purpose, but before she returned, the prisoner had left the barrack.

About twelve o'clock the same day, the prisoner and Edward M'Laughlin drank some porter together, and in the evening, shortly before drum-beat, the prisoner came back to the barrack and invited the soldier out to a neighbouring public-house. His wife was unwilling to let him go, lest he should not return to his barrack at a proper time; but he being prevailed on to go, she accompanied him and the prisoner to the public-house. They went up stairs, and after having finished a pot of porter, the prisoner requested Rose M'Laughlin to go down stairs for another. Just as she was returning into the room, the prisoner tapt Edward M'Laughlin on the shoulder, and whispered to him, "Go down to the barrack and fetch a musket, and I will buy it from you." The soldier answered, "You scoundrel, do you know who you are talking to?" and immediately knocked him down. The wife did not hear the prisoner's words, but she saw him whisper to her husband, who instantly knocked him down. She then laid hold of her husband, and brought him to the barrack. The wife had offered to return the change of the half-crown to the prisoner, but he refused it.

Quin deposed that he was sentry at

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the barrack gate after drum-beat; and after Edward M'Laughlin had returned to the barrack, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the prisoner came to the gate, and asked whether there was not a man named M'Laughlin in the barrack; said he wanted to see him, and insisted on getting in, which the witness refused to permit.

Mr M'Clean, the adjutant of the regiment, deposed, that between nine and ten o'clock at night the prisoner came to his quarters, which were very near the barrack; he said he came to complain of one M'Laughlin, a soldier of the regiment, who had struck and ill-treated him, and that he must either be sent to the guard-house or the black hole, or be brought out to fight him. Witness enquired into the circumstances, and finding the prisoner rather unwilling to answer, declined to interfere: upon which prisoner said, "I could transport M'Laughlin for attempting to sell his arms." Witness then left the prisoner in charge of his servant, and went into the barrack, and called out Edward M'Laughlin, who gave him the same account of the transaction he had now given. Witness then put the soldier into confinement, and returned and took the prisoner to Colonel Atkinson's lodgings.

Colonel Atkinson deposed, that upon the prisoner being brought to him, he asked him where he lived? he answered, "up and down;" he refused to tell where he had lodged the last night, but mentioned a person of the name of Gibson, where he had lodged the night preceding. On searching him, Colonel Atkinson found in his pocket seven ball cartridges (such as are delivered to the military,) and four blank cartridges, which he refused to tell how he had come by. There were also in his pockets a stone of considerable magnitude, a Roman catholic Prayer-book, and a tin case, in which he kept his certificate of being a pensioner. On being pressed by Colonel Atkinson to disclose for what purpose he wanted arms, the prisoner at length said, "I wanted them for my own defence; I am a Roman catholic, and I know the Milford men do not like me, because, as I am an old soldier, they think I may be teaching the Ribbon men the use of arms." Colonel Atkinson then committed the prisoner to the custody of the civil power. Here the evidence closed.

Mr H. Moore, counsel for the prisoner, submitted to the court, that the offence which the legislature in making this statute intended to punish with death, was not made out in evidence. The statute forbids any attempt to seduce a soldier from his duty *and allegiance*; that is to corrupt this principle, and to render him a disloyal subject. A soldier might be seduced from his *duty*, (as by selling his necessaries, or even his arms) and yet not be at all seduced from his loyalty *and allegiance*; and the proof in this case went no further.

The learned judge acceded to this construction of the statute, and directed the jury that, whatever opinion they might entertain of the mischievous design of the prisoner, they could not convict him of the offence charged in the indictment. The jury acquitted the prisoner; but a bill of indictment for a misdemeanour having been found against him, he was again put on his trial; and, upon the same evidence, the jury, without hesitation, found him guilty.

The Solicitor General immediately passed sentence:—

"Mark M'Laughlin, you have escaped the punishment of death by the mercy of those very laws to which, I much fear, you are a sworn enemy. I am now to pronounce such a sentence upon you as will be commensurate to your crime, and will, I hope, be an example to others.

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"In the course of your trial, I lament to say, have appeared, for the first time, traces of what I did not think existed in this peaceful and respected county. You have been a soldier: you have worn the king's cloth: you have received his pay, and, monstrous ingratitude! you are at this moment a pensioner living on his bounty: and on the very day before you had committed this crime, you had received that bounty. And what is your crime? An endeavour to seduce one of his Majesty's soldiers (yourself having been once a soldier) to give up to such a miscreant as you the arms intrusted to him for the defence of the country. What appears further? You not only endeavoured to procure arms, but were found with your pockets loaded with ammunition. For what purposes could such a wretch as you want these? Your story is incredible. You did not want them for defence: I am satisfied you wanted them for the worst of purposes.

"The sentence of the law is, that you be imprisoned for twelve months; and that you do pay a fine of 50l. I inflict that fine, though you may be unable to pay it, in hopes that those who have employed you for such diabolical purposes may be obliged to pay it. You must further give security for your future good behaviour, yourself in 500l. and two sureties in 500l. each; and if you have not friends who will be your bail, see whether those incendiaries who employed you will come forward in your behalf. I trust this first example in this county may be productive of future tranquillity and security."

Such is the scarcity of money from the pressure of the times, that the late Duke of Queensberry's Tokay *only fetched eighty-four pounds per dozen quarts*, that is 7l. per bottle!

There is now building at the Mount Foundery, from works in Tavistock, an entire iron boat, which will carry eight tons; it is nearly finished, and will be launched on the Tavistock canal in the morning of Easter Monday. Great discoveries have recently been made in the tunnel under Morweldown, which forms part of this canal; rich veins of copper ore of amazing thickness begin to shew themselves, and promise an abundant harvest of profit to the proprietors in this spirited undertaking.

Shocking Accident.—A boat, in which were four men and five women, sunk at eleven o'clock on Monday night, below Chelsea College, on returning from Battersea fair; and two of the women, one named Smith, who resided in Hogg-lane, Lambeth, the other a servant of Mr Shore, of Black-friars-road, were drowned, and the bodies have not yet been found.

Decayed Houses.—At the inquisition held on Thursday before the coroner for Middlesex, on the bodies of three persons, who were killed by the falling of two houses on Monday se'nnight, in Ironmonger-row, St Luke's, the coroner observed to the jury, that the number of untimely deaths which were continually occurring, from the falling of decayed buildings, had been, and were much deserving to be, the subject of public animadversion. The existing laws hardly seemed to furnish an adequate remedy, and the coroner comes when all the mischief is over. It is true, as nuisance, decayed buildings are within the jurisdiction of the court leet, or they may be presented by the parochial officers to the grand inquest of the country; but, to redress the grievance effectually, a public responsibility should attach either on the district surveyors, or some officer should be constituted with power to pull down public buildings, in danger of falling, or of properly repairing them on the exigence of the moment. In the present in-

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stance, a high degree of culpability attaches on the proprietor of these houses, which were in a ruinous condition when they were let, and in a situation much too dangerous to be inhabited. Such an instance of neglect and incaution, shews a gross and culpable inattention to the public security. "Deodands," said the coroner, "are peculiar to the coroner's court; their public utility is, that they are a fine, in some measure discretionary, in the hands of a jury, to punish the misconduct of persons who have offended, but not so as to incur a felonious breach of the criminal law. The whole of the materials which fell are a deodand, the value of which you are to assess, not exceeding the true amount."—Verdict—*Casual Death.—Deodand*, 100l.

Old Bailey.—Yesterday the Sessions commenced before the Recorder of London, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, and Mr Justice Bailey. The first prisoners brought forward for trial, were Davenport Sedley, and Charles Gabriel Gustavus Kieruft, commonly called Baron Kieruft, indicted, together with Edward Meyer, (who has fled from justice) for a felony, in stealing bills of exchange to a considerable amount from the Marquis of Headfort.

The indictment was stated by Mr Curwood.

Mr Alley, in stating the case for the prosecution, observed, that the Marquis of Headfort, the prosecutor for the crown in this case, is a nobleman of rank in Ireland, and that he has extensive estates in that country; that his lordship, within the last year or two, was occasionally in want of large sums of money; and rather than be obliged to trouble his friends, or immediate connections, by applications to them for loans, he chose to make application to those who were in the practice of procuring such loans for pecuniary consideration. He in consequence had dealings with some of those persons who frequently advertise to accommodate noblemen and gentlemen in want of money; and an offer was made to procure money upon his acceptances, and by thus getting his negociable securities in their hands, to commit the grossest frauds upon him. In the month of October, 1809, the prisoner Sedley communicated to a man named Walker, who would give his testimony for the prosecution in this case, that he knew the marquis, the extent of his fortune, and his perfect competence to pay any securities into which he might enter; and between them they resolved to send his lordship a letter, offering their service to procure any money he wanted, upon his acceptances. Both Sedley and Walker, so far from being able to advance loans of money at the time, were actually paupers, and prisoners within the rules of the Fleet; and Walker especially, in so ragged and tattered a state, that he could not venture to appear to the marquis in the character it was proposed he should assume. In this dilemma, Sedley requested of Walker to apply to some person of his acquaintance out of prison, to allow of letters to be received for him at his house, and others sent from thence, without incurring a charge of forgery; and Walker did in consequence prevail on a person of his own name, having a house in Robert-street, Bedford-row, to allow of letters to be dated from thence, and others received on his account. Sedley then writes a letter to the marquis, which Walker copies and sends to the marquis, in which he states, that if his lordship is under any difficulties to raise money, he would undertake to procure for him 50 or 60,000l. upon his securities; and if necessary for present exigency, to oblige him with an advance on his acceptances of 8, 10, or 12,000l.: but at the same time enjoining the marquis to the pro-

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foundest secrecy on money matters, and requesting the matter might be unknown to any person but his lordship and the writer, until the marquis should return to England. This letter was sent to the marquis's town residence. He was in Ireland at the time he received this letter; and, on his return, he was not surprised that a knowledge of his pecuniary embarrassments should have reached the writer. He therefore answered the letter, and desired a personal interview; but Walker was in such a state of rags and wretchedness, that he could not appear; and yet those wealthy gentlemen, who were so ready to procure for the Marquis of Headfort 60,000l., could not, amongst them, raise money enough to purchase a suit of clothes in which to dress their chosen actor for the purpose of playing his part at the proposed interview; and therefore another person was chosen, whose name, in charity, he would not mention, because his evidence this day might be adduced in further exposing the machinations of this foul and fraudulent conspiracy. Upon some further consultation, it was agreed that Walker had blown up the plot, and another person, named a Mr Edward Meyer, a *count*, by titular assumption, was chosen at the recommendation of Mr Sedley, and a second letter was sent to the marquis from Meyer, proposing to lend the money.

In this letter Meyer recurs to the accommodation proposed by Richard Walker—offered, as he states, to the mercantile house in which he is a partner: but as his partners have rejected the business as out of the way of their concerns, he (Meyer) states, that having solely taken, on his own private account, a business wholly unconcerned with his partners' export trade, he *is*, if his lordship stands in need, ready to accommodate him with 6 or 8000l. for four or six months; after which time he would renew the securities for four or six months longer; and do the like again, if it should not be perfectly convenient for his lordship to pay the money. This letter is dated the 14th of December, 1809, from 21, Little St Thomas Apostle's; the very counting-house, which, as he was ready to prove on the testimony of the widow from whom it was rented, had been taken by the prisoner Kieruft, and the rent paid by Sedley, both of whom were frequently there together. This letter also enjoins profound secresy; it appears to be copied in the hand-writing of John Sedley, the son of the prisoner; and the original draft, in the prisoner's own hand, is found amongst his papers, on his apprehension; so loosely and incautiously will such persons sometimes act, when wrapt up in an imaginary security from all discovery. The marquis, in consequence, agrees to an interview. Mr Walker's absence is accounted for by a statement, that he is in the country, confined with the gout. The Count Meyer comes to the marquis elegantly dressed, and being a man of specious address, found no difficulty in imposing on the credulity of the marquis, nor would, perhaps, on the discernment of persons much more acute and conversant with the practices of such persons. The marquis asked Meyer how he proposed to accommodate him; and Meyer answered, by purchasing merchandizes for the securities, and then turning them into money. The noble marquis however, decidedly objects to this mode, and to every thing like having his securities brought into the mercantile market; but insists, that whatever was the amount received must be in money. Upon this Count Meyer took his departure; but on the very next day the marquis receives another letter, the contents of, and the circumstances connected with, which, it would be of the utmost importance to the jury to attend to; because it would develope a

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sort of bye-plot, still deeper than any stratagem hitherto practised; and under the pretence of personal knowledge of and respect for the marquis, to guard him against imposition, by a manœuvre, which was obviously and insidiously calculated to lull all his suspicions, and to lure him into the very trap against which it pretended to guard him. This letter was signed by the name of a person calling himself O'Brien, and pretending to be a wealthy merchant. It is not addressed to the marquis, but to a lady then in his house, who, it was naturally supposed, would communicate its contents to his lordship. It professed an intimate knowledge of his lordship's family, and his property; it states a knowledge of Meyer having visited his lordship, and cautions him against any money transactions with Meyer, whom it states to be an artful usurer, extremely rapacious, and who had amassed an immense fortune by usurious transactions, and who would exact the exorbitant terms of 8 per cent. It stated, that this Meyer had advanced in this way large sums to certain branches of the royal family, and in particular 50,000l. to the Prince of Wales; that his mode of negociating securities was by pretended purchase of merchandize, of which he usually made fictitious sales to his clerks, at a pretended loss of 8 per cent, and charging the loss to the borrower: thus artfully pretending to guard his lordship against usurious extortions, to which he knew he must submit, while it insinuated that Meyer was a man of immense wealth, who had the means in his power of accommodating his lordship in all events, and thus lulled all suspicion of insecurity in trusting him with his acceptances. The draft of this letter was found amongst Sedley's papers, and the letter sent to the marquis is in the handwriting of his son John. Immediately after this comes a letter from the same counting-house, signed by the name of Edward Meyer, dated 20th December, 1809, purporting, that he could now purchase, on very low terms, a quantity of port wine, very good, at four and six months credit, which he could sell in a few days again at risk; and if his lordship would allow him to draw upon him for 3000l., one half at four and the other at six months, he would purchase the wines, and his lordship might draw upon him for 2800l. at 21 days, which would give him time to put the wines again into his own stores, and sell them again to the trade, without giving the business the appearance of a money transaction; and as soon as his own acceptances were paid, he would shew the account, and settle the balance to his lordship's satisfaction. This also was in John Sedley's hand-writing, and so little disguised, that on the slightest examination it might have been discovered to be the same hand with that signed O'Brien. This was followed by a series of other letters, signed by Meyer's name, and written in the hand of young Sedley; which ended in the obtainment from his lordship of the bills in question to the amount of 5000l. A day or two after those bills were passed, a letter comes to the marquis, signed by G. Kieruft, dated from No. 4, Panton-square, January 13th, 1810; in which the writer states, that he has received from Edward Meyer his lordship's acceptance for 500l. which he very much wished to convert into two bills, and he drew and inclosed two for his lordship's acceptance at 6 months, the one for 300l. the other for 200l. and saying that on Monday afternoon following, on receiving those bills accepted from his lordship's porter, he should leave with him that which he held. The letter concludes with this remarkable paragraph, that when the bills became due, he should, if required, renew them, according to Mr Meyer's

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engagement with his lordship. He received the two drafts as he requested. Kieruft, however, had denied all connection with Sedley or Meyer.

Here Lord Ellenborough interposed. His lordship said, he had no doubt of the correctness of the statement, but still, from the whole, it did not appear there was any fact to sustain the charge of a felonious taking against either of the prisoners; and if even the fact of felonious taking had been proved against Meyer, if he were present, the most that could attach upon the other prisoners was, as accessaries, or as receiving the property knowing it to be stolen: but the charge in this latter case was obviated by the circumstance of exchanging the bills with Lord Headfort, upon whom, no doubt, a most grievous fraud had been effected. But the court were now met to decide upon a charge of felony, which could not, in his lordship's opinion, be sustained upon the circumstances stated. What force those circumstances might have, if proved upon trial for a fraudulent conspiracy, was quite another affair; but that case was not now before the court; therefore, although the court would not now give any opinion as to what might be the result of another and a different form of proceeding, the felonious stealing charged now could not be sustained by the circumstances detailed by the learned counsel.

Mr Alley, with great deference, stated, that the impression on his mind had been, that constructive guilt of conspiracy and combination could be brought home in this case, as well as in that of libel or burglary; where, although the party accused is not guilty of actually breaking open the house, yet, if it shall appear to have been broken open by his procuration or stratagem, it is as much his guilt as if he actually forced the doors.

Lord Ellenborough admitted this principle with regard to felony; for, whether the party charged was waiting at a distance from the remainder of his gang, or whether by tapping at a door he induced the master inside to open it, and thereby procured entrance with a felonious intention, the guilt was the same as if forced open by himself; but constructive proof could not be admitted to prove a felony under the present circumstances, although it might be an act of trespass: beside, the exchange of the bills put the charge of felony out of the case, with regard to Kieruft; for his having any lien or property in the bills for one moment obviated all charge as to his felony, whatever might be the effect of those circumstances, if proved under another form of proceeding.

Mr Alley then proceeded to state another part of the transaction which he termed still more atrocious than all the rest, and calculated, when Lord Headfort refused, by the advice of his friends, the payment of those bills out of which he had been defrauded, to terrify him into the payment by one of the most abominable insinuations ever devised for such a purpose. A letter to Lord Headfort, signed by a person subscribing himself John Yeates, stated, that some friends of his held three of his lordship's bills for 1500l., drawn upon him by Edward Meyer, which they very much wished to get rid of, having lately discovered that Meyer was a person notorious for propensities the most unnatural and abominable, and had been twice punished under the sentence of the law for unnatural crimes. It stated, that the writer and his friend were well satisfied that his lordship was unacquainted with this character of Meyer's when he accepted those bills, otherwise his lordship would not blend his name on paper with such a ruffian's; neither did his friend, who took the bills from Meyer, know any thing of his character at the time, or

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they would not have had any thing to do with him. The letter concludes, by offering to introduce his lordship to a man who would lend him 10,000l. for any length of time, provided he would agree to pay the 1500l. out of it. This letter was in the hand-writing of the prisoner Sedley, and dated from his residence, No. 5, Gray's Walk, Lambeth, 2d of May, 1810. His lordship treated this letter with the contempt it deserved; it was afterwards followed up by several other letters of a like tendency, signed by the name of John Phillips, dated from 14, Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, all tending to terrify his lordship in the same infamous way; and the last of which, after endeavouring to induce his lordship to pay those bills, under the dread of blending his name with that of a man so implicated as Meyer, artfully submits the copy of a posting-bill, advertising the acceptances of Lord Headfort, paid by Meyer to Mr John Williams, and by him to the said John Phillips, stating Meyer to be a common swindler, notorious for another abominable crime, who never had any residence at 14, Little St Thomas Apostle's; had been twice pilloried for the crimes already stated, and offering a reward of 20l. for his apprehension, payable by this John Phillips, at 14, St Swithin's-lane. He proposes to send thirty of his own workmen to paste up ten thousand of these handbills all over London and its suburbs. This by way of assisting his lordship, whose consent he asked for the publication, to lay hold of Meyer, and get from him the money to pay his own acceptances which he gave his lordship in exchange for his; or, in all events, obliging him to pay the bill in Phillips's hands, which was paid to him for a valuable consideration: thus endeavouring insidiously to terrify the noble marquis to pay those bills, under the menaced alternative of paving the walls of the metropolis with ten thousand posting-bills, in conjunction with that of a proclaimed swindler and reputed monster. Now all these letters from Phillips would, he said, be proved to be in the hand-writing of Sedley, and that the drafts of them were found at his house.

Here again Lord Ellenborough interfered, and said, that still it did not appear there was any proof of felony against Kieruft in this case.

Mr Alley admitted the case as against Kieruft was not quite so strong as against Sedley; and not being able to sustain the felony, he should relinquish that part of the case as to him. If he had sooner seen the indictment, he would have indicted Sedley at the Quarter Sessions, as an accomplice before the fact, and Kieruft as an accessary after it.

Lord Ellenborough repeated his former opinions as to the grievous fraud upon Lord Headfort; but the question now to try, was whether a felony could be proved. It would be first necessary to prove the facts as to how the property was obtained, and then see how the law applied. If the bills were handed to Kieruft merely as a servant, or agent to obtain the money, and he had embezzled them, then the felony would be complete; but the fact of exchanging them for the bills with his lordship, repelled the charge of felonious taking.

Mr Alley then declined pushing the prosecution further, after the opinion expressed by his lordship; and no evidence being offered, the jury, under the direction of Lord Ellenborough, acquitted the prisoners of the felony.

Mr Alley immediately addressed the court, and declared his intention of prosecuting both the prisoners at the next Middlesex Session for the conspiracy, and therefore moved that they be detained. He afterwards, however, consented to Kieruft's being enlarged

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upon his former recognizance, in 800l., until trial at the sessions.

Sedley applied to the court to be discharged upon his recognizance; but the court refused, until it should be known whether the grand jury should find or ignore the indictment for the conspiracy.

Kieruft, who had been out upon his recognizance, appeared so extremely agitated when first put to the bar for arraignment, that he burst into tears and was near fainting. He is a man of a gentlemanly appearance, and on being given the choice usual to all foreigners on such occasions, preferred a jury of all Englishmen.

Sedley betrayed no want of firmness. His counsel, Mr Adolphus, applied to the court to have his papers restored; and he himself stated, that a *printed book* had been taken away with his papers, of *inestimable value*: but Lord Ellenborough said, he could make no order to restore any papers which might risk the destruction of evidence on either side. The papers must therefore remain with the clerk of the court, where the prisoner might have access to them for the purposes of his defence; but it was more peculiarly incumbent, his lordship added, to refuse to restore those papers now, as he had just been informed by the respectable magistrate of Union-Hall, who committed him, that a great number of the papers seized at Sedley's house were of such a nature, that he felt it his bounden duty to lay them before the Secretary of State, in whose possession they now were.

At the assizes last week at Thetford, for the county of Norfolk, the judge, in his charge to the grand jury, after congratulating them on the very few great crimes contained in the present calendar, observed, that in a calendar which had as usual, and very properly, been sent to him, he remembered a name which did not appear in the calendar now before him; it was a man named Baldwin, accused of a rape; that man had since been bailed: the bailing of a person charged with capital felony ought not to be; there was no power given to bail in such cases. If it was a groundless charge, application should have been made to the Court of King's Bench. His lordship added, that he noticed this, because he was afraid the circumstance originated in some mistake as to the right of magistrates to take bail; but he hoped such of them as heard him would take care that a similar occurrence did not again take place.

The Maplestrom.—A Danish paper states, that this dreadful whirlpool, situated to the westward of the coast of Lapland, has, within the last two years, increased its phenomena. It now stands fifteen minutes every fifth hour. Vessels at the distance of eight or nine English miles are no longer safe; and its attractive force, when agitated by a storm, will even reach them, or the larger kind of animals, at the distance of ten miles, and impetuously hurry them to certain destruction in the gulph. Two vessels, from Norway to the Vigten Islands, having been driven last summer within nine miles of the Maplestrom, and imagining themselves secure, as its operation was thought to be confined to six miles, were on a sudden carried away by the torrent, and with their crews entirely lost.

At the April meeting of the Morayshire Farmer Club, they bestowed their annual honorary rewards on the following six faithful and attached servants. These rewards consisted of a coat to each, from the manufacture of Messrs Johnstone and Sim, of Newmill, (of the same quality as is worn by all the members of the club) with plated buttons bearing this inscription:—"The reward of faithful service."

James Gray, 36 years farm servant to Sir James Gordon, Bart., of Let-

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terfoury, and his father.—William Shand, 18 years farm servant to William Young, Esq., of Inverugie.—Alexander Ross, 17 years farm servant to the Duke of Gordon.—James Inglis, 14 years farm servant to the Duke of Gordon.—John Shiach, 14 years farm servant to Mr Alexander Russel, Oakenhead.—George Nichol, 10 years farm servant to Mr John Lawson, Linkfield.

The British Navy.—There are at present in commission 150 ships of the line, 20 from 50 to 44 guns, 168 frigates, 153 sloops of war, five fire-ships, 174 armed brigs, 37 cutters, 76 schooners and luggers, making altogether 792 ships of war: besides which, there are building, repairing, and in ordinary, as many as make the grand total 1065, of which 256 are of the line.

Two marines were executed on board his Majesty's ship Zealous, at Lisbon, on the 8th ult., for the murder of a serjeant of marines. Their trial disclosed the following wicked, and, in other respects, singular circumstances:—The deceased serjeant had been sent with the two prisoners to do duty on board one of the prison ships in the Tagus. In the course of the night they planned to call the serjeant from his cot under pretence of being wanted. On his proceeding to the part of the ship requested, they way-laid him, and shoved him overboard. It must be supposed that he had made himself obnoxious to them; but this did not appear. On the deceased's being missed, it obtained general belief on board the prison-ship, that he had jumped overboard; but it was not warranted by the man's general character, for he was a sober, discreet man, and a good soldier. The first intimation of his death to his shipmates on board the Zealous, was by the sentinel upon deck seeing his hat pass by the ship in the Tagus. The sentinel instantly knew it belonged to him, and enquiry ensued. No suspicion, however, fell upon the prisoners; nor was it necessary for the ends of justice, for their consciences so lacerated them, after the first hour they had committed the crime, that, as they confessed to their comrades, they had no rest day or night. Their voluntary confession led to their trial, and they told the court they had not slept since, but were constantly visited by a distempered imagination of being in the presence of the deceased's ghost! Both of them, it afterwards appeared, were notorious characters; one of their names was Brown. They died very penitent.

A young gentleman of family and fortune, from the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, *lost*, or, to speak more correctly, was *robbed of seven thousand pounds*, on Sunday morning, at a low gaming-house, in the neighbourhood of Pall-mall.

The vestry of St Martin's parish preferred seven bills of indictment, which have all been found, against keepers of houses of ill fame in Oxendon-street, Whitcomb-street, &c., and a great number of witnesses are named on the back of each bill, to prove the cases.

From a Barbadoes Paper.—We have been furnished by a gentleman, passenger on board the ship Cornwall, Captain Peat, bound to Jamaica from London, which arrived on Sunday last, with the following particulars of her voyage here, after having lost her rudder in a gale she encountered in the Bay of Biscay. The Cornwall had 200 recruits and 16 officers on board, for the different regiments in the West Indies; the whole under the command of Captain Cameron, of the 6th West India regiment.

On the 3d of January, in lat. 45. 18., she encountered a very severe storm, which increased in the evening with such violence, as to endanger her safety. During the night, the gale

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still continuing, she unshipped her rudder, which, on disengaging, tore away the helm, stern, and counter, but fortunately did not injure the stern-post, or she must have foundered. She was thus rendered a wreck, and became completely unmanageable.

On the following morning the wind abated; but in the afternoon it blew a hurricane, when all on board, amounting to nearly 300 souls, momentarily expected a watery grave. Captain Peat, having foreseen the storm, had fortunately placed the ship in its best possible state; and, during the gale, the exertions of himself and crew are beyond praise.

At the dawn of day on the 5th, the gale subsided, and a gleam of hope succeeded, depending on the friendly assistance of some vessel that we might fall in with, as we had the signal of distress flying. About two o'clock, a ship hove in sight, and came down to witness this scene of wretchedness. When she came within hail of the Cornwall, the master having observed our loss of the rudder, promised to keep by us. Allowing, however, no further time for conversation, he unexpectedly shot a-head; and as the sea was running mountains high, no boat could be sent off to explain the assistance we required; thus, when a prospect of relief was in view, did this monster, in the shape of a man, make sail from us, and left the miserable to their fate.

After being thus abandoned, it became necessary to devise some method of governing the ship; a jury-rudder was therefore made by means of a spare fore-top-yard, at the end of which were fixed pieces of square plank, to serve as a paddle, reeved with blocks and tackle, ingeniously contrived by Capt. Peat and his carpenter: this served as a rudder, and requiring great power to assist in steering, was supplied by the exertions of the soldiers, under the direction of Captain Cameron, who regularly did this duty until the 13th, when it was contrived to work with the wheel of the lost rudder. Considerable delay was occasioned by the repairs this machinery required, and the improvements that were daily discovered, which rendered the working of the vessel more steady; and by unparalleled assiduity and perseverance, the vessel was safely brought to anchor in Carlisle Bay on the 10th instant.

At the Warwick Assizes, William Bradbury was tried and convicted of selling forged notes, of the similitude of Bank of England notes, considerably less than the expressed value, and was left for execution. He is an old offender, and is said to have been the cause of more than fifty persons having suffered death for uttering the same.

Sir James Pulteney experienced a severe accident, while shooting in the neighbourhood of Buckingham on Saturday last. His gun was one with a new invented lock, which not being in proper order, he no sooner pulled the trigger, than his right eye was blown out. His life, however, is not considered in the remotest danger.

14th.—On Saturday evening, a clerk to an attorney in Lynn went to the bank in that town where his master kept cash, with his bank-book, and desired to have 700l. Without any other authority, they let him have it, and the business being done in a hurry, not any of the numbers of the notes were taken. In a short time after, it was discovered that the clerk had obtained the 700l. without the authority of his master, and had absconded from Lynn with it. Several persons were dispatched in various directions in pursuit of him, and he was traced to Boston, but there lost. The attorney having written off to his agent in London, with a

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description of his person, and the particulars of his obtaining the 700l.; the agent gave information at the public office, Bow-street, and Vickery was employed to go in pursuit of the offender. He learnt that some of the bank post bills obtained had been changed on Monday morning, soon after nine o'clock, at the Bank of England. This convinced the officer that the offender had arrived in London; and after making enquiry at several inns, where the Ely, Cambridge, and other coaches put up, he ascertained that a young man, answering the description, had arrived by the Boston coach early that morning, at the Saracen's Head Inn, Snow-hill, in company with a young lady, who was then in the inn waiting his return. In the mean time one of the bankers from Lynn arrived, and waited with Vickery till the young man returned, when the banker identified him as the person who had obtained the 700l. under a pretence of being authorized by his master. Vickery took him into custody; also the young lady he had travelled with; and on searching them, he found upon her notes to the amount of near 600l. Upon him he found a gold watch, chain, and seals, which it appeared, from a bill and receipt found upon him, he had paid 50l. for in London, and he had purchased several other articles. The young lady is of a very respectable family and connections at Boston, and had eloped with him for the purpose of being married in London, without any suspicion of how he became possessed of the notes.

A debtor, confined in the Marshalsea prison, applied to the court for his discharge on Friday last, on the grounds of his creditor having failed to pay him his sixpences in a legal manner. It appeared that the creditor had tendered him, for his week's allowance, three shillings and a piece of silver resembling what now passes for a sixpence; the latter, however, upon a close inspection, proved to be a foreign coin. The learned judge being of opinion this was not a tender within the meaning of the act, which directs that the allowance to debtors should be paid in the coin of the realm, ordered the debtor to be discharged.

Thursday, being Maunday Thursday, his Majesty's bounty to 73 old men, and 73 old women, was distributed in a large room adjoining Whitehall-chapel. The royal donation consisted of 73 silver pennies, about three pounds of beef, four loaves of bread, a quantity of salt cod, a salmon, and herrings; 2l. 15s. to the women, in lieu of cloth, for a coat; and shirt, shoes, and stockings given to the men.

On a farm at Setterington, a ewe fell a lamb on Sunday evening, March 31st, and, to the great surprise of the shepherd, lambed another on the Wednesday evening following. A similar occurrence is not in the remembrance of the oldest farmer in the neighbourhood.

Last week, a woman at Leighton-Buzzard, Bedfordshire, actuated by motives of jealousy, formed the resolution of murdering her husband. For this purpose she heated a quantity of lead in a tobacco pipe, and, while he was asleep, poured some of the liquid into his ear, but it had not the intended effect. The sufferer, however, has since laboured under violent mental derangement.

On Friday last, a woman 30 years of age, wife of a painter, in the neighbourhood of Mary-le-bone, undertook to go on foot, for a wager of 10l forty miles in ten successive hours, on the Uxbridge road, from Norton-hill to Shepherd's-bush, one mile out and in. She started at six o'clock in the morning, and completed the whole distance at twenty minutes after three o'clock, winning by forty minutes. A

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vast concourse of persons assembled upon the occasion, and a great number of bets were depending upon the issue.

Saturday, the 6th inst., Patrick Mullowney, who had been so long the terror of the neighbourhood of Mitchelstown, was capitally convicted before Judge Day, at the Cork Assizes, of a burglary and murder, and was on Sunday sent under an escort to the scene of his former crimes, there to suffer the sentence of the law. This man was a rare example of hardened villainy. According to a confession made by himself, before he was twenty years old he was concerned in a murder, and had been since at the forcible abduction of twenty-four women.

A singular, but dreadful accident, occurred a few days ago on board his Majesty's ship Menelaus. A sailor, having over-reached himself, fell from the main-top just as the sentinel was passing beneath, pitched directly on the point of the bayonet, and was literally empaled. The violence of the shock wrested the piece from the arms of the sentinel, and threw it with its wretched burthen over the gunwale.

Easter Monday Sports.—The summer Olympics in the vicinity of the metropolis commenced yesterday morning at an early hour; and John Bull, notwithstanding the badness of the times, seemed every where as "ripe for sport," as if these were "the piping times of peace." The first symptoms of sporting amusement that caught our observation appeared in the neighbourhood of Hampstead and Kentish-town. The sun had scarcely surmounted the horizon, and

"Tinged with gold the village spire,"

when the sportsmen of Kentish-town had assembled at the Bull and Gate, to prepare for a badger hunt; and, fortified by their morning draughts, they set out for the field, not with

"Deep-mouthed hounds, and mellow-toned horn,"

but keen-scented terriers, and high-bred bull-dogs, to assail the grizly savage in his den, situated in a field between Highgate and Hampstead.

A badger, of formidable size and ferocity, there awaited the attack in hole; and many dogs of storied fame in many a sturdy bull-bait were successively led against the wary game; but he kept the greater number at bay, and those who ventured on nearer approach were sent yelping away under the sanguinary effects of his sharp teeth. At length a brown terrier, of true blood, pinned the badger by the nose, and dragged him from his lurking-place. This quadruped champion bears the name of Grip, and belongs to Knight, the driver of the Kentish-town stage, who received the congratulations of all his acquaintances on the occasion; and the odds are now twenty to one in favour of Grip against the field, for next badger-bait.

This exhibition was succeeded by a duck-hunt in one of the Hampstead ponds, which afforded admirable sport; and was followed by a scene not less *humane*—that of a large tabby cat set adrift on the pond in a deep wooden bowl, and baited by water spaniels, which ended in the loss of the eyes and laceration of the noses of several of the dogs, and a watery death to the ill-fated mouser.

Epping Stag Hunt.—A stag, caught on Saturday for the purpose, after two days pursuit, near Loughton, was, according to annual manorial custom, turned out yesterday, for the diversion of the foresters and all comers, opposite the Ball-faced Stag public-house. The animal was brought to the place in a cart, and there was a

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numerous field of horsemen assembled to enjoy the delights of the chase. Some hundreds of the *Cockney Nimrods* attended, mounted either on their own strong-backed ponies, or on bits of *blood* obtained from the *circulating studs* of the metropolis, called livery-stables. The number of pedestrians was much greater; and men, women, and children, stowed in barouches, hackney-coaches, buggies, and taxed-carts, completed this extraordinary assemblage.

The stag was uncarted at one o'clock; and as soon as the scared animal could extricate himself from the multitude that surrounded him and rent the welkin with their shouts, he dashed off in good style down the declivity, and ascending the slope of Highbeech Hill, topped the ridge, and increased his speed. The dogs were then laid on, after allowing their antlered game about eight minutes law; but instead of stag-hounds, they were a motley, ill-matched collection of harriers and fox-hounds, *brigaded* from all the packs in the county, and which, like the troops of our unfortunate expedition to the Helder, had never before served together in the field. The natural consequence was, they were as much scared as the stag by the shouts of the hunters, and two-thirds of them ran at fault, and were thrown out in the first twenty minutes run; not above five couples followed the game, the rest skulking away through the coppices on either side. The hunters, horse, foot, and in carriages, pursued as fast as their speed or the interruption of the ground and the stunted trees would admit, and in a few minutes many sportsmen were left sprawling in the forest; while their horses, disburthened of their unskilful riders, either followed the chase, or browzed on the scanty grass in their way. The stag, for about an hour, kept the ground of Highbeech-hill, towards the ponds behind Loughton, where he was bred; and having outstripped his pursuers, and left the dogs at fault, lay down quietly in a thicket, where he was taken by some persons, who conveyed him in triumph to the Horse and Wells Tavern, at Woodford, whither the sportsmen who had been early flung out in the chase having repaired to gratify the keener calls of appetite, plucked him almost bald, to decorate their hats with trophies of his hair.

Few accidents of a serious nature occurred, and the whole sport was terminated in less than two hours from its commencement.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Humane Society, for the recovery of persons apparently dead, held on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at the City of London Tavern, was numerously and respectably attended. The chair was ably filled by Lord Henniker, one of the vice-presidents, who was supported by Sir Charles Flower, Bart., Dr Lettsom, Mr Thompson, and several distinguished divines, physicians, merchants, and other benevolent inhabitants of this opulent city, all eager to promote, by their countenance and subscriptions, the laudable purposes of this life-saving institution. The health of the venerable patron, the best of kings, was enthusiastically applauded, as was also that of the prince regent. Many persons restored to life through the means recommended by the society formed a pleasing and interesting procession. The Bishop of Cloyne (who had preached the anniversary sermon on the preceding Sunday at St James's Church, when more than 100 guineas were collected) was gratefully remembered. The treasurer, Dr Lettsom, gave a satisfactory account of the funds of the charity. He also stated, that since the commencement of the society 7410 cases had come under its notice, of which 3531 were suc-

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cessful, or nearly one-half. In the present year, the cases were 153, and of those 133 were successful, or nearly seven in every eight, a success before unparalleled. The Rev. John Owen, of Fulham, addressed the meeting with great effect in a most impressive and animated speech, in which he traced the origin, the character, and the peculiar merits of the Royal Humane Society. He compared this happy country to a grand Humane Society; and, touching on the degraded state of Europe, hoped that, like this society, Great Britain would apply its resuscitative powers to the restoration of the suspended animation of the world. The noble chairman presented honorary medallions to several medical gentlemen, who had been the happy instruments of restoring life in some remarkable cases, as detailed in the Annual Report of the society, which are printed for gratuitous distribution among the governors. On the city of London being toasted, Mr Nichols returned thanks in a neat speech, in which he did justice to the well-known liberality of the corporation, and to the just claims of the Royal Humane Society to its support. The voluntary contributions were considerable, and we trust that the number of annual subscribers to so excellent an institution will increase its funds, and enable it to enlarge its beneficial effects.

By the sentence of a court martial lately held at Lisbon, Lord William Fitzroy, captain of the Macedonian frigate, has been dismissed the service for tyranny and oppression, in putting the master of that vessel in irons. The master was afterwards tried for contempt to Lord William Fitzroy: the charge being proved, he was dismissed his Majesty's service, and rendered incapable of serving again as an officer.

A short time since Robert Richardson, a vagrant, was committed to the House of Correction, Alnwick. He was covered with a great quantity of ragged clothes, to excite compassion; but, on being searched, they proved *cloth of gold*, as 32 guineas and a half, and 22l. 15s. in silver, were found concealed in them.

A dreadful accident happened last week to a son of William Davis, of Bourn, Lincolnshire. A new threshing-machine, which had been lately erected in the neighbourhood, excited the curiosity of several people to see it work; among others, the above lad (contrary to the injunction of his father) went for that purpose: the father happened to go also; and the boy perceiving him come, crept under part of the machine, in order to conceal himself, when one of the wheels caught his clothes, and drawing him among the works, broke his collarbone, one of his arms in three places, both his thighs, both his legs, and cut his head in a dreadful manner.

18th.—Armitage was conveyed to the felons' side of Newgate, from Marlborough-street Office, on Thursday. The examination previous to the prisoner's committal was short and of a general nature. The forgery of which he is accused is to the amount of about 2000l., and the denial of the handwriting on the part of the person whose name it bore, was all that was entered into. Mrs Roberts, who is a principal witness, is still in confinement at the governor's house, at Coldbath-fields prison.

A female, about three years and a half old, the daughter of Mrs Hindsone, of Berwick-street, was decoyed from the door of her parent at dusk on Wednesday evening, by two elderly women, and she was left in a watch-box near her house, on Thursday night, in a state of nudity; the mother having been kept thirty hours in an agony of distress. A woman was yesterday taken into custody on suspicion.

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In the dreadful fire which took place on Saturday morning in Bishopsgate-street, only two persons escaped, a waiter at the London Tavern and his wife. They had the good fortune to escape with their bed to the window of the first floor, which they threw on the pavement, for the purpose of throwing themselves upon it. The wife first made a leap, and falling on the bed did not receive the slightest injury; her husband, who instantly followed, was not so fortunate; he came in contact with a hook, which tore his leg in a dreadful manner, but from bruises he suffered no material injury. Of the rest of the family, consisting of a man, his wife, three children, the nurse, a maid servant and a shop boy, nothing was seen; but the populace heard at intervals their cries, and this was but for a short time, for the floor giving way, the whole of this unfortunate family perished in the burning ruins. As soon as day-light appeared, the remains of the unhappy sufferers were searched for in the ruins, and in the course of the day they were all found, except the maid servant and the boy, and conveyed on shutters to Bishopsgate workhouse. The youngest child was only a month old, and the nurse who attended Mrs Goullee was one of the unhappy sufferers. It is not known how the fire originated.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday evening on the bodies of Mr and Mrs Goullee, Peter and William, two of their male children, a female infant only a month old, Martha Courtnay, a nurse, and James Shore, an apprentice to Mr Goullee, who met their death by the fire, the melancholy particulars of which are given above.

The jury having been sworn, proceeded to Bishopsgate workhouse, to examine the bodies, which were disposed in shells for that purpose. A more dreadful or more harrowing scene was scarcely ever exhibited to a jury. The human form was but barely discernible, and from the contortions to be observed in their mutilated frames, it was evident that some of them had expired in the most poignant agonies. This painful task over, the jury returned to the White Hart, where several witnesses were examined touching the origin of the horrid catastrophe. The only one whose evidence threw any new light upon the subject, was Susannah Creed, the wife of a waiter in the London Tavern, who lodged on the first floor. She stated, that she had supped with Mrs Goullee the night before the fire, and that she and her husband went to bed at half-past ten o'clock. She was awoke about two o'clock by a loud crackling, which she at first conceived to proceed from some persons endeavouring to break into the house. She immediately got up, and opened the chamber door, when, to her consternation, she saw a volume of flame ascending the stairs. She wanted to run up stairs to alarm the family, but her husband prevented her, and throwing a feather-bed out of the window, she jumped upon it, and was shortly afterwards followed by her husband. In addition to the persons already named, as having fallen victims to this dreadful visitation, she said, there was a servant maid, named Martha Eyron, whose remains have not yet been found. On being questioned as to the probable cause of the fire, she said that the family were in the habit of leaving a large fire in the parlour to dry their clothes, which they generally washed once a week. They also occasionally left a fire under a copper in the wash-house, which was used to boil hams and other meat for sale in the shop. To these sources only could she attribute the origin of the flames.

John Shelton, Esq., the coroner,

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having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of—*Died by accidental fire.*

It is remarkable that from the commencement to the termination of the fire, there was not a single ladder brought by the persons who were attracted to the spot by the alarm.

22d.—Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, 49 French prisoners, among whom was a captain, (who also contrived to get away his baggage) escaped from the south-west corner of their prison, in Edinburgh Castle. They had cut out a hole through the bottom of the parapet wall, below the place commonly called the Devil's Elbow, and let themselves down by a rope. One of the prisoners, losing his hold, fell from a considerable height, and was so dreadfully bruised, that he is not expected to live. Five of them were retaken next morning, and fourteen were seen on the road to Glasgow. The night being dark, the operations of the prisoners were not observable; but the sentinel, on hearing some noise, became suspicious of the cause, and firing immediately, gave the alarm to the guard; otherwise, it is probable the whole might have effected their escape.

Some of them have since been apprehended near Linlithgow, and brought back to Edinburgh, under escort of part of the local militia of that county. It appears from their confession, that no sooner were they lodged in the castle, than plans were formed for effecting their escape, and, it would seem, carried into execution with the greatest secrecy. They had procured information of the nearest place of embarkation, and being furnished with maps, and that part of the almanack containing the principal roads through the country, they bent their way to Grangemouth, where they were to have gone on board some foreign vessels lying there. At Linlithgow, where they stopped at night to get some refreshment, they were challenged as prisoners who had made their escape, when they took to their heels, and were found next morning, after a diligent search, by the local militia, in the plantations near Polmont, quite exhausted with hunger.

Sir James Pulteney died on Friday afternoon, at his seat in Norfolk, in consequence of the accident he met with a few days since. (See page 81.) He was a very worthy character, and his loss is severely lamented by all who had an opportunity of being acquainted with his amiable disposition and the goodness of his heart.

Murder and Confession.—John Griffith was found guilty at the last Haverfordwest Assizes, upon the most satisfactory testimony, of the wilful murder of Mary Griffith, his late wife, by administering poison to her, and on last Saturday se'nnight suffered the sentence of the law. The following are particulars relative to the case of this criminal.

In a few minutes after the learned judge had passed sentence upon him, on his return to the gaol, he was visited by a reverend clergyman, at his own request, to whom he disclosed the shocking fact, that he was not only guilty of the crime for which he was to suffer, but that he had also murdered his first wife, and had destroyed both by administering arsenic to them. He confessed that he had employed a fellow-servant to purchase the arsenic for him with which he poisoned his first wife, pretending that he wanted to destroy the rats and mice that infested his house. He admitted further, that he purchased a shilling's worth of arsenic himself, for the purpose of destroying his second wife, and that he gave her the first dose in some *budram*, (oat-mealgruel), on the morning of the 25th of February last;

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this not taking immediate effect, and his conscience upbraiding him, he went the next morning to Dr Freeman for advice; but the same evening he gave his unfortunate wife a second dose, in some treacle, which soon deprived her of life. He admitted she was a good woman, and of an excellent temper; and declared he had no object in view in thus destroying his two wives, but that "the devil persuaded him to it."

After condemnation the conduct of this wretched man manifested the deepest contrition for the horrible crimes of which he confessed himself guilty. He prayed constantly; expressed his fears that he should not be considered worthy of Divine mercy; but praised God that his offences had been brought to light, as it was fit they should be punished.

On Saturday morning, about eleven o'clock, he was conducted from prison to meet his fate; he appeared entirely resigned, and joined in prayer with the clergyman. He next addressed the numerous spectators in English and Welsh, exhorting them to take warning by his miserable situation, and confessed thus publicly that he had poisoned both his wives, to which he had been tempted by the devil. After bidding his numerous hearers an eternal farewell, he was turned off the ladder, and died without a struggle.

This wretched criminal was only twenty-six years of age; he was born in the parish of Mote, Pembrokeshire; his parents being poor, he received no education, and could neither read nor write.

Lord Nelson.—The statue erected in Guildhall to this distinguished commander was exposed on Saturday for the first time to public view. The following inscription appears on the tablet; it is from the pen of Mr Sheridan:—

TO
HORATIO VISCOUNT AND BARON NELSON,
Vice-Admiral of the White, and Knight of the most Honourable
Order of the Bath:
A Man amongst the few, who appear,
At different periods, to have been created
To promote the grandeur, and add to the security of nations:
Inciting by their high example their fellow mortals,
Thro' all succeeding times, to pursue the course
That leads to the exaltation of our imperfect nature.
Providence,
That implanted in Nelson's breast an ardent passion for renown,
Had bounteously endowed him with the transcendent talents
Necessary to the great purposes
He was destined to accomplish.

At an early period of life
He entered into the Naval Service of his Country;
And early were the instances which mark'd
The fearless nature and enterprise of his character:
Uniting to the loftiest spirit and the justest title to self-confidence,
A strict and humble obedience to
The sovereign rule of discipline and subordination.
Rising by due gradation to command,
He infused into the bosoms of those he led
The valorous ardour and enthusiastic zeal
For the service of his King and Country
Which animated his own;

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And while he acquired the love of all,
By the sweetness and moderation of his temper,
He inspired a universal confidence
In the never-failing resources of his capacious mind.
It will be for history to relate
The many great exploits, through which,
Solicitous of peril, and regardless of wounds,
He became the glory of his profession!
But it belongs to this brief record of his illustrious career
To say, that he commanded and conquer'd
At the Battles of the NILE and COPENHAGEN:
Victories never before equall'd;
Yet afterwards surpassed by his own late atchievement,
The Battle of TRAFALGAR!
Fought on the 21st of October, in the year 1805.
On that day, before the conclusion of the action,
He fell, mortally wounded;
But the sources of life and sense fail'd not until it was known to
Him that the destruction of the enemy being completed,
The glory of his country and his own had attained their summit;
Then laying his hand on his brave heart,
With a look of exalted resignation to the will
Of the Supreme Disposer of the Fate of Man and Nations,
He expired.
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council,
Of the City of London,
Have caused this Monument to be erected;
Not in the presumptuous hope of sustaining the departed
Hero's memory,
But to manifest their estimation of the Man,
And their admiration of his deeds:
This Testimony of their Gratitude,
They trust will remain as long
As their own renowned City shall exist.
The period to
NELSON'S FAME
Can only be
THE END OF TIME!

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The prospect of a plentiful produce in all kinds of grain, is highly gratifying throughout the three kingdoms. The wheats are generally good in all the principal corn districts, and Norfolk and the other barley counties have derived the finest plants from the late genial rains that they have known for many years past. The beans and peas in Kent and Essex, and the oats in Lincoln, Cambridgeshire, &c., are likely to benefit abundantly by the same prolific cause. We scarcely recollect to have seen the old meadow, and other grass lands, so full of seed as they are at this early season: hay, as the natural consequence, is falling weekly. Early potatoes plant well, and we are glad to see their extent of growth every year increasing. The hop plantations of Farnham, Kent, and Sussex, look well, furnishing the poll with plenty of bine. Lean stock of most kinds was lower, and dull of sale, at the beginning of the month; but has had a start in beasts, from the expectation of plenty of feed. The meat markets have been well supplied with prime beef, lamb, and mutton; the Merino

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sheep, however, do not yet approach the South-downs at Smithfield in price, so near as several of our principal graziers were led to expect. No advance or stir in the wool trade since our last.

FASHIONS.—*A Ball Dress.*—A white sarsnet or satin petticoat, with short sleeves; over which is worn a body and drapery of light-blue gauze, formed in three points, or vandykes over the petticoat, reaching nearly to the bottom, the ends finished with white silk tassels; it is crossed over the figure in front towards the left side, and fastened in tufts, or bows, of the same colour; a short sash, tied in a bow on the left side; sleeves looped up in the front of the arm. The bottom of the petticoat trimmed in vandykes to correspond. White silk stockings, with blue kid shoes. The hair twisted up behind, and dressed in full curls, ornamented with a bandeau of light-blue twisted crape and roses. White kid gloves.

A Walking Dress.—Round dress of cambric muslin, with a rough collar, trimmed round the bottom with narrow purple ribband; cassimere crimson mantle, confined close to the back, lined with purple silk, embroidered round the neck, cape, and sides with purple fancy border; a deep cape falling from the shoulder, sloping to a narrow point, with tassels. A crimson velvet bonnet, turban front, and trimmed with purple to correspond. York tan gloves. Yellow kid boots.

MAY.

1st.—THE LITERARY FUND.—The anniversary of the institution of this society was celebrated yesterday at the Freemason's Tavern. The Earl of Chichester in the chair. A very full attendance of the members and friends assembled upon an occasion so laudable.

After the cloth was removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was chaunted in a very impressive style by Messrs Shield, Taylor, Elliot, &c. Among the toasts and sentiments given, were the following, viz.

"The King," with three times three. "The Queen and Royal Family," with three. "The Prince Regent," with three times three. "Prosperity to the Literary Fund." "The Duke of Somerset," with three times three. Mr Croker gave—"The health of the Noble Chairman, the Earl of Chichester."

The noble earl, in returning thanks for the honour, adverted to the opinion which had gone abroad, that his royal highness the prince regent would honour the meeting with his presence. The noble earl observed, that it was certainly the wish and intention of his royal highness to have been present on this anniversary; but the cares and anxieties of office had so far engrossed his attention, that he could not spare time to be present. At the same time, he knew that his royal highness's heart was present with the society.

The Four-in-Hand Club met yesterday at Mr Buxton's. Cavendish-square was crowded with carriages and horsemen. The windows were full of elegant beauties. On horseback were the Duke of York, Lord Sefton, Mr Whitbread, &c. &c. They drove off at two o'clock, in the following order, to dine at Salt-hill:

1. C. Buxton, Esq., president, four bays.
2. Lord Hawke, vice-president, ditto.
3. Captain Agar, four greys.
4. Mr Spicer, four bays.
5. Sir Bellingham Graham, ditto.
6. Mr Champion, ditto.
7. Captain Murray, a new member, who brought up the rear in a fine style,

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with an elegant new barouche, harness, and bay horses.

They all went off in a fine trot round the square, except No. 6, whose horses cantered, to the great mortification of all scientific charioteers present. The carriages were elegant, and the harness was particularly admired. The absence of Sir C. Bamfylde, Sir John Rogers, the Honourable Mr Hawke, and Mr Humphrey Butler, was much regretted; but they join, with the other absent members, the second meeting, which will be very numerous.

The following remarkable article is extracted from the Moniteur of the 15th ult.

"REPORT TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

"SIRE.—I had the honour to submit to your Majesty on the 22d of March, the disclosures of the Sieur Ounisse Owen, an officer of the British navy, prisoner of war at Besancon. The result thereof was, that this prisoner had concerted with a Sieur Laupper, an officer in the 4th Swiss regiment, the means of surprising Belleisle-en-Mer. Owen, according to the promise he had received, as he said, from M. Mackenzie, to whom the plan had been communicated, was to have been exchanged, and to command the expedition; and Laupper, whose battalion was in garrison in Belleisle, charged himself with the recruiting of partizans among the officers and soldiers, to favour the communications between the cruizers and the coast, &c. It was at Besancon where Laupper had stayed some time, while conducting the recruits to his corps, that this plot was formed. Among the papers which the Sieur Owen produced in support of his statements, there appeared many letters which Laupper had addressed to him from Rennes, and in which he stated that several officers had joined themselves to the conspiracy, and especially a Sieur Laudis, who, he asserted, was to give in his resignation, for the purpose of following Owen to England. In pursuance of orders which I had given, Laupper and Laudis were arrested at Rennes. The first declared, that having had occasion to know the Sieur Owen, on his way to Besancon, and finding himself pressed by the want of money, he had appeared to receive the propositions which the Englishman had made to him of procuring particular information respecting Belleisle, or the plans and maps of that place; but he maintains that he would not have pretended to enter into his views, but in order to draw from him the sums which he had promised; that he never intended to assist his projects; that he had not even the means of doing so, for he had resided only thirteen days at Belleisle. On his arrival at Rennes, Laupper was arrested for debts contracted to his regiment. It was not long, he added, before he received a letter from Sieur Owen, in which he reminded him of their reciprocal promises, and announced the approaching arrival of the money; in fact, he transmitted to him, at two periods, two drafts, one for 1000 francs, and the other for 400, but they were not paid. In the mean time, the Sieur Owen, insisting and advising him to bring into their interests some of his comrades; he then described to him, as an officer of his regiment, the Sieur Laudis, an old grenadier, who was in prison with him; and he protests that this soldier was totally ignorant of the part which he was made to perform in his correspondence with the English prisoner. Laudis is, in fact, an old grenadier, of the 4th Swiss regiment, who, having been reduced in 1809, remained in the department D'Illet Orlaine in quality of garde forrestier; he had been imprisoned for firing a musket at some person. It was in this prison that he

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found Laupper. He declared that he never received from him any overtures respecting his intercourse with the Sieur Owen, and, with the exception of the letters of Laupper, the investigation has not hitherto produced any proof against him. Whatever may be the denials of Laupper, and the grounds on which he supports them, it does not appear to me that they can be capable of justifying him, in opposition to the suspicions which his correspondence with the Sieur Owen establishes against him.

"I have the honour to propose to your Majesty to order the transmission of the papers to the minister of war.

"I am, with profound respect, &c.

(Signed) "The Duke ROVIGO.

"Referred to the Grand Judge, to cause the laws of the empire to be carried into execution.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

Palace of the Thuilleries, 14th April, 1811.
By the emperor's orders.

(Signed) "H. B. Duke BASSANO."

An experiment of an improved method of charging with the bayonet took place yesterday, by a detachment of the Royal Marines, in presence of the Lords of the Admiralty, and a committee of marine officers. The whole plan contains many very superior advantages over the present system, particularly in enabling the rear rank men to use their muskets at the charge, with similar effect, and at the same moment, as the front rank, causing the men to stand in a stronger position, and enabling them either to attack or defend, at one instant, both the front and the rear. It appears to be particularly adapted to repel any attack that may be made by an enemy's boarders in a naval engagement. The plan met with entire approbation; and it is reported that it will be adopted.

2d.—VOLUNTEERING FROM THE MILITIA.—PLYMOUTH.—The volunteering from the militia goes on with spirit from all the regiments in this garrison: the North Devon, the Nottingham, the Salop, the 2d Royal Lancashire, Royal Cheshire, Somerset, and South Hants, have given in all their quotas; the favourite regiments are the 5th, 19th, 52d, and 74th.

3d.—YARMOUTH.—Several men belonging to the West Norfolk militia lying here have volunteered into the line, and the 54th foot have by far the greatest share of them.

The volunteering from the militia into the line commenced at Norman Cross on Wednesday, from the 1st Royal Surrey militia, and Cumberland, stationed at that place; the quota for the Surrey being 92. When the order was read in the circle, the whole number allowed to go turned out, with their officers, in the most handsome manner. What makes this the more satisfactory is, that not a shilling of the bounty was to be paid till they got to St Ives, for the purpose of preventing any disorder amongst the French prisoners. The 56th, commanded by General Norton, was the favourite regiment; 85 as fine fellows as ever handled a musket selecting that regiment to join. The Cumberland, a much stronger regiment, only turned out 29. The 1st Surrey has always been conspicuous for their spirit on such occasions. In the volunteering of 1809, their quota was 183, who turned out the first day, and joined the 56th; since aiding in the capture of the Isle of France. The volunteering from the South Glocester took place at Brighton also on Wednesday. The compliment required was 103, and though to the full of that number turned out, we understand 73 only were accepted. The further volunteering for the remaining 30 men will take place next week.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—An occurrence has taken place at

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Newmarket, which is the subject of general conversation and surprise among the frequenters of the turf. Several horses were entered for the Claret Stake, and as usual were taken out in the morning for exercise. They all drank, as we understand, at one watering trough. Some time after they had been watered, six of them were observed to stagger, and then to roll about in the greatest agony. On examining the watering trough, it was found that the water had been poisoned. The horses were the property of Mr Sitwell, Sir F. Standish, Lord Foley, and Lord Kinnaird. Suspicion has attached upon one of the jockies. A large reward has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrator of this infamous deed.

LONDON.—COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE PRINCE REGENT.—Yesterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, which was numerously attended.

Mr Quin rose to call the attention of the court to this subject. With respect to the origin of the motion, whatever its merits, he could claim none of it. The motion had its origin with a worthy magistrate, a friend of his (Alderman Combe), and he (Mr Q.) had merely given shape to his idea. Nearly half a century had now elapsed since the freedom of this city had been conferred on any of the royal family, but he was persuaded that on no occasion could an opportunity more worthy than the present occur to renew the practice. After paying some high and merited compliments to the prince, he concluded by moving the freedom to his royal highness.

Mr Favel rose to second the motion.

Alderman C. Smith highly approved of the motion. In his opinion, the conduct of his royal highness, whether considered as a prince or a man, was worthy our highest approbation.

Alderman Combe also expressed himself in favour of the motion; which was then put and agreed to unanimously.

Mr Quin then moved, that the freedom should be presented to his royal highness in a box of heart of oak; which was also agreed to, and the court adjourned.

The Recorder's salary was ordered to be raised to 2500l. per annum, to commence from Christmas last.

EAST INDIES.—Accounts have been received of a very extraordinary conspiracy at Bombay.

Mr Osborne, sub-treasurer of the settlement, suspecting the native clerks in the Treasury of malversation, gave notice, that on a particular day he would investigate their accounts, and expect to find their balances accurate. The clerks, native Indians, borrowed the necessary sums of the money-changers to make their balances complete while passing examination, and engaged to return the sums so borrowed next day, they not having the least doubt that these sums would be again intrusted to their custody. But Mr Osborne, on finding the balances accurate, clapped locks upon the whole of the treasure every night, thus in effect keeping it in his possession. The native clerks, astonished and driven to despair, their ruin being inevitable, formed a conspiracy against the life of Mr Osborne. They were betrayed, apprehended, and carried before the superintendant of police, who dismissed them on the ground of want of sufficient evidence. But they were apprehended again, committed, tried, and convicted. They now complained of Mr Briscoe, the superintendant of police, for having failed to protect them agreeably to their expectation, and facts came out which occasioned the apprehension, trial, and conviction of the superintendant of police, for corruptly favouring the escape of the native clerks.

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The following is an extract from the address of the Recorder, Sir James Mackintosh, to the grand jury, subsequent to the trial of the native clerks, and before the trial of the superintendant of police, as given in the Bombay Courier of the 24th of November last:

It appears that when the present sub-treasurer of Bombay, Mr Osborne, was appointed to that important situation, he thought it expedient, from information he had collected, to adopt a determined plan to prevent the native officers of the Treasury from taking out large sums of public money to apply to their own purposes. This it should be observed was not a plan to enforce any retrenchments of pay or emolument; it was merely to cut off the corrupt and clandestine resources of illicit gain; it was a plan adopted from a sense of public duty in a responsible officer of the public, to destroy the speculations and corruption which he had reason to believe existed in the department over which he was placed. The consequence of the plan which was thus most laudably adopted by Mr Osborne, was a conspiracy to murder him.—At the first session, it had been established by decisive evidence, and from the strongest and most undoubted of all proofs, the verdict of a jury; it had been decided, that the conspirators to this nefarious transaction had in their first machinations resorted to the expedient of conjuration; but their minds, immersed in guilt, were easily led from one plan of mysterious assassination to another, and when their conjuration failed, they decided to do this deed of darkness by any other practicable means. On the last trial of the former sessions, the conspirators convicted were found to be little more than miserable instruments of wickedness, in the employ of some greater and more interested principals; their defence was a proof of this, for they exclaimed, "What interest had we in taking away Mr Osborne's life? why should we conspire to murder him?" Soon after they were found guilty, some of them confessed that they were employed by the native shroff and clerk of the Treasury; and that they had been prevented from confession by constant assurances of impunity.

The Recorder next described the indictment preferred against the clerk in the police-office, for the suppression of evidence of the murderous conspiracy, and for conspiracy with other persons to suppress evidence; and this crime was charged as having been done corruptly.

So far the Recorder's charge.

The grand jury found a true bill against four of the native clerks, for a conspiracy to take away the life of George Cumming Osborne, Esq., sub-treasurer, at Bombay. They were put on their trial on the 12th of November, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr Macklin, counsel for the prosecution, quoted passages from the Recorder's charge, and said a conspiracy existed among the servants of the Treasury, and their friends in the Bazar, to cheat the public by abusing the confidence so long and so shamefully reposed in those servants; and that a system of peculation, to an enormous extent, was to be supported by murder. He then proceeded to shew how the high native servants in the Treasury were the chiefs in the plans of peculation and murder, and how one of them had betrayed himself in an examination by the inadvertent use of a single word.

Several witnesses, native Indians, were examined, to prove that they had been tampered with by the native clerks in the Treasury, to procure the death of Mr Osborne, by conjuration or any other means, and that 1200 rupees were to be the reward of success.

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George Cumming Osborne, Esq., being examined, said, he is sub-treasurer; he took possession in July, 1809. He soon heard of the native officers, now at the bar, having equipages and handsome houses, living in a sumptuous manner, much beyond their scanty pay; that the two head shroffs had emerged from obscurity to elegant houses, &c; sometimes they had ten lacs, sometimes half a million sterling in their possession. Witness gave notice of his design to inspect the balances; he found them correct, and ever afterwards kept the keys, contrary to custom.

Other witnesses were examined, shewing that false receipts had been given to make an appearance of balances, &c.

The Recorder, in his charge on this trial, remarked, that conjuration or incantation failing, as every European believed it would, the dagger and the bowl must be resorted to to effect murder. That it was remarkable the chief shroffs, having only half a guinea a week, and no other means of emolument, lived in great splendour, had great wealth and credit. To support this they wished to dispose of Mr Osborne, that they might again have the keys of the Treasury in their power. The Recorder declared his thorough conviction of the guilt of the prisoners; and the jury, after retiring a few minutes, pronounced them *Guilty*.

At twelve o'clock at night the Recorder pronounced sentence as follows on the three chief criminals: "That you be imprisoned for five years in the prison of Bombay; that you be placed once a year in the pillory; that you be twice publicly whipped through the Bazar (market); that you be fined ten thousand rupees each, and imprisoned till the fine is paid." The first punishment of whipping was inflicted next day, in presence of twenty or thirty thousand spectators.

The Bombay Courier, of the 24th November, says, "Yesterday the special Sessions of Oyer and Terminer closed with the trial of C. J. Briscoe, Esq., which lasted three days. He was indicted for corruptly and wilfully conspiring with others to obstruct and impede the course of justice, by preventing the trial and conviction of certain conspirators to murder Mr Osborne. The jury found him *Guilty*, but most strongly recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the gaol of Bombay for twelve calendar months."

8th.—In the month of December, that part of the Castle Cliff adjoining Guilford battery, Dover, fell down, and buried underneath the house of Mr Poole, master carpenter of the ordnance, in which was his wife and five children, who were killed: several horses and a hog were also buried in the ruins; the former were got out, but the latter being so far under, it was not for a moment conceived it could exist; however, last night at seven o'clock, the workmen employed in removing the chalk and rubbish heard a considerable noise, like the grunting of a hog, and communicating the circumstance to Mr Poole, he desired them to remove several huge pieces of fragments which stood in the direction of the stye; upon doing which they discovered the poor creature *alive*, after being confined without sustenance for *five months and nine days*. It appears that the stye was hollowed out of the solid rock; therefore, upon the cliff falling, it did not affect it otherwise than blocking up the doorway; the air, of course, must have been admitted through the crevices of the rock, and the animal must have had a considerable deal of sleep, or life could not have been sustained. The stye being about four feet wide, and as many high, several persons have crept in, and had evident signs how the poor creature has gnawed and sucked the

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chalk, in order to satisfy the cravings of nature; yet, notwithstanding the sufferings and confinement endured, it was very lively, and not at all alarmed at the number of persons who went to see it. The bristles of his back are as white as the driven snow; but for flesh, there is hardly a vestige remaining, the back-bone being as sharp as a knife: when the cliff fell, the weight was supposed eight score, but now it is reduced to two and a half or three score. By proper measures life has been preserved.

A young woman, named Susan Rudson, died a few days since at a small village called Mill-hill, near Hendon, Middlesex. Her complaint was what is generally termed a galloping consumption, which arose from her taking, no doubt, at different times, poisonous medicines, procured, as she said, by her seducer, but unsuccessfully, for the purpose of producing abortion; and the last unhappy offspring was the fifth child.—For several days previous to her dissolution she appeared to struggle under the most violent convulsions possible for any human being to endure, and exhibited all the horrors of imagination arising from a mis-spent life. A few moments before death closed her eyes, she declared she could not die until she had unburthened her conscience. A clergyman was sent for, but to him she would say nothing; but called out for a Mrs Mackay, who had given her nourishment during her illness. This miserable creature then related how she had falsely sworn her two first children (now alive) to an innocent man, and how she had disposed of three other born since. The first, a boy, she destroyed as soon as born, and buried under a tree in a garden near Dors-lane; the second, a girl, met with a similar fate, and she buried it behind a public-house called the Adam and Eve, Mill-hill; the last child, a girl also, shocking to relate, she buried alive in a field near Tottridge. After this disclosure, the unhappy wretch appeared more resigned, and expired almost immediately. The circumstance had such an effect upon the people of the neighbourhood, that no one would stay with the corpse during the night previous to the burial.

10th.—THE REGENT'S BRIDGE.—Yesterday being the day appointed for laying the foundation stone of the new bridge on the Thames from Milbank to Vauxhall, a great number of persons were assembled, notwithstanding the uninviting aspect of the day. They were admitted to view the interesting scene by means of tickets, and were accommodated with seats in a sort of inclosed arena. About two thousand persons were present. Among the company were a great number of ladies, who, in despite of the "pelting of the pitiless storm," occupied the stations allotted to them from the hour of one till near three o'clock, when Lord Dundas and the gentlemen on the committee arrived. Their arrival was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns.

Ceremonial.—After the company were arranged in their respective places, Mr Rennie, the engineer, laid some mortar in the cavity made in the lower stone to receive the glass case, gave Lord Dundas the trowel to spread the same, and then handed to his lordship the glass case containing the coins, medals, and plate of inscription, which his lordship bedded in and covered with mortar. The noble lord, in laying the stone of the bridge, said, "In the name, and as the representative of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I lay the foundation stone of this bridge, to be called Regent's Bridge." After which the top bed of the stone was covered with mortar, and the upper stone lowered upon it; Mr Rennie then gave his lordship the

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mallet to strike a few blows on the upper stone, which was followed by three cheers. The chairman, on naming the bridge, said, "In the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I christen this bridge, to be so called from henceforth and for ever Regent's Bridge." The chairman advanced, and on naming the bridge aloud, broke a bottle of wine on the stone; which operation was also cheered, and a salute of 21 guns fired, in compliment to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and as a notice that the ceremony was concluded.

Coins in the glass case, also deposited in the cavity of the foundation stone.—A guinea, a half-guinea, a seven shilling piece, in gold; a dollar, a shilling, a six-pence, four-pence, three-pence, two-pence, and penny-piece, in silver; a two-pence, one penny, one half-penny, and a farthing, in copper coin.

NEWMARKET.—The Jockey Club have offered a reward of 500 guineas for the discovery of the person or persons who infused poison into the different water-troughs on Newmarket Heath. An anonymous letter was sent to one of the trainers, desiring him not to water his horses at a particular trough, as he might be assured poison was put into the water. Unfortunately, several racers were allowed to drink out of it, and Sir F. Standish's colt by Young Eagle, Lord Foley's Pirouette, and Lord Kinnaird's The Dandy, are since dead. No hopes being entertained for the recovery of Spaniard, Lord Foley has ordered him to be shot.

A meeting of the Jockey Club will be held in London the week after the second spring meeting, in order to draw up some resolutions in consequence of this abominable act, and for the purpose of discovering and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof.

Last week, Mrs Tuckey, wife of Lieut. Tuckey, R. N., and her two children, Mrs Dore, Mrs Allen, Mrs Mount, and her daughter, arrived at Portsmouth, from Morlaix. The three first-named ladies went from hence in a cartel, for the purpose of proceeding to the depot prisons where their husbands are confined. After being detained at Morlaix for five weeks for passports, they were ordered to be sent back again to England, with any other women that should arrive.—There is no part of Buonaparte's conduct which so much discovers the malignancy and hardness of his heart, as his treatment of the prisoners whom the chances of war have placed within his iron power.

IMPORTS.—From a return just presented to the House of Commons, it appears that we imported last year,

1,387,020 quarters of wheat;
503,422 cwt. of flour;
533,613 quarters of oats; and
33,226 bolls of oatmeal.

Of this quantity the imports were—

From France, 334,806 quarters of wheat, and 202,922 cwt. of flour;
From Holland, 189,016 quarters of wheat.
From Germany, 145,186 ditto; and
From Poland and Prussia, 296,756.
From Denmark and Norway, 110,935 quarters.
From America, 34,829 quarters of wheat, and 210,209 cwt. of flour.

Hence more than one third of the wheat, and nearly one half of the flour, came from France and Holland; while from America we imported not more flour than we did from the countries with which we are at war; and the quantity of wheat from America did not exceed one fortieth part of the whole quantity imported.

There is a most extraordinary trial coming on in the Court of Common Pleas, *Bolton* v. *the Queen*, for 44,000l., a charge made for instructions given to the Princesses in writing, drawing, &c. Her Majesty has entered the plea of *Assumpsit*, and also the statute of Limitations. These have been

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replied to, and the case will probably be tried in the sittings after the term. Mr Bolton also brought a charge against the Princess Elizabeth for 12,000l.; but her royal highness has been advised to file a bill in equity against him.

The late Mr Abraham Newland, whose life had been so respectable as to give death no terrors beyond what human nature must feel at the approach of such an awful crisis, was found, a few hours before he died, by his physician, reading a newspaper. The doctor expressed his admiration at seeing him possess so much ease and serenity at such a period.—"Why," said Mr Newland, "as I am about to engage in a journey to another world, for which I have endeavoured to prepare myself, I am willing to take with me the latest intelligence from this!"

THE FRENCH EAGLES.—On Saturday morning the gratifying spectacle of depositing the trophies of British heroism took place on the parade in St James's Park. On the left of the party formed for mounting guard in the park, facing the Horse Guards, were stationed one hundred grenadiers, accompanied by their full band, in white gaiters; they formed into four divisions, paraded to the Tilt Yard, their band playing the Grenadiers' March before the guard of the day, and received the six eagles and colours which had been so gallantly wrested from the enemy. Six serjeants of the company, carrying the eagles, &c. &c. between the four divisions, marched in double open order, with arms advanced, the band playing "God save the King." They marched round the parade in ordinary time, and arriving before the British flag, the eagles and ensigns were lowered. They then proceeded through the Horse Guards to Whitehall Chapel, amidst the acclamations of thousands, who attended this national testimony of British gallantry. The Dukes of York, Cambridge, and Glocester, with a large assemblage of military officers, and many beautiful and elegant ladies, were present. General Sir John Doyle, the commander of the 87th regiment, which took the eagle at Barrosa, was present, mounted on a beautiful Arabian cream-coloured horse. The ground was kept by a detachment of the guards, and between the Horse Guards and Whitehall the life guards paraded to preserve order. The ceremony was awfully grand and impressive in the chapel, which was crowded by all the beauty and fashion in town. The French eagles were placed three on each side, and upon a level with the altar. The French colours were suspended from the gallery, over the altar: The Earl of Liverpool gave a grand breakfast on the occasion to all the cabinet ministers, and other distinguished characters who attended the ceremony in the park, and were present also at that which took place in the chapel.

On Monday last, died, after a tedious illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and complacency. Felix M'Carthy, Esq., long well known for his eccentricity and benevolence; and latterly for the embarrassments brought upon him by both. It is but justice to his surviving friends to say, that they were not unmindful of him in his sufferings; and a noble earl, in particular, whose name is uniformly associated with every thing generous, not only came forward in the most liberal manner to his present aid, but also exerted his influence successfully to provide a comfortable establishment for the remainder of his days, if providence had not cut them short. Mr M'Carthy was the author of several pamphlets upon subjects of temporary interest at the periods when they were written. His last production was one of considerable length and comprehension, upon the question of the Catholic *veto*.

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Mr M'Carthy was remarkable for his great stature, bulk, and strength, which being united with a courage no less singular, rendered him extremely formidable when provoked by insult, though, like most men so gifted, he was by his natural disposition extremely placid, good humoured, and forbearing.

On Tuesday, the remains of Richard Cumberland, Esq., were removed from his residence to the collegiate church of St Peter, Westminster, attended by his relatives and friends. On their arrival at Poets' Corner, the different officers in their robes, together with the dean, and the chapter clerk, his son, belonging to the abbey, escorted the corpse into church, chanting the choir for the burial of the dead, and proceeded to the grave near the shrine of Garrick; and on the officers resting the corpse, the company were conducted to the pews; after which the dean read an eulogium on his departed friend, with great feeling and emotion, descanting on his literary attainments, and the excellent qualities with which he had been possessed.—The funeral service being ended, the body was deposited in the ground; when the company got into their carriages, and proceeded slowly to their respective homes. Several of the performers belonging to the theatres attended the ceremony.

On the 12th instant, about five o'clock in the afternoon, a destructive phenomenon appeared at Bensall, in the Peak of Derbyshire. A singular motion was observed in a cloud of a serpentine form, which moved in a circular direction, from S. by W. to N., extending itself to the ground. It began its operations near Hopton, and continued its course about five or six miles in length, and about four or five hundred yards in breadth, tearing up plantations, levelling barns, walls, and miners' cots. It tore up large ash trees, carrying them from 20 to 30 yards; and twisted the tops from the trunks, conveying them from 50 to 100 yards distance. Cows were lifted from one field to another, and injured by the fall; miners' buddle-tubs, wash vats, and other materials, carried to a considerable distance, and forced into the ground. This was attended with a most tremendous hail storm: stones and lumps of ice were measured from nine to twelve inches in circumference.

15th.—WIRKSWORTH, DERBYSHIRE.—On Sunday last, about half past five o'clock, a tremendous whirlwind or tornado, immediately after a short thunder and hail storm, began, as far as we can learn, near Kirk-Ireton. Its appearance was an immense cloud, in form of a balloon, whirled round with incredible swiftness, having a pipe or tail hanging down to the earth about 300 yards wide, darting continually up and down, the force of which nothing appears to have been able to resist, which it caught in its course, taking Kirk-Ireton, part of Cawlow and Hopton, which it has laid in a complete state of ruins.—It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the scene immediately after it had passed, and the destruction so instantly occasioned by it. Houses were unroofed, and barns and out buildings entirely and in part unroofed and thrown down; hay and corn stacks carried away and dispersed; trees of all sizes torn up by the roots and broken off in the middle, being twisted in several instances into splinters.

BOXING.—The match betwixt Molineux and Rimmer, for 100 guineas, took place yesterday at Moulsey Hurst, the place where the celebrated Game Chicken gained a conquest, and which is also noted for many other exhibitions of note. It would be needless to state any thing respecting Molineux, who is well known by his late battle with Crib. Rimmer, his antagonist, made his *debut* on this occasion, having

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fought two battles in Lancashire. He is nearly six feet in height, not 22 years of age, and much resembling the senior Belcher in his day. He was pitted against the black, as being a fresh young novice, full of courage and agility; but the general opinion of him may be estimated by the betting in the ring, three to one on the black, and seven to four that the black and young Belcher, (who fights Silverthorne on the 6th June), would both win. At one o'clock Rimmer appeared in the ring, with his seconds, Jones and Powers, having previously thrown in his hat as a token of defiance. The inner ring, which was roped, was 25 feet diameter, 15 yards from which was formed, with vehicles about eight deep, a spacious outer ring. Molineux appeared soon after his adversary, attended by his seconds, Richman and Gibbons, and after some difficulty in beating out the ring, they set to.

[We are really ashamed to give such details to our readers; but it has been thought necessary to shew, as fully as possible, what were the *amusements*, which, during the early part of the nineteenth century, occupied the hopes and fears of the greater part of the metropolis of Britain, and, more or less, of the whole empire.]

The Battle.—1. After about two minutes sparring, Rimmer hit short left and right, neither of which told, and he got away, and sparring was renewed. At setting to again, the black put in a left-handed blow on his adversary's neck with some force, and Rimmer returned it very slightly, and fell upon his blow.—Four to one on the black. Rimmer shewed first blood.

2. Rimmer again made play, by making another effort to hit right and left, but he again ill judged distance, and again got away. The black patiently waited on him again, until a smart rally took place, in which the black made some good stops, and the combatants again disengaged. Another rally took place, in which the terrific blows of the black made considerable impression, and he knocked down his man by hits right and left, with equal quickness and force.—Five to one on the black.

3. Molineux, elated by success in the last round, viewed his adversary with a significant smile, and sparred low, in a manner to shew his adversary he disregarded any effort he might make. The black waited, as he had done in former rounds, until Rimmer made play, and he then hit him, followed and repeated his hits, and Rimmer went down apparently without cause, but that of avoiding a repetition of blows already received.

4. Rimmer presented himself with a head covered with blood, he having in the last round received a blow on the temple, which doubtless reduced him to a state of temporary stupidity. Molineux again hit him over his guard on the head and neck, right and left, in a manner which excited the sympathy of the ring, and he fell as from a pistol-ball.—Eight to one on the black, and no takers of odds.

5. Rimmer, in great distress, made a wild long hit at double distance, and fell on his blow.

6. Rimmer again hit short, and fell from weakness.

7. In this round Rimmer, for the first time, had the best of fighting; he hit Molineux with his left hand, and a courageous rally followed; after several blows had been exchanged, Rimmer fell over the black's legs.

8. Both hit over, and Rimmer fell.

9. In this round Rimmer again summoned every effort to change the battle. He hit his adversary away in a rally, and he also threw him in a close.

10. Molineux went in with ferocious courage to repay his adversary for a few favours in the last round, and, for the first time, he was so intemperate as to make play; he followed Rimmer and milled him to every part of the ring, and at length floored him.

11. A rally commenced by Rimmer at least shewed him a game man. Several blows were put in by both, but Rimmer hit widely, without judging distance, and gave his head doubled in his chest, which stopped several blows, and he at length fell.

12. Rimmer, after placing an ineffectual hit on the black's body, Lancashired him, by running in, in a state of phrenzy, lifting Molineux off his legs by the thighs, and throwing him. Loud bawling of foul, fair, &c.

13. Rimmer planted a hit on the black's

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mouth slightly, and Molineux went in and threw him.

14. Rimmer, in rallying, closed; a trial of strength took place, and both were thrown by Lancasterian ingenuity in Rimmer.

15. Rimmer retreated to every part of the ring with Molineux close, at nearly length, and the latter at length got a stomacher at him and floored him. Rimmer lay on the ground prostrate, when another scene ensued, which, however, rarely happens. The antipathy against a man of colour being considered a pugilist of first rite, has caused a good many uncharitable declamations, and the ardour of these people so illiberally disposed, aided by the assistance of those who had taken the odds, broke the ring in a moment, and surrounded the men in action. Rimmer at this time was, technically speaking, dead beat, and in a state of childhood. The scene which here presented itself would baffle the skill of the first artist. Lords and gentlemen bustled in with sweeps and ploughmen, fighting men and assistants, who received, indiscriminately, horse-whipping; the assembly amounting to at least ten thousand pedestrians inclosed in the spacious ring, and every one at his own game. In this state, which lasted twenty minutes, those disposed to make their exit were unable; and at length Crib put himself in a bustle, and by assistants again beat out the ring. It is an etiquette in fighting, that if either of the men in combat leave the ring, in such a case he loses the battle, and consequently both men were again set to, great pains having been taken during this bustle to get Rimmer to stand on his legs again. The combatants fought six other rounds, to the discomfiture of Rimmer, who received about ten other blows, and he at length resigned the combat, unable to stand.

Observations.—There need but few remarks on the combat; it was impolitic to match a young novice against a professor of terror like the black. The blow in the third round, followed up by the two others in the subsequent round, doubtless reduced Rimmer to a state of insensibility, and he had no chance after of displaying any one requisite to cope with the sturdy black. It is only necessary to state of Molineux, that he is a very *ugly customer*. He has gained by practice a quickness of hitting, which if not so pleasing to the eye as that of a Gully, a Belcher, or a Crib, is at least as mortifying to the feelings; and, as has been before observed, it will be a matter of troublesome speculation again to find his conqueror. He won the battle with all imaginary ease, with only a cut lip, and two or three other slight hits. It is no exaggeration to state, that 15,000 persons were present.

A dreadful accident happened early this morning. A house, the corner of St Andrew's-street, Seven Dials, fell down whilst all the inmates were in their beds. The number is not yet ascertained, but two persons have been already taken out dead, and four or five shockingly wounded. Those whose business it is to look to the state of old houses in various parts of London, ought to consider what a serious duty is imposed upon them, and how careful they should be not to let any such old tenements stand.

The body of a young lady, very elegantly dressed, was, on Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, discovered floating on the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park. A red ribbon was tied over her eyes, and she appeared to have been in the water about a fortnight. The body was immediately conveyed to St Margaret's workhouse, where a coroner's jury sat, and returned a verdict—*Found drowned*. The body remains to be owned.

An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday, about two o'clock, by the falling of an old house, in Craven-place, at the back of Wild-court, Wild-street. The house was uninhabited, and part of the old materials had been sold by the landlord (Mr Thomas) to a Mr Squires, of Gray's-inn-lane, who employed workmen to pull down the

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building. Mr Thomas observed that the men were exposing themselves to much danger in the course of their labour; but, notwithstanding the warning he gave them to be on their guard, they proceeded very incautiously. The consequence was, that one man was completely buried in the ruins, and on being dug out, was found dead; and another man was severely wounded. The dead body was carried to the Red Lion public-house, for a coroner's inquest to sit upon it.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone of the new church in Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, was laid by the Right Honourable the Lord Provost and Magistrates. A glass case, containing several coins, as also the plan of the building, and other papers, was deposited in the foundation, and a copper-plate, on which was the following inscription:—

"The foundation stone of this church was laid on the 14th day of May, in the year 1811, in the fifty-first year of the reign of his Majesty, King George the Third, by William Calder, Esq., Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh.—Robert Reid, Esq., architect."

This church has been much wanted for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the New Town, and will, when complete, be also highly ornamental to the city.

The synod of Angus and Mearns have unanimously resolved to transmit to the General Assembly the following overture, brought forward by the Rev. Dr Nicoll, minister of Mains and Strathmartine:—

"Whereas, from the great rise in the expence of living, the provision for ministers widows is decreased in value far beyond what was contemplated by the original founders of the scheme, and has become altogether inadequate to their support: And, whereas it is evident, if a remedy be not applied without delay to the growing evil, its pressure must soon be severely felt: It is humbly overtured, that the General Assembly do take this most important subject under their serious consideration, and devise a plan which may, at no distant period, afford relief to the present sufferers; and which shall contain in it the means of preventing in some measure the recurrence of similar evils. That for the purpose of carrying such a plan into execution, a subscription through the churches and universities be recommended, and an application made to Parliament to impose a small addition to the annual rates; or such other means resorted to as may suggest themselves to the wisdom of the Assembly, and as may be found to meet the general approbation of the contributors."

Several persons were much amused with an extraordinary sight, last Friday, in the orchard of Mr Goglar, in Whaplode Drove. A cock was heard to make an unusual noise, and on the cause being sought into, it was discovered that the bird was maintaining a fierce conflict with a large snake, which repeatedly reared itself up and darted at his antagonist. The fight continued for some minutes, when a labourer in Mr Goglar's employment interposed, and killed the reptile. It was three feet long, but of what is considered the harmless kind; and the cock had received no injury.

A few days since, a person walking over his farm, near the Hazles, in the parish of Stanton, Shropshire, observed a large crow strike violently at something on the ground, and soon rose with a fine leveret in her claws. The cries of the little captive, however, soon drew the attention of its parent, which actually pursued over two fields, jumping at the crow, which could not rise more than six or eight feet from the ground, and was at length obliged to drop her prize; which poor

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puss immediately took up in her mouth, and carried in triumph to her hiding place.

A most miraculous and providential escape occurred on Monday last, near the paper-mills, at Two Waters, in Hertfordshire, which, it is to be hoped, will lead to an inquiry into the conduct of those who are intrusted with the management of the locks and bridges upon the Paddington canal.—A post-coach, in which were a gentleman and three ladies, in going up to the draw-bridge near that place, found it had been left half open; the carriage had got so far that it was impossible to turn, the road being so narrow, and the declivity great. The driver, finding the perilous situation, got from the box to endeavour to keep the horses from backing, which he could not accomplish, so that all were instantly plunged over a precipice near ten feet high, by which the carriage was dashed to pieces, and the horses narrowly saved: one of the ladies was much bruised, the others slightly. Such unpardonable neglect in the persons who are employed by the company, ought to be most heavily punished, as an example to others.

TORNADO.—About the hour of three o'clock, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, a whirlwind, such as was never before witnessed, perhaps, in this country, arose in Dundalk. It took an easterly direction, and whirled every thing which came in contact with it into the air. The noise at first was tremendous, and in a short time hay and straw were flying in the air, until they appeared to touch the clouds. One cock of hay, in particular, which lay in an exposed situation, was carried round several times, and then into the air, and some of it was seen to continue there for upwards of ten minutes. The clothes upon the hedges were whipped up, and floated in the same way for a considerable time, and some of them were afterwards found nearly a quarter of a mile from the spot on which they had been at first spread; others were carried out to sea, and totally lost. This tornado has, we hear, been general in an easterly direction.

ROBBERIES AT THE OPERA-HOUSE.—BOW-STREET.—Yesterday, a man was brought before Mr Nares, on a charge of being the person who has perpetrated the robberies that have lately been committed at the Opera, without the least suspicion against him, he being supposed to be a man of consequence, from his constant attendance at public places. Townsend, who attends at the Opera, pledged himself that the robberies were not committed by any known thieves, or even those suspected of thieving; still, however, gentlemen complained of being robbed in the pit. At length it was agreed by the magistrates, that six persons belonging to the office, who were not likely to be known, should attend in the pit, dressed in a style so as to appear as part of the company, which they did last Tuesday: but they did not see any suspicious character, nor any improper conduct whatever in any person. They attended again on Thursday, and took their seats in different parts of the pit. A little before eleven, Nichols observed a man, who although he had every appearance of a gentleman, being dressed in black, a large gold watch, chain, and seals, a large opera hat under his arm, and using an opera glass, pursue conduct that he deemed suspicious; he accordingly followed, and watched him closely, and when he was on the left side of the pit, he saw him feel, and knock his hand against some gentlemen's pockets, to ascertain if any thing was in them, and suspected that he put his hand into their pockets; but if he did, he was sure he did not take any thing out. From that part he went into the avenue in the centre of the pit, com-

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monly called Fop's Passage, where Nichols followed him, and saw him pursue similar conduct. He removed from thence to the right of the pit, where he saw him lean upon the rail, feeling a gentleman's pocket who was sitting close to the rail, put his hand in, and take out something, and put it into his left-hand inside pocket, and moved off. Nichols was apprehensive of laying hold of him, fearing he might be mistaken; but followed him, and beckoned to Humphreys, who was a short distance from him, and desired him to go to the gentleman and ask him if he had lost any thing; the gentleman answered in the negative. Humphreys went and informed Nichols, who desired him to go again to the gentleman, as he was confident the man he was following had taken something out of his pocket. On Humphreys applying a second time to the gentleman, he ascertained that his pocket had been picked of a large valuable silver-gilt snuff-box. In the mean time Nichols had been following his man to several parts, and in the water-closet he observed him examining something. Immediately after Humphreys came up to Nichols, and told him the gentleman had been robbed, and at the same instant the man had got up the stairs, and was getting into the right side of the pit; Humphreys, however, followed him closely, seized him by the collar, and pulled him backwards, and secured his hands. He then called out to know if the officers were going to rob him; the officers replied, "Yes, of a snuff-box, which he had robbed a gentleman of." Nichols put his hand into his pocket, and took out a snuff-box, which, on being held up, a gentleman owned. He was taken to the watch-house, where, in the course of the night, he tore his opera hat to rags, and threw it out of the window.

Mr Harrison, the manager of the Opera, attended, when the prisoner claimed acquaintance with him, as serving him and his brother with coals, and also as a frequenter of the Opera for 20 years past. Mr Harrison recollected him as a frequenter of the Opera, so much, that he used to bow to him, but denied any knowledge of serving him with coals. Humphreys, on searching him, found a silver hunting-watch without a maker's name, but with "fast" and "slow" on it; a double row gold chain, with a slider, two large oval gold cornelian seals, one plain, and the other with G. N. engraved on it, and a gold key; a silver Opera ticket, No. 42. G., with an admission on it for 15 years, from May, 1794.—Mr Richardson, of Portman-square, identified the snuff-box as his property. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The following melancholy detail was cast ashore, inclosed in a box near Roschearty, Scotland, and directed "To the Finder." We fear there is no hope of the vessel having escaped. Perhaps a greater instance of presence of mind than that evinced, under such circumstances, by the writer, was scarcely ever known:—

"North Sea, April 18, 1811.
On board the Gobiten, from Gefle.

"In distress, being near to sink, as the brig has sprung a leak two days ago, and the water always increasing, notwithstanding all our attempts to preserve it, we have now come very near the last moments of our lives; wherefore we beg him or her, who may find this letter, to inform the public of our misfortune. The brig Gobiten, Captain Aberg, went from Hull the 14th inst., in order to seek for Gottenburg; but having come at the middle of Dogger, the wind, which previously was fair, went easterly, when the brig got the leak, notwithstanding the sails were shortened in a proper manner. We have been obliged to cut the masts, but all seems in vain. Except Charles

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John Sohlberg, a passenger, the crew consists of the following, viz. Lindquist, from Gesle; Schlee, Sjosburg, Holtz, all three from the Swedish Pomeranias; Asolund, from Sundswall; Hellberg, from Calmar."

20th.—WINDSOR.—Late on Sunday night, it was rumoured about Windsor, that his Majesty was so much recovered, that his doctors would allow him, after that day, to appear in public, and that he was to ride on horseback yesterday. This report brought most of the nobility, persons of distinction, gentry, and the inhabitants in general, for several miles round, into Windsor yesterday morning, to view their venerable and much-beloved monarch. Early yesterday morning, the public expectation was confirmed, by the king's equerry in waiting giving orders for his Majesty's saddle-horse to be got ready. This order soon spread through the town; and from this time the visitors, as well as the inhabitants of Windsor and Eton, flocked to the Castle-yard and Park in great crowds, and some of them waited several hours, lest they should lose the gratifying opportunity.

About a quarter past twelve o'clock, his Majesty's grooms, on horseback, made their appearance in the Castle-yard, with his Majesty's favourite white saddle horse Adonis. All was anxiety then for the appearance of the king. At length the royal pass-word of "Sharp!" signifying the approach of the king, which had not been heard for so many months past, was given, to the no small joy of those who heard it. His Majesty immediately after came out of the castle, accompanied by his daughters, the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, with whom he appeared in very cheerful and pleasant conversation. They were attended by General Gwynne, Colonel Taylor, and Lady Collyer. His Majesty mounted his horse in a very easy manner. His Majesty proceeded through the Little Park into the Great Park, where the royal party continued till half past one o'clock, when they returned to the castle, where there were crowds waiting his return. His Majesty continued in conversation during the whole of his ride. His Majesty on his return was received by Dr Willis, at the palace-gate, who conducted him into the castle.

As soon as his Majesty mounted his horse, a signal was given, and the bells of the parish church and cathedral struck up to announce the happy news of his Majesty's restoration to the public. At the same time, the King's own Royal Stafford regiment, and the Windsor Volunteers, who had been drawn out upon the occasion, fired a *feu de joie*. The whole town of Windsor, Eton, and its vicinity, was one general scene of rejoicing. They also fired in honour of her Majesty's birthday, which was on Sunday, when her Majesty completed her 67th year, which was observed in a private manner at Windsor on the same day, by the Prince Regent and all the royal dukes dining with the Queen and Princesses.

THUNDER STORM AT GLASGOW.—"On Tuesday, after a remarkably warm and sultry forenoon, this city and neighbourhood were visited by a tremendous thunder storm, accompanied with very heavy showers of rain and hail; the hailstones were, in general, very large, and some were picked up, about four miles east of Glasgow, which measured from 4½ to 5 inches in circumference. It commenced about two o'clock, and the peals of thunder, and flashes of lightning, which were the most loud and vivid in our recollection, continued with little intermission for nearly three hours. A dwelling-house was struck at Port Dundas, where an eight-day clock and some other articles were materially injured; several splinters were forced off the

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posts of the bedstead, and the curtains much torn; a child who was lying in a crib, by the side of the bed, received no injury; and the plaister, where the bellows and gridiron hung, was much hurt. The electric fluid shattered a chimney top in Shuttle-street, and broke a piece from one of the corner stones of a house in Brunswick-street. A woman, near Westmuir quarry, was struck senseless, and materially hurt on one side of the head and neck; her cap was completely singed; a horse standing beside her at the time, was laid flat on the ground, where he lay several minutes before he was able to get up. We hear, that several horses were killed in the parish of Monkland, and some cows in the neighbourhood of Kilsyth.

"The farm-house of Clincart, in the parish of Cathcart, scarcely two miles from this city, was struck with the lightning, and actually set on fire. What renders it more remarkable, is, that from its low situation, it might have been predicted that it would be one of the last habitations in the parish which would have been visited with a calamity of this nature. But it is close by the road-side, and, at the instant when it happened, there was an immense large iron boiler, dragged by three horses in a carriage, passing along opposite to the house, and which seems, in the highly electric state of the air, to have attracted the lightning. The boiler certainly received the shock, as it is positively asserted, that it was driven three or four feet out of the track of the road, and yet without any injury to the horses, and the fire repelled from it may have been projected upon the roof of Clincart house. Our intelligent readers will be able to judge how far the cause here specified is adequate to account for the effect produced. The house, being covered with dry thatch, was immediately set into a blaze, but, by timely exertions, the flames were speedily extinguished. The destructive agent entered at the ridge or summit of the house, ran down one of the couples, and took several zigzag directions, every where leaving marks of its violence and irresistible force, and at last penetrated through the floor into the ground. The family certainly were thrown into great consternation; but when cooler reflection took place, every sentiment was engrossed in gratitude to God for their merciful preservation in the midst of such imminent danger.

"This storm appears to have been pretty generally felt to the southward. One man was killed by the lightning a few miles on this side of Moffat, and another in the parish of Dalserf."

Lord Louth was tried at the last assizes of Dundalk, for subornation of perjury and for mal-practice as a magistrate. There were two counts in the indictment. His lordship was acquitted of one, and found guilty of the other, namely, for mal-practice as a magistrate, and on Friday last he was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, in Dublin, for judgment. His lordship having made an affidavit in mitigation of punishment, and the prosecutor having made one in answer, but introducing new and extraneous matter, his lordship obtained leave to make an affidavit in reply, and was ordered to be brought up on Tuesday to receive judgment.

An unfortunate accident occurred about a fortnight ago at Barntick, in Ireland, the seat of Sir J. Peacocke, Bart. Miss Georgiana Peacocke was about to take an airing on horseback, when, in the moment of adjusting herself on the saddle, the horse sprung forward, and ran off with ungovernable speed. The unfortunate rider, unable to restrain the animal by the power of the reins, which she had not, in the agitation of the moment, taken up properly, and unable to preserve her seat, was thrown with considerable

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violence, by which she was so seriously injured, as to cause a concussion of the brain. She expired on the following day.

A robbery has been effected, by means of false keys, upon the Canterbury Bank. The villains not only carried off notes to the amount of upwards of 20,000l.; but all the account books. The robbery was discovered about nine o'clock on Monday morning, when the chief clerk being about to proceed to the business of the day, found some obstruction in unlocking the iron door of one of the closets; and on further research, it appeared that this, as well as another closet, had been opened and relocked, and that an iron chest, which was fixed within side of one of them, had been forced open, apparently by prizing the lid of it. This chest, besides the notes of the firm, contained also the receipts and transactions of the bank on Saturday, which it was customary to deposit there in the bulk till the Monday morning following; such, however, was the systematic method with which this robbery was effected, that the checks paid in the course of Saturday, and the bills not negociable, were sorted and separated from the other notes, and such only taken as could be passed, consisting of Bank of England and local and provincial notes; in addition to these, a gold watch, and (what seems extraordinary the thieves should have encumbered themselves with) the paper moulds of the firm were taken. One hundred 1l. notes of the firm luckily escaped attention; and a pearl necklace, of very considerable value, which was contained in a small leathern trunk, although the lock of the same was forced off, was also left. No violence appeared to have been used to the lock of the outer door; but it would seem that the locks of the iron doors had been picked and relocked, one of the wards having been twisted off in the act, and a piece of a small steel saw, which had been broken, was also left behind.

SWIMMING FOR A WAGER.—Two young men, of the names of Gregory and Waller, undertook, on Monday evening, to swim, for a wager of ten guineas, from Brentford towards London with the tide, who should go farthest in three hours. Gregory got away from his adversary in a short time, and continued to swim six miles down the river, when he was taken up in a boat; but Waller suddenly disappeared, after having gone three miles, and the body has not been found.

DEATH OF LORD PRESIDENT BLAIR.—The Right Hon. Robert Blair, of Avonton, Lord President of the College of Justice, died suddenly at his house, George's-square, on the 20th instant. The following is a brief account of his life and character:

This illustrious judge was born in 1741, at the village of Athelstonford, in East Lothian, of which place his father was clergyman. It is remarkable, that this obscure village has been distinguished by the residence, in the same capacity, of two of the most distinguished Scottish poets, Blair and Home. Few poems have been more generally read and admired than the "Grave." Blair, thus endowed with genius and taste, was well qualified to discern and foster the opening powers of Robert, who was his third son. The two eldest had been bred to business, and the narrow circumstances of the family prevented them from enjoying the benefit of a learned education. But Robert was the favourite of his father, and no expence was spared in cultivating those distinguished talents which he early displayed. He was sent to pursue his studies in Edinburgh, and there formed that friendship with Lord Melville, which continued so strong during their after lives. He became also intimately acquainted with Lord

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Craig, Mr Mackenzie, and a number of other individuals, who have since been distinguished in the walks of business and literature. Having completed his studies, Mr Blair determined to devote himself to the bar, and entered advocate in 1764. This, in a young man devoid of fortune, was a somewhat bold resolution, for success in this profession is generally found to be slow, and even precarious. It appeared, however, that Mr Blair had justly appreciated his own qualifications He soon rose to the highest eminence as a lawyer, and was employed in every important cause, as a leading counsel. On these occasions, Mr Erskine and he, as the two great ornaments of the Scottish bar, were, for a long time, regularly marshalled against each other. On the promotion of the present Lord Chief Baron to be Lord Advocate, Mr Blair was appointed Solicitor-general, and, in 1801, the Faculty of Advocates unanimously elected him their Dean. In consequence of the change of ministry in 1806, he was removed from the office of Solicitor; but we have been informed, that he then received a letter from the new minister, expressing regret that the necessity of promoting his own political friends rendered this step necessary. So little was Mr Blair ruffled by the occurrence, that he sent to Mr Clerk, his very able successor, an offer of the use of the gown which he wore in his official capacity, and which Mr Clerk could not have had time to prepare. Indeed, the strongest sentiments of mutual esteem, notwithstanding political differences, prevailed between these two eminent lawyers. When, next year, his political friends returned to power, Mr Blair declined resuming the office of Solicitor, or even accepting of Lord Advocate, but reserved himself for some still higher situation. Accordingly, in 1808, on the resignation of the late learned President, Sir Ilay Campbell, Mr Blair was chosen, with the universal approbation of the country, to succeed to that most important office. In discharging its duties, he exceeded even the high expectations which had been formed of him.

He entered upon the duties of the present Session, with every symptom of health and vigour, and at no time, for a number of years, did his appearance indicate a longer continuance of his valuable life. He complained of some slight disorder on Sunday, which appears to have gone off in the course of that day. But on Monday, while returning from his ordinary walk, his appearance was observed to be less regular and steady than usual. He was able, however, to reach his own door, which had just been opened to receive him, when he fell into the arms of his servant, and expired shortly after.

His Lordship married Miss Isabella Halkett, one of the sisters of Lieutenant-Colonel Halket, by whom he has one son and three daughters; the eldest daughter was married, within these few years, to Alexander Maconochie, Esq., eldest son of Lord Meadowbank. Notwithstanding his extensive practice, he is not supposed to have left a very large fortune. About twenty years ago, he purchased Avonton, a small estate near Linlithgow, beautifully situated, and which continued always to be his favourite residence.

To those who had happiness of intimately knowing the late Lord President Blair, and of seeing him in the intercourse of private life, enjoying and promoting all the innocent relaxations from severer duties, it may seem unnecessary to dwell upon other causes of regret. But the calamity which will be long and deeply felt by the country, is the loss of that rare union of great qualities, which, after calling him forth into early notice, conducted him to the highest honours of his profession, and exacted the palm of distinction from the common suffrages of his

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brethren, during the whole course of a long and unblemished life.—If any one, indeed, were to be selected from many great features as peculiarly distinguishing his character, we should certainly be apt to fix upon that innate love of justice, and abhorrence of iniquity, without which, as he himself emphatically declared, when he took the chair of the court, all other qualities avail nothing, or rather they are worse than nothing; a sentiment that seemed to govern the whole course of his public duty. In the multiplicity of transactions, to which the extended commerce of the country gives rise, cases must occur to illustrate the darker side of the human character. Such questions seemed to call forth all his energy, and they who heard the great principles of integrity vindicated and enforced, in a strain of indignant eloquence, could scarce resist the impression, that they beheld, for a moment, the earthly delegate of eternal justice.

During the short period for which his lordship filled the chair of the court, it seemed to be his object to settle the law of Scotland upon great and permanent foundations. Far from seeking to escape from the decision of points of law, under an affected delicacy, which he well knew might be a cloak for ignorance, he anxiously dwelt upon such questions; and pointed them out for discussion, that, by means of a deliberate judgment, he might fix a certain rule for the guidance of future times. With all his knowledge of law, his opinions upon these subjects were formed with singular caution, and what was at first thrown out merely as a doubt, was found, upon examination, to be the result of profound research, matured by the deepest reflection.

Whitehall, May 28, 1811.

The following addresses of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, having been transmitted by Francis Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner, to the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, have been by him presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which addresses his Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

To his Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, Regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We have received, with the most profound respect and gratitude, the gracious letter with which it has pleased your Royal Highness to honour this meeting of the assembly of our national church.

The approbation which your Royal Highness has condescended to bestow upon the former General Assemblies of this church, we feel as a powerful motive, animating us so to persevere in the discharge of our duty, that the satisfaction which you have hitherto derived from the happy result of our annual labours, may, on the present occasion, remain undiminished.

The renewed appointment of the Right Honourable Francis Lord Napier to represent the royal person in this assembly, we consider as a signal proof of your Royal Highness's favour. The zeal and fidelity with which he has uniformly discharged the trust reposed in him, the principles of piety and true patriotism which distinguish his character, and his affection for the church of Scotland, render him peculiarly acceptable to this assembly.

With gratitude and confidence we rely on the assurance which your Royal Highness has vouchsafed to give us, of the interest which you take in us and our deliberations, of your attachment to the Church of Scotland, and of your inflexible resolution to maintain inviolate her rights and privileges, as by law established.

We have received with due thankfulness, your Royal Highness's warrant, not only for the usual gift of one thousand pounds, but also for the additional sum of one thousand pounds, to be in like manner employed for the propagation of Christian knowledge, and the principles of re-

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formed religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. This farther proof which your Royal Highness has afforded, of your tender regard for the most valuable interests of your subjects in the remoter districts of this country, will lead us, on our part, to new and vigorous exertions in the discharge of our sacred duties, as well as enable us more extensively and more effectually to promote the improvement and happiness of all those committed to our special care. We will teach them to believe that their loyalty and attachment to the principles of the admirable constitution under which they live, if duly cherished, cannot fail to lead to the mutual welfare of the sovereign and of the people.

With the most profound respect we observe the solicitude with which your Royal Highness reminds us of our duty. We listen with chearfulness to your paternal admonitions, and will earnestly apply ourselves to the functions of our ministry. We will instruct our people in the knowledge of those principles, and lead them to the practice of all those duties and virtues, by which they may be rendered good men and good citizens; nor shall we fail to inculcate upon them submission to the lawful authority of the sovereign, and zeal for the maintenance of his royal prerogative, which we regard as an essential part of our happy constitution; so that, by the blessing of God on our endeavours, we may see righteousness and order, union and energy, comfort and peace, prevail universally in this part of the kingdom. With unremitting attention to those matters which more immediately fall within the province of our ecclesiastical deliberations, we will study, as far as in us lies, to accomplish, with unanimity and harmony, those great and important ends for which we have assembled.

That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may direct and prosper the administration of the government which your Royal Highness exercises, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that he may preserve your Royal Highness long for a blessing to this nation and to the world, and may finally bestow upon you a crown of unfading glory, is the sincere and fervent prayer of, may it please your Royal Highness, the ministers and elders of this national assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, and in our presence, and at our appointment, by

ALEX. RANKEN, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 18, 1811.

May it please your Royal Highness.

We, the ministers and elders of the Church of Scotland, eagerly embrace the opportunity of our having met in General Assembly, to approach your Royal Highness, with the warmest expressions of our dutiful and affectionate attachment.

We have felt the most anxious and painful interest in the afflictions with which it hath pleased Divine Providence to visit the illustrious house of our Sovereign.

We lament the loss of a Princess, whose virtues endeared her to her family—whose fortitude and resignation, in severe and protracted suffering, are a new proof of the value and efficacy of that religion by which she was sustained.

Revering the virtues of our most gracious Sovereign, and having long experienced the mildness and justice of his government, we deeply participate with your Royal Highness, and all his faithful subjects, in deploring the heavy calamity which has deprived us of his paternal care and direction. We have not ceased to present our fervent supplications, and those of the people intrusted to our care, before the throne of Divine Grace, earnestly beseeching the Father of Mercies to regard the affliction of our beloved King; and our souls are filled with joy and thankfulness, in the humble hope that our national prayers have been graciously heard, and that presages are afforded us of his restoration to health, to his family, and to the exercises of his royal functions.

We acknowledge with gratitude the mercy of the Almighty Disposer of Events, who has alleviated the national calamity by blessing us with a prince, eminently qualified by his talents and virtue, and by his attachment to the principles of the constitution, for discharging the high duties committed to him as Regent of this United Kingdom. We have contemplated with delight, the wisdom and prudence with which your Royal Highness has exerted the powers of government. These qualities, so eminently displayed by your Royal Highness,

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cannot fail to constitute a lasting claim on the gratitude and confidence of a loyal and affectionate people.

Grateful to the Almighty Ruler in the kingdoms of men, we congratulate your Royal Highness on the security of our native land, and on the distinguished blessings which its inhabitants have enjoyed amidst all the dangers of that protracted war in which we are engaged with a malignant and inveterate foe. We rejoice that the new species of warfare with which the oppressor of the continent hath assailed us, by the hostile measures in which he obstinately persists against the commerce of the world, have so little affected the revenue of the United Kingdom; and we trust that, under divine Providence, our resources will prove equal to every public exigency, till the arduous contest in which we are engaged is brought to a happy termination.

We participate warmly in the national feeling, when we contemplate those recent events which inspire the heart of every patriotic Briton with exultation and triumph. The splendid atchievements of our countrymen have in various regions of the world been crowned with the most brilliant success. We have seen them long opposed to the ablest generals and best disciplined troops of France; the eyes of the world have been anxiously directed to the field of conflict, and the result has fully displayed the skill of our commanders, and the invincible bravery of our countrymen, decisively proving that a British army, like a British fleet, is the first in the world. These successful exertions in the cause of our suffering allies have increased our national glory, and exalted us among the kingdoms of the world. It shall be our anxious care to cherish in the people of Scotland patience under the pressure of those burdens which the circumstances of the times render it necessary to impose, attachment to our unequalled constitution, and that high spirit of patriotism which we trust will ever rise superior to the dangers that may assail us.

As servants of the Prince of Peace, we deplore the lengthened calamities of war, and most earnestly supplicate the supreme Disposer of all events to make the successes, which have crowned the arms of our country, the means of restoring the blessings of a safe, an honourable, and a permanent peace.

That the Almighty, the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may continue to guard the United Kingdom, in all its interests, and that princes of your august house may long reign in the hearts of an affectionate and loyal people, are the earnest prayers of, may it please your Royal Highness, the ministers of this national assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

ALEX. RANKEN, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 18, 1811.

VIOLENT STORM.—On the 28th, a violent storm passed over Worcester, in the afternoon. It came from the east, and lasted above an hour; during which period hailstones of an enormous bulk fell, breaking windows, and destroying vegetation. The damage is reckoned by some at 5000l. and by others is estimated at no less a sum than 10,000l. The hailstones perforated the windows like bullets, leaving round apertures indicative of the force with which they were driven against the glass. The storm, after terrifying the inhabitants of Worcester from a quarter past four till half-past five o'clock, passed away to the westward with equal fury.

30th.—OLD BAILEY.—THE OPERA PICKPOCKET.—Thomas Northam, about 55 years old, was indicted for stealing from the person of William Richardson, a silver-gilt snuff-box, of the value of 10l., in the pit of the Opera-house, on Thursday, the 16th of May instant. Mr Richardson deposed to the loss of the box, and that he did not miss it, until Nichols, the Bow-street officer, and Humphreys, had made him acquainted with the fact, that his pocket had been picked. Nichols and Humphreys corroborated that part of the prosecutor's testimony, and added, that they apprehended the prisoner, and found the snuff-box in his pocket. Nichols swore, that he

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saw him take the snuff-box out of Mr Richardson's pocket, having previously observed him make two attempts on the pockets of two other persons before he was taken into custody. Mr Richardson identified the box; and Mr Justice Grose calling on the prisoner to know what he had to say for himself, he made a speech, which contained a few phillipics on Bow-street officers (a race of men not very favourable to gentlemen of his calling certainly); and then he proceeded to account for his having possession of the snuff-box. He said, that a respectable surgeon, and a most particular acquaintance of his, was in the pit of the Opera on that night, and had a snuff-box exactly corresponding with that got by the officers in his possession, and seeing it lying on the seat where his friend had just been, and which he had just left, he took it up to keep for him, knowing him to be a very thoughtless man; and that he had been attending yesterday and this day until the moment that the trial was called on, to shew his box, and prove that it was like the box in question; and that he was at the Opera-house on the night mentioned in the indictment. The prisoner further stated, that he was in the habit of frequenting the Opera-house twenty-five years, and other places of fashionable entertainment, and never had a slur cast upon his character before. In short, that he was a master tradesman, and carrying on business most extensively and profitably, could not be supposed capable of having recourse to thieving for increasing an income already independent.—He called some two or three persons (who also said that they themselves were master tradesmen) to give him a character; and the judge having summed up, the jury, without delay, brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. One of the jurors knew him, and being sworn as to his character, said he bore a very honest one till now, and it was the first charge he had ever heard made against him.—He has carried on the business of a tailor at the west end of the town, in a most extensive way, these 25 years past.

Agricultural Report.—The genial showers through the early part of last month, preceded by the dry warm weather in April, have produced a luxuriance of vegetation almost unprecedented in any former year. The wheat crop has shot up into spindle, clothed with a dark-green broad flag, always indicative of a large productive ear. The barley has also run into spindle, from the most luxuriant appearance on the curl. The rains have brought up the latter sown, the whole of which has the most fruitful appearance, and promises to be a very full crop. Oats are also equally promising upon every species of soil. Beans are getting finely into bloom; and peas are free from the fly. Winter tares, and all the soiling tribe, are most productive. The young clovers, sainfoin, and every species of natural and artificial grasses, are in the most forward and promising state. The orchards have gone finely off the bloom. The hops are strong on the blue. Every vegetable production is in the most forward and promising state.

Fashions.—For the out-door costume, short pelisses in sarsnet, trimmed with Mechlin lace, with lace capes, made to meet in front, and fitting the shape with the most minute exactness, confined to the waist with elastic bands, made on the same plan as the glove-tops were formerly, and fastened with *cope de perle* clasps; pelisses also in black or white lace, or soft mull muslins, lined with pale primrose or celestial blue sarsnets, are much approved. Mantles, extremely short, hardly exceeding the bounds of a large tippet, made to sit plain on the back, and confined in to the waist behind; and lace

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cloaks with a small satin under tippet, so formed as to cover the neck and shoulders, which would otherwise be too much exposed to the sun and air, make up the list of the several varieties which we have to offer in this class of dress. A new satin has lately been produced, which has the appearance of being crimped small, or ribbed; this has a very pleasing effect when made up into bonnets, and is of the newest invention. Morning and walking dresses are made high in the neck, with collars, in the form of a pelisse, buttoned from the throat to the feet with small raised buttons, much intermixed with lace. These dresses are deservedly much approved, as, in addition to their simple and graceful form, they possess all the convenience, and answer every end of the pelisse, by the trifling addition of a silk pelerine or handkerchief; others are made high in the neck, without collars, in the Roman form. For home, or dinner dresses, mull or striped muslins, plain sarsnets, opera nets, figured gauzes, are the most appropriate; and the form either high in the neck, after the costume of the Romans, or low in the back, nearly stripped off the shoulders, and cut round and moderately high on the bosom. In full or evening dress, the bosoms of the dresses are cut something lower, the back and shoulders still more exposed; the sleeves are worn invariably short and plain; the necks are either trimmed with a simple chenille trimming, or beads; but if with lace, it must be Mechlin, and full two nails deep, set on full. Twilled silks are no longer even candidates for approbation, it is so generally allowed that they cast a shade over the complexion which makes them extremely unbecoming. It is a singularity, however, worthy of remark, that, for this last fortnight, our younger belles have declined the aid of any ornament whatever, neither necklace, ear-rings, bracelets, broaches, or even combs, have appeared upon them. The hair is worn dressed in full flat curls over the face, twisted behind, the ends brought forward and blended with the front hair. The gloves are worn very short; the fans are increasing in size; trains are more laid aside through convenience than fashion. The prevailing colours for the season are yellow, primrose, pink, lilac, straw, and blue celeste. Feathers in full dress were never so universal.

JUNE.

1st.--PLYMOUTH.--About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, an extraordinary phenomenon appeared at this place: the sea suddenly fell to the depth of from four to eight feet, and rose again in the same proportion, which continued at intervals until seven o'clock, during which period the merchant vessels in Catwater and Sutton Pool were observed to be greatly agitated, those in the former harbour dragging their anchors and drifting in various directions: two of them lost their bowsprits by running foul of each other during the great swell (one of which is the Busy revenue cutter), and others received damage, but not to any extent; those in Sutton Pool were afloat and aground in the short space of five minutes, the water falling and rising full eleven feet in that short period. In Hamoaze, at nine o'clock, the tide suddenly stopped at about half flood, and ebbed more than six inches, then flowing again a full hour; ebbed a second time in like manner, and afterwards rose to the usual time of high water.—This extraordinary event at first caused some alarm among the spectators, some of whom remembered a similar phenomenon to have taken

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place at the time of the great and awful earthquake at Lisbon; and it is feared that some event of a like nature has occasioned this extraordinary phenomenon. The winds have for these last few days been very variable: on Wednesday it blew a gale from the S. W. and W.; on the following day, a gale from the E., which ceased about twelve o'clock on Thursday night; and from that time to the event taking place, the winds were light and changeable.

2d.—Court of King's Bench.—*The King* v. *Manners*.—Mr Park stated this to be an indictment against George Manners, Esq., editor of a periodical publication called the Satirist, for a libel, published in two different numbers of that work, against William Hallett, Esq., a gentleman of property and character, lately residing in the neighbourhood of Southampton, but now of Somersetshire, of which he was a magistrate. The libellous publications imputed to the prosecutor cruelty towards his own sister, who, it was alleged, he allowed to remain in prison for a small debt,—injustice to his creditors, and cowardice. There could be little doubt as to the libellous tendency of the publications, and all that would be necessary for him would be to prove the publication, and that the defendant was the editor of it.

Mr Garrow addressed the jury on the part of the defendant, whom he represented as a gentleman of family and education, who, having embarked on that dangerous sea of political literary discussion, in which men were so apt to allow their zeal to get the better of their judgment, had so far forgotten himself as to allow a portion of the same spirit to creep into an article of a more private nature, to which he had been prevailed on to give a place in his publication. He (Mr Garrow) could not deny that the articles complained of partook of the character of libel. When Mr Manners applied to him to conduct his defence in this case, he advised him to apply elsewhere, as he was the very worst person to vindicate any thing in the shape of a libel. He had declined doing so, and now he (Mr Garrow) found it impossible that he should succeed in persuading the jury that the articles in question were not libellous.

The jury immediately found the defendant *Guilty*.

Death of Lord Viscount Melville.—The Right Honourable Viscount Melville, Baron Dunira, expired, in the course of Tuesday night, at the house of his son-in-law and nephew, the Lord Chief Baron, and was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning. As he was uniformly in the habit of rising at seven, his servant, surprised at his not appearing, went in at eight. Receiving no answer to his call, he opened the curtains, and discovered his lordship lying perfectly lifeless, with his head resting on one arm, and the other extended on the bed clothes. No symptoms of pain or agitation appeared, nor could any be discovered by examination of the most skilful physicians. Apoplexy is supposed to have been the cause of this very unexpected catastrophe. His lordship had been in his usual state of health for some time preceding, and had attended, occasionally, the General Assembly during its sitting. He was deeply affected at the death of his respected friend the President, whose funeral he was to attend the succeeding day, and expressed his apprehension that the scene would be a trying one, and bear strong upon his feelings. On the character of this eminent statesman, the steady friend of Mr Pitt, and firm supporter of all his measures, the history of this country for the last 28 years, distinguished by so many important events, forms the best comment. His political conduct was manly and decisive; warm

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and sincere in his attachments, he was equally open and intrepid in his opposition.

His lordship was upwards of 70 years of age. He entered advocate in 1763, and his first promotion was to be one of the assessors of Edinburgh. He was afterwards an Advocate-Depute and Solicitor-General; and in 1775, on Sir James Montgomery being made Lord Chief Baron, he succeeded him as Lord Advocate, which place he occupied till 1783. He was elected a member for the county of Edinburgh in 1774, in which he continued for several sessions of Parliament, and resigned it in favour of the present Lord Chief Baron, when he represented the city of Edinburgh till 1803, in which year he was advanced to the peerage.

His lordship was appointed Treasurer of the Navy in the year 1782, under the late Marquis of Lansdown, then Earl of Shelburne, in which office he continued until the dissolution of the administration. In December 1783, when Mr Pitt became prime minister, on the overthrow of the coalition, he was again appointed to the same situation, which he held till the resignation of Mr Pitt in 1801, along with the office of President of the Board of Controul, and principal Secretary of State. The last public situation which he held was that of first Lord of the Admiralty, in which he was affable in his manners and easy of access, and on this account gave general satisfaction to those who had business to transact at his office. While Treasurer of the Navy, he devised several improvements in the details of the office, which have been found of great service; and in particular, his regulations in regard to the payment of seamen's wages, have contributed much to the comfort of these brave men.

In 1803, he was created Viscount Melville and Baron Dunira; he was a Privy Councillor, Lord Privy Seal, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, &c. His lordship was the youngest son of the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, Lord President of the Court of Session, by Miss Gordon, daughter of Sir William Gordon of Gordonston, Bart. He was twice married, first, to Miss Rannie, daughter of Captain Rannie, of Melville, by whom he has one son, Robert, (now Viscount Melville) President of the Board of Controul, and member of Parliament for the county of Edinburgh, who married Miss Saunders, and has children; and three daughters, the eldest of whom was married to Mr Drummond, and afterwards to Mr Strange, both bankers in London; the second married her cousin, the present Lord Chief Baron; and the third is married to the Honourable George Abercromby. The two youngest daughters have families.

A separation having taken place between his lordship and his wife, he married again Lady Jean Hope, daughter of the late and sister to the present Lord Hopetoun, but has left no issue by this marriage.

His lordship was a tall and well-made man, an acute, argumentative, and ready speaker; in private society a most agreeable companion, and greatly beloved by the numerous circle of his friends.

It is remarkable that Lord Melville died on the birth-day of his revered friend, Mr Pitt.

Funeral of Lord President Blair.—This solemn and impressive ceremony took place on Wednesday. At twenty minutes before one the procession moved from the Parliament-square, Edinburgh, and having reached his lordship's house, the body was brought out, and the procession then

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moved to the place of interment. The pall was supported by,—

HEAD.
The Lord President's Son,
Supported by Alexander Maconochie, Esq. his Lordship's Son-in-law.

RIGHT.	LEFT.
William Blair, Esq.	J. Wauchope, Esq.
Dr Robert Blair.	Hastings Sands, Esq.
James Law, Esq.	Chas Anderson, Esq.
J. Inglis, Esq. of Redhall.	Rt Hon. Lord Torphichen.
George Home, Esq. of Paxton.	John Wauchope, Esq. of Edmonston.

This tribute of respect to departed worth was conducted with the greatest decorum, gravity, and solemnity. The spectators in every place were numerous, but not the smallest interruption took place during the whole ceremony. The procession was escorted, and the different passages guarded by detachments of the Ross-shire, Royal Perthshire, and Edinburgh regiments of militia, and the whole police of the city, who were of much service in keeping the avenues in all directions clear. The band of music belonging to the Edinburgh militia preceded the procession from George's-square, playing the dead march in Saul, and the band belonging to the 1st Royal Edinburgh Volunteers in the rear. The moment the procession moved from the Parliament Close, the great bell in St Giles's began to toll, and also the other bells in the city, which continued during the ceremony.

5th.—The King's Birth-Day.—Yesterday his Majesty completed his 73d year, whose birth-day, during his long reign, has never been omitted to be celebrated as a grand court and national festival, till yesterday. His Majesty having enjoyed uninterrupted good health during these long series of years, except the different times he has been unfortunately afflicted in the way he is at present; and we believe all public rejoicings yesterday, so far as relates to government and court, were suspended, except the firing of the Park and Tower guns, keeping in view the day set apart for the purpose by the Prince Regent, which, it is hoped, his Majesty will be so far recovered by that time, as not to make a further postponement necessary; however, so far as related to individuals and public bodies, the day was celebrated in nearly the usual manner. The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells; several of the fire insurance office men, in new clothing, with their engines, bands of music, &c., paraded the streets of London.

The rear-guard on the parade in St James's Park mounted in the morning with only an ordinary parade. None of the royal dukes were present. There was only one band instead of three, as is customary; the only difference was, that the privates and non-commissioned officers had new clothes upon the occasion.

The mail-coaches, drawn by beautiful horses, with new harness, and the coachmen and guards in new scarlet liveries, drew up before Carleton-house in the evening, from whence they went in procession to the post-office.

At six o'clock in the morning the gentlemen of Mr Hommey's institution at Carleton, in compliment of his Majesty's birth-day, fired, from a battery constructed by the pupils, a salute of twenty-one rounds, also ten vollies with their small arms.

The Illuminations.—The same display of loyalty was manifested by his Majesty's tradesmen, &c., yesterday evening, as is usual on the native day of our revered sovereign.

The subscription houses in St James's-street, viz. White's, Brookes's, the Cocoa Tree, and Boodle's, were all brilliantly lighted up; the devices were G. R. a crown, star, and festoons of variegated lamps. The officers of the guards club-house, in St James's-street,

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was illuminated with G. R. crown and stars. The Union Club, in St James's-square, was very elegant. The Opera-house, and the Little Theatre, rivalled each other. Covent-Garden, and the Lyceum theatres had each a magnificent star, with G. R. and other appropriate embellishments. Morgan and Sanders eclipsed most others.

In short, although the day passed over without the customary demonstrations of joy, the evening compensated in some degree, by the zealous attention, and general emulation excited among all ranks and descriptions of artificers, immediately connected with the royal family; and peaceable loyal crowds continued to parade the streets to a late hour.

6th.—COURT-MARTIAL, CHELSEA.—Yesterday, the trial of Lieut.-Col. Johnson, of the 102d, or New South Wales regiment, on a charge of mutiny and usurpation, terminated, after 13 days anxious investigation.—The court was composed of the following members:—

The Hon. C. Manners Sutton, Esq., Judge Advocate; Lieut.-General W. Keppell, President. Lieut.-Generals, Sir David Baird, Milner, Finch, D. M'Donald, and W. Dowdeswell; Major-Generals, Paget, and Kerr; Colonels Burnet, Fyers, Anson, O'Laughling, and F. W. Butler; Lieut.-Colonels, Lord Proby, and Paterson.

The following is a copy of the charge, to which the prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty*.

"That he, Lieut.-Colonel George Johnson, did, on the 26th of January, 1808, at Sidney, in the colony of New South Wales, begin, excite, and join in a mutiny, by putting himself at the head of the New South Wales corps, then under his command, doing duty in the colony, and seizing, and causing to be seized and arrested, and imprisoning, and causing to be imprisoned, by means of the above-mentioned military force, the person of William Bligh, Esq., then Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the territory of New South Wales."

Our limits preclude the possibility of entering into any thing like a detail of the circumstances of this case, and we therefore confine ourselves to the statement of its most prominent features. The prosecutor, Captain William Bligh, was, in the year 1806, appointed by his Majesty to be Governor over New South Wales, and all its dependencies. On his arrival at Sidney, according to his statement, he found the colony in a wretched and distressed state, in consequence of the recent overflow of the river Derwent, and likewise from the excessive use of spirituous liquors, which was indulged in to excess by all ranks of people, and more particularly by the officers of the 102d regiment, quartered in the settlement, who were greatly interested in the barter and traffic of that commodity to the people. At this period a settler, named M'Arthur, who had formerly been an officer of the 102d regiment, and who was represented by the governor to be discontented, in consequence of his restrictions upon the barter of spirits, was accused before the Criminal Court of the colony, which was composed of six of the officers of the 102d, and the judge advocate of the settlement, with seditious practices, in having refused to obey a warrant of the judge advocate issued against him, for violating one of the colonial regulations.

At that trial, Mr M'Arthur objected to the judge advocate presiding, in consequence of his having a personal quarrel with him, and more particularly he objected to his presence, upon the established principles of British law, that no man could be prosecutor, judge, and juror, in his own case. The officers of the court took the part of Mr M'Arthur, and refused to

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allow the judge advocate to preside. Governor Bligh, on hearing of this proceeding, summoned a bench of magistrates to take the matter into consideration; Colonel Johnson, the then commanding officer at head quarters, was sent for from his house, four miles from Sydney, to be present at this meeting, but, in consequence of a fall he received from his chaise, he sent word to the governor that he could not attend. The magistrates, after a mature deliberation, came to a determination, at the suggestion of the governor, to summon the six officers to appear the next morning at the Government-house, to answer for their conduct; and it was resolved to accuse them of treasonable practices, and, according to the answers they should give on their examination, either to commit them to prison, or dispose of them otherwise, according to the nature of circumstances. In the evening of this day (20th of January,) whilst the governor was sitting over his wine with one of the magistrates, he received information that the whole of the 102d regiment, with Col. Johnson at their head, were marching up to Government-house, with band playing and colours flying. The governor, apprehending some serious attack upon his person, retired up stairs to the room where his papers were, in order to secure the most important, and to adopt such means to escape as presented themselves. The soldiers in the mean time surrounded the house, and a party entered in search of the governor. After an hour and a half, they found his excellency concealed under a servant's bed, in a small room at the top of the house; they immediately secured him, and brought him down stairs to Colonel Johnson. The colonel expressed his sorrow at being obliged to take such a step, but declared that he did it in pursuance of the wishes of the whole colony, who were discontented at the administration of his excellency, and had presented him a requisition to that effect. The governor was then ordered to remain in close confinement in the Government-house, with a guard of six soldiers over his person, in which situation he was kept for a whole year, at the end of which period he got possession of his own ship, Porpoise, in which he remained cruizing in the South Sea until the arrival of Governor M'Quarrie from England, who had orders to reinstate him in his authority for four-and-twenty hours, and to declare the acts of his opponents null and void. As soon as the governor was put in arrest, all the civil officers on the establishment were removed from their situations, and Col. Johnson appointed others in their stead, until his Majesty's pleasure should be known.

On the part of Colonel Johnson, the fact of his having put the governor under arrest was avowed, but alleged to be justified upon the ground of absolute necessity, in order to save his Majesty's colony of New South Wales from actual destruction. To support this justification, a considerable number of witnesses were called, consisting chiefly of officers of the 102d regiment, some of the civil establishment, and a few of the most respectable settlers of the colony. The object of their testimony was to shew, that Governor Bligh, by a series of the most tyrannical and oppressive measures, had reduced the colony to a state of discontent and dissatisfaction, approaching to absolute insurrection; that, by depriving the people of their houses, lands, and other property, without any pretence; that, by interfering with the proceedings of the courts of justice; that, by ordering persons, who had been acquitted of crimes alleged against them before the Criminal Court, to be tried again, and convicted by a bench of magistrates upon the very

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same charges; and that, by employing the most abandoned and disgraceful characters to be his counsellors and intimates, he had spread consternation and dismay amongst the inhabitants; that, by his language towards almost every individual, high and low, with whom he had any communication, he had rendered himself the object of unpopularity and execration.

All these witnesses denied the governor's allegation, respecting the barter of spirits, and they declared, that his restrictions in that respect formed no part of that discontent which prevailed through the colony. In this state of things, when the report reached the people that the governor had determined to put the six officers of the Criminal Court under arrest, upon a charge of treason, they burst forth into a phrenzy of discontent and dissatisfaction; considering, as they did, the Criminal Court to be the only barrier left between them and the arbitrary conduct of the governor. Colonel Johnson being informed of Governor Bligh's determination in respect of the Criminal Court, came to Sydney about five in the afternoon, although his arm was in a sling, and he was otherwise disabled in body. The moment he arrived at the barracks, the people assembled round him in crowds, demanding that he would immediately put the governor under arrest, and declaring that if he did not, an insurrection would break out in the colony, and that every drop of blood spilt on the occasion would be at his door. A requisition to this effect was drawn up by Mr M'Arthur, and signed by several of the most respectable settlers and civil officers, and presented to Colonel Johnson. Seeing with concern the impending danger that appeared to surround him, and firmly believing that an insurrection would break out, and that many innocent lives would be destroyed on the occasion, and that possibly the governor's life would be thus sacrificed, he determined, from motives of zeal for the public welfare, and a sense of what he conceived to be his duty, to adopt the measures so strongly urged by the inhabitants; and accordingly he put his excellency under arrest. After an able reply, on the part of Governor Bligh, the whole of the proceedings closed.

Cork.—The corn market, which had long been in a state to threaten the safety of those who had any intercourse with it, was a short time since judged too insecure to be permitted to stand any longer, and an architect had proceeded so far in its demolition as to have taken down a considerable part of the roof, when on Saturday week, whilst the labourers were at work on the roof, the projecting stone cornice, which terminated the upper part of the wall, fell down suddenly, and, melancholy to state, whilst a number of persons were collected immediately under it. Four unhappy persons, of humble condition, were killed instantly; some of them were terribly mangled by the immense stones which formed the cornice, and the others, though much injured, escaped destruction most miraculously.

8th.—Grand Review at Wimbledon.—At twelve precisely the firing of cannon announced the approach of his Royal Highness. At this signal the whole line shouldered, and the Royal Artillery, as well as the Hon. Artillery Company, fired a salute of 21 guns each. So anxious were the soldiers, as well as the spectators, to hear of the Prince Regent's arrival, that the signal was received with the loudest acclamations of joy. Huzza! and the Prince is coming! resounded from all parts of the heath.

At twenty minutes after twelve o'clock a second fire of cannon announced that his royal highness had enter-

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ed the right, and in front of the first line. The whole line then presented arms, and the several bands struck up "God save the King." The drums beat, the colours were pointed to the ground, and the officers saluted. This juncture was an inestimable one. To view from the left the line presenting arms, the officers saluting, together with the position of the colours, and added to this, the effect of all the bands when playing one tune, and that composition being one every sentiment of which our hearts vibrated with enthusiasm, was indeed grand, and beyond all description.

The Prince Regent then proceeded from the right towards the left of the line; and to announce that his royal highness had commenced his review of the first line, there was a third discharge of cannon. The music of each regiment commenced playing at his royal highness's approach; but neither did the officers salute as the prince passed, nor were the colours dropped.

After his Highness the Prince of Conde had continued for about half an hour in converse with the prince, the Duke of York joined his royal brother; and when the two royal brothers had joined each other, and appeared to be engaged in converse on the fine appearance of the troops, they were loudly huzzaed. Having passed in front of the first line, which was a completely straight one, and consisted of between 15 and 18,000 troops, his royal highness, together with the general officers, and those of his brothers who attended him, proceeded to pass in front of the second line. His royal highness, while passing in front of the several regiments, acknowledged, with the greatest urbanity, their attention and abilities, by taking off his hat to each of them.

The fourth time of firing cannon announced that his royal highness had passed along both lines, when he returned to the front of the first line. So soon as the prince had arrived at about the centre of the line, the fifth time of firing cannon gave the signal for a *feu-de-joie*, to be continued from the first to the second line. After these *feus-de-joie*, there were three English cheers given from one end of the lines to the other; and the music played, "God save the King."

His royal highness still continued in front of the first line, and after the *feu-de-joie*, the several regiments forming the lines wheeled off in division, and passed in review before the prince. First came a party of artillery, then followed the regulars, consisting of several detachments of the Coldstream Guards. After which the several volunteer corps, then the London Militia and the Tower Hamlets, and the regular and volunteer cavalry closed the review.

The admirable manner in which the several regiments passed in review before the prince, deserves our warmest approbation. The firm step and regular march of the guards were particularly conspicuous, and struck every one with admiration. They were seen to move, it is true, but they marched in so firm a line, that they had more the appearance of a moving wall than of a marching body of men. The volunteers, too, marched excellently well.

After the various corps had passed before his royal highness in review, they filed off to some retired part of the common, and there regaled on such fare as had been provided for them by the liberality of their officers; after which they proceeded to their several homes.

The prince seemed to be highly gratified with all he saw; and did not leave the ground till about half past five o'clock. The number of troops reviewed was estimated at about 24,000; but the quantity of people induced to

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visit Wimbledon Common for the purpose of seeing the review far exceeded that number. To say that there were one hundred thousand people present, would be making a very moderate calculation.

The prince was dressed in a general's full uniform, and was distinguishable from those general officers who surrounded him by a blue sash across his right shoulder. Shortly before six, he left the ground, and proceeded to Lord Yarmouth's beautiful villa near Putney, accompanied by the Dukes of York, Kent, &c., where a sumptuous dinner was prepared for them.—The Duchess of York and the young Princess Charlotte were of the party at Lord Yarmouth's. His lordship is lieutenant-colonel of the Duke of Cumberland's rifle corps, and for the accommodation of the corps, marquees were fixed in the lawn fronting his house, underneath which were very chearful and plenteous boards, spread for the several members.

Court of King's Bench.—*The King* v. *George Manners*.—This defendant was brought up for judgment, for the libel in the Satirist, against Mr Hallett. He personally addressed the court in mitigation of punishment. If the libel were to be considered by itself, unconnected with the general nature of the publication in which it appeared, he should admit, that it would merit the severest punishment; but he disclaimed all personal motives; and had not Mr Hallett become the patron of Miss Taylor, and the abettor of one of the foulest libellers that ever lived, no conduct of his should have been noticed by the defendant. He was certainly the editor of the Satirist, but numerous articles appeared in that publication without his knowledge. It had been proved, that of the first libel, only the head "Hallet's Humanity," was in the hand-writing of the defendant; and the fact was, that the article was received by the publisher by the general post. Before he published it, the defendant used every exertion to ascertain its truth. The defendant then wished to refer to an authority, which, he observed, Mr H. ought to be the last man to question; but the court objected to his reading it, unless it really tended to mitigate the defendant's punishment. It was in vain for him to endeavour to shew there was no malice in the publications; defamation imported malice; and he admitted he published the libels advisedly and upon enquiry.

This being a private libel, the court sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in the Marshalsea, and to find security for three years afterwards, himself in 500l., and two sureties in 250l. each.

15th.—Carlton-House Grand Ball.—This palace of enchantment was opened last night to the numerous persons of distinction who had been honoured with cards of invitation. Soon after nine o'clock the company began to arrive, and although the utmost order and regularity were observed, it was between twelve and one o'clock before the whole assemblage was formed. The illustrious family of the House of Bourbon entered through the gardens about ten, when they were ushered into the privy council chamber, where the Prince Regent was sitting under a crimson canopy of state, surrounded by the officers of his household, who, on their approach, immediately rose to receive them. The French Sovereign was introduced by the Earl of Moira as Comte de Lisle, her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Angouleme, by the Duchess of York, and the French Princes, by Lord Dundas. They were received not only with the utmost respect, but with every mark of affectionate regard. The amiable daughter of Lewis XVI. naturally at-

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tracted his chief attention, the exhilarating effect of which was clearly discernible on her pensive but interesting countenance.

From this grand ceremonial the illustrious strangers retired into the sky-blue satin room that adjoined; the expensive suit of curtains of which were of the same colour, lined with white silk, and massily embroidered gold fringe, leaves, and tassels, and beautifully decorated with *fleurs-de-lis*—a marked and delicate compliment to the illustrious visitors.

The Prince Regent now passed through into the grand saloon, which was most brilliantly illuminated, and is confessedly, in every respect, the finest room in Europe. Here his royal highness now paid his respects to the noblesse, &c. crowded and assembled, in his very graceful and fascinating manner. The company were for some time naturally lost in amazement at the *coup d'œil*, which the views through two distinct suites of apartments so magically presented.

It would be a difficult task to describe, in terms adequate, the effect produced by the profusion of magnificent objects, which, at every glance, conveyed an exalted idea of princely taste, national grandeur, and the fine arts, cherished in a state of perfection. The apartments were decorated with splendour perfectly new. The palace was a scene of enchantment, and every elegant female, clad in the attire of her native country, appeared the Armida.

The Conservatory was one of the most distinguished objects in the splendid arrangement. The building, of the Gothic order, appeared to be the most perfect and beautiful specimen of that style executed in modern times. It presented, at one glance, the fine effect of a lofty aisle in an ancient cathedral. Between the pillars, *candelabras* were suspended twelve feet above ground; each presented four brilliant patent burners, which spread a breadth of light not easy to describe. The interior struck the beholder with astonishment. The grand table extended the whole length of the Conservatory, and across Carlton-house, to the length of two hundred feet. Two feet of space was allotted each guest in the original calculation. Along the centre of the table, about six inches above the surface, a canal of pure water continued flowing from a silver fountain, beautifully constructed at the head of the table. Its faintly-waving artificial banks were covered with green moss and aquatic flowers; gold and silver-coloured fish were, by a mechanical invention, made to swim and sport through the bubbling current, which produced a pleasing murmur where it fell, and formed a cascade at the outlet. At the head of the table, above the fountain, sat his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on a throne of crimson velvet, trimmed with gold. The throne commanded a view of the company. The most particular friends of the prince were arranged on each side. They were attended by sixty *serviteurs*; seven waited on the prince, besides six of the king's and six of the queen's footmen, in their state liveries, with one man in a complete suit of ancient armour. At the back of the throne appeared *Aureola* tables, covered with crimson drapery, constructed to exhibit, with the greatest effect, a profusion of the most exquisitely wrought silver-gilt plate, consisting of fountains, tripods, epergnes, dishes, and other ornaments. Above the whole of this superb display, appeared a royal crown and his Majesty's cypher, "G. R." splendidly illumined. It is almost unnecessary to add, that his royal highness gave all the grandeur and honour of this brilliant fête to his royal parent. The lesser wax-lights in silver, placed on the table,

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were correspondent with the whole mass of elegance. The sides of the Conservatory were hung with variegated lamps. The arches were also illuminated with lamps springing from the pillars. Down the centre from the roof were suspended several beautiful chandeliers and lustres; and the whole raised in the minds of the spectators the most exalted ideas of the prince's taste and liberality.

The supper was the most superb, in spectacle arrangement, that perhaps ever was exhibited in this country. The state-table of the Prince Regent was ranged along the Conservatory, the west end of which (being the head) was hung semi-circularly with a crimson silk ground, covered with transparent muslin, drawn into a variety of apertures, for the splendid display of numerous gold vases, urns, massy salvers, &c. &c., embossed by admirable workmanship, and the whole surmounted by a most superb ancient urn, captured in the reign of Elizabeth from the Spanish admiral, who commanded what was so presumptuously styled the "Invincible Armada." The whole from the design and directed under the superior taste of Messrs Rundell and Bridge: the service of this table was in gold.—Adjoining to this, were tables running through the library and whole lower suite of rooms, the candelabras in which were so arranged, that the regent could distinctly see, and be seen, from end to the other. Along those tables, the royal family of England, and that of the Bourbons, and the noblesse, were seated conformably to their respective ranks. On the right hand of the Prince Regent was placed the Duchess d'Angoulême—on his left, the Duchess of York. From the library, and room beyond, branched out two great lines of tables under canvas far into the gardens, each in the shape of a cross, all richly served with silver plate, and covered with every delicacy that the season could possibly afford. When the whole company was seated, there was a line of female beauty more richly adorned, and a blaze of jewellery more brilliant, than England probably ever displayed before.

The Prince Regent sustained the royal host throughout with all the dignified and unabating courtesy that so arduous a character requires. The Prince of Wales has long been regarded the most finished gentleman in Europe; and his graceful demeanour, enlivened by the heartiness of English hospitality, never appeared to greater advantage.

The Prince Regent wore a field-marshal's uniform, with his hair in a long queue, the cordon blue, and a superb brilliant star, a large diamond loop and button in his hat and feather, wearing a sabre, the handle and scabbard of which were most richly studded with jewellery. His looks and graceful deportment throughout the night were in perfect unison with his princely costume.

The library and the council-room displayed the greatest state. The latter was appropriated to dancing, and the floors chalked in a beautiful style. In the centre appeared "G.R. III." with the crown, supporters, and blazonry. The external decorations were equally grand and pleasing. The aisle opposite the grand conservatory was furnished with large mirrors, girandoles, and candelabras. It formed a superb promenade, rendered delightful by garlands and festoons of roses, pinks, carnations, and the finest flowers of every species. Orange-trees, fruits, and flowers, also bloomed along the banks, growing in a state of nature. Four handsome marquees were pitched on the lawn of Carlton-house, with a *chevaux de frize* to guide the company in their promenades. Bands of music were stationed in the tents; and when dancing commenced, the gay throng stepped over floors chalked with mosaic

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devices, and moved through thickets of roses, geranium, and other fragrant sweets, illumined by variegated lights, that gleamed like stars through the foliage. In the course of the night a brilliant discharge of fire-works took place, which gratified an immense body of spectators. The company sat down to supper about one o'clock; and after they had taken some refreshments, they returned to the festive dance, which continued till the blush of morn warned the gay throng to retire. A vast concourse of persons continued near the prince's residence until the fete, which was, perhaps, the grandest entertainment ever witnessed in this country, ended.

Fashionable Hoax.—A lady of high quality called one morning lately on an eminent vender of modes at the west end of the town. The female merchant received her noble customer under such evident agitation of spirits, that the latter demanded the occasion of her concern; when the other, with well counterfeited grief and alarm, told her story; that she had received an assortment of prohibited goods, to the value of some thousand pounds; that an information had been lodged against her at the Custom-house; that persons were in waiting to see that no parcels were sent out; and that the officers were coming to seize as soon as they could get the necessary warrants. She concluded, with imploring her noble customer to save her from utter ruin, by taking the dangerous package in her carriage to a place of safety, which she pointed out, and which her ladyship very graciously and condescendingly consented to do. Under the protection of a coronet, the goods went perfectly safe to the place of their destination; but they might have gone equally safe in a hackney coach, from any interruption they would have met with from the Custom-house; being in fact British manufactures, and the story of the afflicted dress-maker a mere invention to give a reputation to her goods. It may be observed the invention took; and the whole of the goods were sold in the course of a very few days, on the faith of this story that they were foreign. The above fact may, perhaps, serve to wean some of the ladies of fashion from their over-fondness for foreign commodities.

19th.—Earl Berkeley.—On Friday, the question which has so long occupied the House of Lords, respecting the Berkeley peerage, was determined: their lordships agreed, *nemine dissentiente*, that the claimant had not made out his claim to the dignities of Earl Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, and Baron Berkeley. This decision will be considered in the house on Tuesday, and the question will then be finally determined. Upon the death of the Earl of Berkeley, which took place a year ago, it became a question, which of his lordship's sons was entitled to be called to the House of Peers, as successor to his dignities. The eldest son of the late earl and the present Countess of Berkeley, who was then member for the county of Glocester, and sat as Lord Viscount Dursley, claimed, as heir apparent, to succeed to the earldom of Berkeley, and the other titles and dignities of the late earl. This claim was opposed, on the ground that the marriage between the late earl and the present countess did not take place for many years after the birth of the claimant, and that consequently he was not the eldest legitimate son of the late earl. On the other hand, it was contended, that, though the public marriage between the claimant's father and mother did not take place till 1796, consequently long after his birth, yet that a private marriage was solemnized between them in March, 1785, at Berkeley, which was antecedent to his birth, he being born in December, 1786. The decision of the Committee of Pri-

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vileges was against the claimant, and consequently the marriage in 1785 has not been proved to the satisfaction of their lordships. The evidence which has been given discloses facts of the most singular and extraordinary nature: it is very voluminous; the minutes contain nine hundred folio pages. Lady Berkeley is the daughter of Mrs Glossop, of Osburnby, Lincolnshire, (formerly Mary Cole.) The old lady has always lived in obscurity herself, but her three daughters have risen to a remarkable elevation in society. One is the present Countess of Berkeley; another married a gentleman, who, dying, left her possessed of 7000l. a-year, and she is now the wife of a nephew of the late Sir F. Baring; and the third is married to a general in the army, at present in an important command in America.

This morning, about nine o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at the warehouse of Mr Davies, oilman, in Bury-street, St Mary Axe. No water could be got till near eleven: it spread on both sides of the way into Bury-court, and to the end of Jeffery-square. It burnt with great fury, and had consumed ten houses at twelve o'clock. All the engines at last got a plentiful supply of water, which was fortunately the means of its being prevented from spreading further. The Jews' Synagogue was on fire at twelve o'clock. All the street is inhabited by Jews.

22d.—ADMIRALTY COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.—THE SHIP FOX — The judgment of the court in this important case was delivered yesterday morning; it had been delayed in consequence of an expected official communication of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, upon which the British Orders in Council were founded, as it was under those orders that the ship in question was captured.

The Fox sailed from Boston, in the United States, on a voyage to Cherburg; in the prosecution of which, she was captured, on the 15th November last, by the Amethyst frigate, under the command of Sir Michael Seymour. A claim was given by the owners as neutral subjects, and on the 30th of May last, the case came on for hearing.

It was contended, on behalf of the captors, that as the vessel was bound for a port in France, she was violating the British Orders in Council of the 26th of April, 1809, and under those orders was clearly liable to condemnation.

This was opposed by the claimants' counsel upon two grounds: first, that the Orders in Council had ceased to exist, because the French decrees, upon which they were grounded, had been revoked; and next, that if even those decrees could be considered as still in existence, the circumstances of equity which distinguished this case, would justify the court in relieving the claimants from the penalty imposed by the Orders in Council.

Judgment being moved for yesterday, Sir W. Scott observed, he could not, in justice to the captors, further postpone the final judgment of the court. There was no evidence of revocation produced beyond that of the declaration made to America, of the grounds upon which France would consent to such an event, which were, that England should relinquish the rights her maritime superiority gave her, or that America should make herself respected. The general policy of England made it evident that she would never consent to a proposition depriving her of rights sanctioned by the acquiescence and general usage of Europe; and the other proposal was nothing less than requiring America to join France in a hostile confederacy against this country, which, from her conduct, was also evident had not taken place. The Orders in Council must,

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therefore, be considered as still existing; and the additional evidence promised not having been furnished, seemed still farther to support that conclusion. The learned judge, therefore, could not but consider it his duty to condemn the vessel, leaving it to an appeal to decide upon the matter of fact, should the additional evidence expected still be furnished.

The sentence of condemnation was accordingly pronounced in this case, and likewise in several others, similarly circumstanced, and founded upon the same principle.

25th.—CARLTON-HOUSE.—Yesterday the visitors to Carlton-house, admitted by tickets given by persons of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's household, were supposed to have been between twenty and thirty thousand, all of them highly respectable. Some ladies fainted. At the entrance, several ladies lost their scarfs and mantles; cloaks, tippets, and other garments were torn off; some lost their shoes, and a variety of other ornaments were torn off and trod upon.

About twelve o'clock, the crowd was so extremely great round the gates where the company were admitted, and so much confusion was occasioned by carriages drawing up to the gates with company, that it was feared some accident would happen; and Colonel Bloomfield, with the greatest attention to humanity and regularity of exhibiting the Prince Regent's mansion, sent orders for a party of the life guards to attend in Pall-Mall, to regulate the carriages: they attended in a short time after, and the access to the gates was much improved. About the same time, Pall-Mall was so extremely thronged with people, that those retiring from Carlton-house by the entrance for chairs on levee days found it impossible to get out; the door was in consequence shut, and the company were let out by the entrance to Carlton-house from the park.

From the immense concourse who attended, it was found necessary to alter the mode of admission, by admitting a few hundreds at the gates, and then closing them, and they remained in the court-yard till they could be admitted into the house, the doors being occasionally shut, similar to the regulations adopted at the gates. This caused a great pressure on the steps against the entrance, which occasioned some ladies, elegantly dressed, to suffer great inconvenience. Lord Yarmouth very gallantly stood forward to their relief, and lifted them in at the windows of the great hall.

26th.—CARLTON-HOUSE.—Yesterday being the last day the public were permitted to view the interior of Carlton-house, the crowd, from an early hour in the morning, was immense; and as the day advanced, the scene excited additional interest. Every precaution had been adopted to facilitate the entrance of the visitors. The horse guards paraded in front of the house, and were stationed at both ends of Pall-Mall, and the various streets leading from it. The press to gain admittance was so great, that early in the day several females fainted away; many lost their shoes, and endeavoured to extricate themselves from the crowd, but this was quite impossible. The gates were only opened at certain intervals; and when this was the case, the torrent was so rapid, that many people were taken off their feet, some with their backs towards the entrance, screaming to get out. The scene at last began to wear a still more serious aspect; when it was deemed expedient that some measure should be resorted to, to prevent farther mischief. Lord Yarmouth and the Duke of Glocester appeared, and announced to the public, that the gates would not be again open-

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ed; and that for the sake of preventing the loss of any lives, they had to express the strongest wish that the persons assembled would cease from endeavouring to gain admittance. This, however, had not the desired effect; as many, who probably were ignorant of what had happened, remained in the anxious hope of being admitted at last.

The greatest pressure to obtain admittance took place about half-past two o'clock. About one, the crowd in the inside of Carlton-house had accumulated so much, that it was found necessary to shut the gates. The line of carriages now extended the whole length of Pall-Mall, up to the very top of St James's-street, and as there had been a complete stoppage for above half an hour, hundreds of ladies left their carriages, and hastened on foot towards Carlton-house. At this time you might see ladies and gentlemen coming out of the crowd covered with perspiration, and unable any longer to bear the pressure. Those who thus made their retreat in time will have to congratulate themselves on their superior prudence. Hitherto all was comparatively well, and the scene rather afforded amusement than excited alarm. But the case was most materially altered when the gate of entrance was next opened. It became exactly like some of those rushes at our theatre, which have sometimes produced such melancholy consequences. Those behind irresistibly pushed on those before, and of the number of delicate and helpless females who were present, some were thrown down, and, shocking to relate, literally trod upon by those behind, without the possibility of being extricated. When at last the crowd got inside Carlton-house gates, four females were found in a lifeless state, lying on their backs on the ground, with their clothes almost completely torn off. One young lady, elegantly attired, or rather who had been so, presented a shocking spectacle; she had been trodden on until her face was quite black from strangulation, and every part of her body bruised to such a degree, as to leave little hopes of her recovery: surgical assistance was immediately had, but her life was not expected to be saved. An elderly lady had her leg broken, and was carried away in a chair; and two others were also seriously hurt, but, on being bled, were restored to animation. One of them was able to walk home, the other was led by two men.

The situation of almost all the ladies who were involved in this terrible rush was truly deplorable: very few of them could leave Carlton-house until furnished with a fresh supply of clothes; they were to be seen all round the gardens, most of them without shoes or gowns; and many almost completely undressed, and their hair hanging about their shoulders. The crowd outside at one time literally carried away the horse guards for several paces, when the animals became restive to an alarming degree, rearing on their hind legs, and beating down all within their reach with their fore legs; several women were trodden under foot, and received considerable injury; and five or six men were so overcome that they fainted, and were carried off.

It is certainly a circumstance extremely to be regretted, that what was so generously intended for the gratification of the public, should have unexpectedly terminated in this most disagreeable manner, though it does not appear that any blame can attach any where.

Carlton-house will not be again open for visitors. An order to this effect was posted on the walls, by command of the Prince Regent, yesterday evening.

29th.—CAMBRIDGE.—INSTALLATION OF THE DUKE OF GLOCESTER.—This day the ceremonial took place in the Senate-house. The hour of ele-

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ven o'clock was appointed for opening the doors to admit company. So early as nine o'clock the town was crowded with elegantly dressed and beautiful women, hastening to the Senate-house. The crowd was so great, that the seats in a few minutes were completely filled. At twelve o'clock, the procession left Trinity College, and arrived at the Senate-house. His highness was met on the steps by the vice-chancellor. In the confusion occasioned by the rushing in of the company, considerable alarm was created; the heat became excessive, and it was suggested that the best way to remedy the inconvenience would be to break the windows: the hint was no sooner given than it was put in practice. The under-graduates, with much alacrity, went to it, and the windows of the Senate were literally broken to pieces. When the procession entered the Senate-house, the band of music struck up an overture; and as soon as that was concluded, the audience testified their respect for his highness by a sentiment of applause, which lasted several minutes.

The vice-chancellor (Doctor Douglas) then addressed the assembly in a speech which was delivered in a tone which was inaudible in most parts of the Senate-house.—In enumerating the many services his highness had rendered his country, he could, were it proper, expatiate with pleasure on the well-known alacrity with which he had obeyed the call of his country in the hour of danger; and on his readiness to render still greater services to the state during his travels. The doctor then panegyrized his highness's exertions in the cause of humanity, by taking a decided part against the slave-trade; and expressed his gratitude for the distinguished favours which this university had received from the royal family, particularly in protecting its laws and constitution. From thence he noticed the many distinguished characters who were educated there, and concluded by stating his confident hope, that his highness would protect the rights of the university over which he had been chosen to preside.

The senior proctor administered the usual oath of office, and then his highness was installed, taking his seat in the chair of state.—When this ceremony was gone through, the loudest bursts of applause succeeded, which did not subside for some minutes.—The public orator then delivered a Latin oration in praise of his highness.

After which, the duke addressed the Senate:—His highness expressed the satisfaction which he felt for the honour just done him, in placing him at the head of an university always distinguished for its attachment to, and support of, the civil and religious rights of the state. His heartfelt acknowledgments were due for so singular a mark of their respect and esteem for his person. He had ever entertained the utmost veneration and respect for that august body, and should consider that day the proudest in his life, in which he had been so flatteringly called to the chair. He could not in adequate terms express his thanks for this mark of their confidence. The honour so handsomely bestowed was become more valuable, because he was the first of the family who had received an education in that university, which had uniformly supported those principles which first seated the house of Brunswick upon the throne of Great Britain. He could most correctly assure them, that in selecting him they would find that he was alive to their interests, and would ever watch over and protect them.

During the delivery of the speech, it was frequently interrupted by the loudest plaudits. An ode, written by Mr Smythe, was then performed; and the procession returned to Trinity College, accompanied by an immense con-

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course of people. His highness was dressed in a black silk robe, richly embroidered with gold. On his head he wore a black velvet cap with a long gold tassel. A very sumptuous dinner was afterwards given to his highness at Trinity College. In the evening there was a concert at the Senate-house. His highness was present, and seemed highly gratified. After the concert, the visitors were treated with an exhibition of fire-works, in the walks of Trinity; and a cold collation was afterwards given by his highness to nearly 3000 visitors, among whom were, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Erskine, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, General Gascoigne, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Vicary Gibbs, Lord Palmerstone, &c. &c.

The following is the sentence of the Court-Martial in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson.

"Horse Guards, June 29, 1811.

COURT MARTIAL.—"The court having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced on the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson is guilty of the act of mutiny, as described in the charge, and do therefore sentence him to be cashiered.

"I am to acquaint you, that, under all the circumstances of this case, his royal highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to acquiesce in the sentence of the court.

"I am further commanded to acquaint you, that in passing a sentence so inadequate to the enormity of the crime of which the prisoner has been found guilty, the court have apparently been actuated by a consideration for the circumstances of impropriety and oppression, which, by the evidence on the face of the proceedings, has so strongly marked the conduct of Governor Bligh in the administration of the high office with which he was intrusted by his Majesty. But although the Prince Regent admits the principle under which the court have allowed this consideration to act in mitigation of the punishment which the crime of mutiny would otherwise have suggested, yet no circumstances whatever can be received by his royal highness in full extenuation of an assumption of power so subversive of every principle of good order and discipline, as that under which Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson has been convicted.

"You will acquaint me with the day upon which the sentence is made known to the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. Johnson, as from that day he will cease to receive pay in his Majesty's service.

(Signed)

"FREDERICK, Commander-in-Chief.

"Adjutant-General of the Forces."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The grass is generally down in the vicinity of London, and the hay harvest proceeding in all the forward parts of the country. Although a considerable and profitable bulk, the meadow hay does not quite equal the general expectation as to quantity; but pasture lands, and the artificial grasses, were scarcely ever more remarkable for weight of swathe. The grass is also very forward on all mowed and cleared grounds.

Wheats are now in high bloom, and although the late cold and changeable weather and high winds have, in some degree, affected their colour, no damage is yet apprehended, and, in ten days or a fortnight more, the blooming will generally be over in the southern counties. In some of the cold and wet lands, wheat looks rather sickly, and recovery will depend entirely on the state of the weather during the next two or three weeks. They talk of too great a bulk of straw upon inferior lands, for the crop to be very

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productive on such; but the warm and good lands are of the highest promise. The growth of spring wheat is full as considerable as last year.

The spring crops promise a general abundance, with the exception of some barley and oats, which have been blighted probably as well by the lightning as the chills and variable weather. Pease and beans will be a full crop—potatoes an extraordinary one. It is said the potatoe crop in Lancashire has been for several years overdone, much undrained and improper land being applied to that purpose, to the great deterioration of the quality of the Lancashire root. Hops will be an universal crop, and fruit most abundant. Some little damage has been done to the rutabaga, by the stag or fly. English turnips will be rather a late season. The lands work admirably.

Fat beef uncommonly dear—store cattle somewhat cheaper, the grass going off.

In Ireland and Wales, the seasons have been wet, cold, and backward, probably near a month behind the southern parts of England. In France, and generally upon the continent, the present, it is said, will be the most productive year of the last ten.

FASHIONS.—*Walking Dress.*—A pelisse of pale pink sarsnet lined with white, and ornamented with rich silk Brandenburg trimmings of correspondent pink or pale brown; a high standing ruff round the throat; a Persian mantle of pale blue, or white, thrown over the dress. A basket hat of straw, ornamented with a demi-wreath of half-blown roses. Shoes of blue kid; gloves of York tan.

Parisian Ball Dress.—A frock of white crape, ornamented with white satin in a leaf pattern, the bottom of the dress trimmed with pale French roses and a plaiting of green and root-coloured ribband mixed; short bell sleeves; Persian fringed sash, long white kid gloves; stockings much embroidered, and hair plaited, and twisted with a double row of pearls.

General Observations.—The hair is now worn strained back from the side of the face, twisted behind, and brought round the head on one side and confined in full round curls, the front hair is curled in thick flat curls. Ornamental combs are not much worn; pearl wreaths are considered as remarkably elegant. Many ladies have nothing on their heads. The prevailing colours for the season are yellow, deep green, blue, pink, lilac, and amber.

JULY.

3d.—CAMBRIDGE INSTALLATION.—This morning the Chancellor finished his visitations to the several colleges; and about one o'clock walked through the great court of Trinity-College, from whence the balloon ascended, in order to inspect the operation of filling it, and afterwards ascended the top of the turret of the great gate, from whence he viewed the spectacle. He was dressed in his scarlet robe, with a military cocked-hat, and was accompanied by his usual suite. The balloon, which had long been on view at the Tennis Court, was early this morning removed to Trinity Great Court, and the operation of filling it went on till two o'clock.

The morning was one continued drizzle of rain, with some wind to the N. E. Mr Sadler intended that his two daughters should ascend with him, had the weather been fine; that not being the case, however, the second seat in the balloon was at the service of any gentleman, at the price of 100 guineas. It was reported that Dr Clarke, who has made many extensive travels on *terra firma*, had purchased

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the vacant privilege of this aerial excursion; but Lieutenant Paget, of the royal navy, was the gentleman who concluded the treaty with Mr Sadler for sailing in the air instead of on the ocean. At a quarter past two, Mr Sadler and Lieutenant Paget were seated in the balloon, which had some difficulty in getting under weigh. At length it was the aeronautic captain's opinion, that the vessel would not carry a lieutenant as well as himself; and Mr Paget reluctantly stepped out of the car. At about twenty-one minutes after two o'clock, Mr Sadler having his grappling-irons and ballast on board, the balloon rose, and immediately crossed the south side of Trinity Great Court, and over King's College Chapel. The aeronaut waved his hat, and was cheered with the acclamations of the spectators, every heart beating with anxiety for his safety. The balloon moved towards the south, steadily and beautifully rising gradually, or with a slight impulse as Mr Sadler threw out ballast. It remained in sight about two minutes, when a cloud enveloped it, and withdrew it from the view of the enraptured spectators, with as much quickness as the curtain falls upon an interesting scene of a play. At this moment the spectators gave Mr Sadler a farewell cheer of encouragement and satisfaction. It was his intention to remain suspended in the air only for 48 minutes.

4th.—COURT OF ARCHES, DOCTORS' COMMONS.—*Newbury* v. *Goodwin*.—This case came before the court on the admission of the libel: it was a suit promoted by Mr Newbury against the Rev. Mr Goodwin, curate of the parish church of Heathfield, in the county of Sussex, for irregularity at the communion-table, and for chiding, quarrelling, and brawling in the church. It appeared that the Rev. Mr Goodwin, on reading a chapter in the 1st Book of Kings, appointed for the day, left out a part of a verse thereof, and immediately observed to the following effect:—"I have been accused by some ill-natured neighbours of making some alteration in the service: I have done so now, and shall do so again when I find it necessary." That he also observed, on administering the sacrament to an old man who came to receive the same—"Does not your conscience prick you? You are rich, and suffer your son to come to the parish for relief;" or words of the like purport. The learned judge (Sir John Nicholl) in this case admitted the articles of the libel; at the same time observed, that the reverend gentleman would do well to consider, under the advice of his counsel, whether he would act prudently and discreetly in defending this suit.

On Saturday se'nnight, were committed to Devon High Gaol, Jane Cox and Arthur Tucker, for the wilful murder of a child about fourteen months old. The deceased was illegitimate, and was fathered on Mr Tucker, who paid weekly allowance towards its maintenance, and was kept by the mother of the girl who bore the child. The woman committed for the murder called the beginning of the week, and, in seeming fondness for the infant, took it away, as it were, for an airing, and after some time brought it back to its grandmother in such a horrid state, that it died in a few hours. On opening the body, there was arsenic enough found in the internal parts to have poisoned several persons. Upon examination, Jane Cox confessed she gave the child a pill of arsenic about the size of a marble; that the child vomited and brought up some part of it, and was in dreadful agonies, and when it seemed a little free from its convulsions, she carried it home; that she was prompted to it by Mr Tucker, a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of Hatherleigh, who has eight child-

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ren, and was to receive a one-pound note for the deed. The poison was left in Mr Tucker's sheep-pen, from whence she had it. She has since lamented implicating Mr T., saying she did not mind herself, but was sorry she had injured him.

On Monday last, Mr Samuel Foote, solicitor, at Salisbury, went with some gentlemen, assignees under a commission of bankruptcy, under which Mr Foote also was employed, to take the inventory of the bankrupt, a druggist of that city, and in moving some of the bottles, and putting them down from the shelves to ascertain their contents, he with his right hand took the stopper from one in particular, of a large size, which he held in his left hand, when the bottle immediately exploded with a tremendous shock, shattering and carrying away the left arm, which held the bottle, a little below the elbow, and also destroying the thumb of the right hand. The cause of this calamitous accident has not been explained.

6th.—DUBLIN.—A few days since, the Society for discountenancing Vice, which chiefly consists of clergymen of the established religion, were met together, when the Professor of the Scriptures, (the Rev. Matthew Crowley) from the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, requested an interview with them, which being obtained, he stated that his object was to declare his intentions of renouncing the errors of popery, and to become a member of the church of England; and that 150 of his pupils were ready to follow his example. The society informed him, that the business was inconsistent with the objects of their institution; but that, after the meeting should be closed, they would, as private individuals, communicate with him. A conference took place accordingly.

A Dublin paper, of the 8th, contains the following paragraph, but says nothing about the 150 pupils following the example of Mr Crowley:

Yesterday morning, the Rev. Matthew Crowley, Professor of the Sacred Scriptures, at the College of Maynooth, read his recantation at Christ-Church Cathedral, and afterwards attended divine service there, and received the holy communion.

The latest reports of the commissioners for the improvement of the vicinity of Westminster-hall, and the two houses of parliament, is dated the 6th of April, 1811. It states, that they had advertised proposals for building on the ground between Great George-street, and the north transept of Westminster-abbey; but no adequate tender was made to them. They were informed that there was no probability of letting the ground at an adequate value, unless the ruinous and offensive building behind should be removed. They therefore propose, that these buildings should be purchased, and pulled down, which would cost 11,000l. and a Mews erected in their stead, fronted with a row of decent shops, which would remove the difficulties in the way of erecting elegant houses on the ground now vacant. This purchase has been authorized by the Treasury.

For several days past, a lad, nine years old, belonging to a respectable tradesman in the neighbourhood of Paddington, has been missing. He was at school near that place, and not returning home at his usual hour, search and inquiry was made for him. No tidings were heard until last Tuesday morning, when he was found dead in one of the vaults of St George's Chapel, Paddington. The body was standing against the wall of the vault. His bag, with his school-books, was on his shoulder; there were several coffins in the vault. It is conjectured that the boy had been led there by curiosity, to see a funeral, and that, having been inadvertently shut in, he died of fright.

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BANK NOTES.—The amount of notes of the Bank of England in circulation on the 6th of July, 1811, as laid before parliament, was as follows:—

Bank notes of 5l. and upwards,	£13,938,710
Bank post bills, ...	938,360
Bank notes under 5l., ...	7,396,770
Total, . .	£22,323,840

The amount in circulation on the 13th of July, a week after, was as follows:—

Bank notes of 5l. and upwards,	£15,969,300
Bank post bills, ...	1,007,390
Bank notes under 5l., . . .	7,588,700
Total, . .	£23,565,390

Sunday morning, a great concourse of people assembled in Whitechapel, near the church, to witness the decision of a curious bet. A young gentleman, apparently not more than 20 years of age, slender and slight, but well proportioned, had undertaken to go 50 miles on foot against a pair of horses in a gentleman's carriage. The condition of the wager was, that the horses should stop to bait once only on the road. The start took place at eight o'clock, and the pedestrian reached Whitechapel Church soon after four in the afternoon, on his return, having been to the 25th mile-stone, and back within the interval. He was received by the multitude with triumphant acclamation. What became of his antagonists and the carriage, was not known, as they had long been out of sight of the winner.

11th.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. —*Puller* v. *Montgomery, Bart., and Executors of the late Duke of Queensberry.*—Mr Serjt. Vaughan stated this to be an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a respectable surgeon and apothecary, residing in Piccadilly, against Sir James Montgomery, Bart., and the executors of the late Duke of Queensberry, for professional labour and services rendered to his grace. The present demand, the learned serjeant admitted, was novel in its nature, nay it might be said to be unprecedented; yet still it could not be denied that the services rendered to the deceased were most meritorious, and for which no recompence, not in itself wholly unreasonable, and disproportioned to the ability of the person on whom they were conferred, could be supposed to be excessive. In the year 1803, the family apothecary of the noble duke being superannuated, the plaintiff was called in to attend on his grace during a severe and pretty tedious illness with which he was assailed. During some part of this time the plaintiff was obliged to sleep in the house, and during the whole of that period was, on the suggestion of the noble duke himself, allowed, besides his other charges, an additional sum of two guineas per night. From this time the plaintiff continued to be in constant attendance on his grace, visiting him constantly, sometimes three or four times a day, and, during almost the whole of the period, sleeping at his house all night, subject to be called out of bed at all times when his grace's state of health, or even his conveniency, might seem to render that necessary. No allowance, however, had been made to the plaintiff on this account, for the seven years and a half preceding his grace's death, although, during the latter period of this time, as might be naturally supposed, the duties which the plaintiff was called on to perform for his grace were far from being diminished. The plaintiff, during this period, no doubt, had an allowance for medicine and attendance on his grace's household, which was regularly paid him; but this had no concern whatever with the separate, and infinitely more burdensome duty, which the plaintiff had to perform to the noble duke himself, in consequence of which the plaintiff had

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to relinquish a considerable share of his practice as a surgeon, and was frequently obliged, during his constant nightly attendance on his grace, to disappoint some of his best employers and friends. The plaintiff had been repeatedly advised, during the lifetime of the noble duke, to give in his account; but a sense of delicacy, joined to declarations made by his grace himself, in the presence of the plaintiff, that he was to be paid, and that he knew he was entitled to be paid, if not by the noble duke, at least by his executors, prevented him. The particulars of the plaintiff's charge, now given in, consisted of 1700 nights, and 2797 days, each day comprising from two to four visits, charged according to their lengths, and amounting in the whole to 10,000l. This might seem a large sum when the circumstances of the case were not attended to; but, when they were taken into consideration; when the privations and sacrifices to which the plaintiff had submitted were fully weighed; when it was recollected that he had greatly circumscribed his business, that he might be enabled to attend on his grace, his time being fully occupied previous to his being called in to attend on the duke; when, in addition to these circumstances, all of them going to establish a peculiar claim on the noble duke, in favour of the plaintiff, it was stated that his grace had died possessed of property to the amount of one million sterling, it was impossible to doubt that services of the kind rendered to a person like the Duke of Queensberry, by a medical man like the plaintiff, were not estimated at the full extent of their importance, when valued at the sum put upon them by the plaintiff. This, he was happy to inform his lordship and the jury, was not a case of absolute contention between the parties. Had the real defendants in the cause, who were the children of Lord Yarmouth, the residuary legatees of his grace, been of age at the moment, there was little doubt his lordship or the jury would have heard nothing of the present action. Lord Yarmouth had given a certificate under his hand, that he esteemed the demand now made by the plaintiff to be no more than the plaintiff was entitled to from the late Duke of Queensberry or his representatives. In his answer given into Chancery, too, by Mr Douglas, one of the executors, to a bill filed in that court by the present plaintiff, there were certain important admissions in the plaintiff's favour. Mr Douglas there admitted a variety of conversations with the duke, in which he (Mr D.) urged his grace to make a suitable payment to the plaintiff, which he uniformly refused to do, stating that he (the plaintiff) might be paid by his (the duke's) executors.

On the part of the plaintiff, the answer by Mr Douglas, in Chancery, was given in evidence.

Lord Yarmouth was examined, who thought the claim of the defendant no more than what he was entitled to, his opinion being, that the plaintiff would not have been overpaid, for his attendance on the duke, by receiving 1000l. per annum in quarterly payments, which, he conceived, might be pretty equal to the present claim. His lordship stated, that, on an occasion when he was afflicted with an asthma, the duke sent the plaintiff to him, from whom he received great relief. On another occasion, when he was severely afflicted with the same complaint, he sent for the plaintiff, who did not come to him as his lordship desired, and, on his afterwards finding fault with this neglect, and intimating that he must employ another, the plaintiff informed him that he was prevented from calling on his lordship, having been detained all night with the Duke

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of Queensberry. In this way he was satisfied the plaintiff had sustained considerable injury by his attendance on his grace.

Sir H. Halford and Dr Ainslie were both examined, who concurred in thinking that, considering the sacrifice of business which the plaintiff must have made on the duke's account, the present charge was no more than reasonable.

Dr Home, who had attended the duke, stated a conversation which had taken place in the plaintiff's presence, where the duke expressed his opinion that no man would, or ought to, attend another for nothing; intimating to the plaintiff, at the same time, that he was convinced he expected to be paid for attending on him, and that he knew he had a right to be paid by his (the duke's) executors. Dr Home also swore, that he should have conceived the Duke of Queensberry as indebted to the plaintiff for his attendance.

Several other witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr Serjeant Shepherd, for the defendants, agreed that this was a case which, in all probability, might never have come into court, had it not been that the actual defendants were under age, and that the executors of the noble duke did not feel themselves entitled to renounce their right of objecting to the present unprecedented claim, without submitting it to the consideration of a jury. That the plaintiff in the present case had rendered meritorious services to the late Duke of Queensberry, the present defendants were far from disputing, but, as they had already evinced, would rather be anxious to avow. They were called on, however, not to consult their own inclinations, but to consider what was fit to be done on the part of the young persons with whose interests they were intrusted. It was, therefore, his (Mr Serjt. Shepherd's) duty to submit to the jury, whether, as appeared to be the case, the plaintiff, in his proceedings with the duke, had acted on the idea of being remunerated by a voluntary recompence, in the shape of a legacy; or, on the other hand, if he acted throughout for a reasonable rate of hire? If the jury should be of opinion that the former was the case, then could the plaintiff be entitled to recover nothing under the present action. The defendants, however, should be satisfied with whatever the jury chose to decide.

Sir James Mansfield, but for the admission of Mr Douglas, in his answers in Chancery, and for the evidence of Dr Home, where he states the plaintiff's having been present when the late duke said that he was convinced he expected, and that he had a right to expect, to be paid for his visits and for his trouble with the duke, should have esteemed the present action untenable in a court of justice. He was not aware that an apothecary had any right to claim for attendance; far less that he was entitled to sue for it. In the peculiar circumstances of the present case, however, a claim seemed to have been recognised, which, with pertinent remarks on its nature and extent, he left with the jury.

After retiring for a few minutes, the jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 7500l.

Edinburgh.—Court of Session.—*Sir Francis Burdett* v. *Scott*.—Yesterday came before Lord Meadowbank, as Ordinary, in the Outer-house, a case, in which Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., is pursuer, and Mr Scott, a serjeant-at-law, and presently residing in Scotland, defender.

Mr Jeffrey, as counsel for Sir Francis, stated this to be an action, brought at the instance of his client against the defender, for recovery of 5000l. contained in a bond which he produced

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on the bar. A defence had been put in to this action, stating, that some years ago, Sir Francis Burdett had, in consequence of a connection with a certain lady, granted a bond for 20,000l. to the defender, to be at his disposal, if a circumstance should arise out of the connection betwixt Sir Francis and the lady :—That this bond had been lodged or sequestrated in the hands of a respectable gentleman, and the defender had drawn the sum of 5000l. as in part of the amount :—That some time afterwards, Sir Francis becoming uneasy about his bond for such a large sum lying over, had made application to the defender, who delivered up the bond, and departed from the balance of 15000l. ; and had also granted the bond now sued for, for the 5000l. he had already drawn :—That on this bond being granted, the understanding was that it should be put into the hands of a Mr Warren, a mutual friend ; and if on the expiry of five years the child was alive, it should be delivered up to the defender ; but if at the expiry of that time the child should be dead, it should be delivered to Sir Francis ; that the bond was accordingly delivered to Mr Warren, and that that gentleman had betrayed the trust reposed in him, by delivering the bond to Sir Francis, who now wished to follow it up with execution. This was the nature of the defence stated to this action, and which the learned counsel for the pursuer said was a false, unfounded fabrication, from beginning to end. His client, Sir Francis, denied the statement *in toto*, and never had since his marriage any such connection as that alluded to.

Here the Lord Ordinary interrupted Mr Jeffrey, by saying, that if the statement given in the defence was true, the bond in this case was, by the law of Scotland, an *undelivered* document, upon which no action could follow. This Mr Warren had betrayed the trust, in delivering up the bond in question to Sir Francis Burdett before the expiry of the five years, and without the consent of the other party. His lordship was therefore of opinion, that before proceeding further, it would be proper to examine this Mr Warren upon oath, as to the nature of this transaction, and as to the way and manner the bond in question had come into and gone out of his possession. His lordship was about to pronounce an interlocutor accordingly, when

Mr Scott, the defender, rose from the bar, and stated, that his counsel, Mr Clerk, upon whom he chiefly depended to state this case to his lordship, had been called away : he hoped, however, that his lordship, if he was inclined to offer an examination of Mr Warren, would allow him (the defender) to examine other witnesses, to prove the nature of the trust which had been created in his person. That several respectable gentlemen were in readiness to come to Scotland to bear evidence. And in particular, that he, the defender, wished to examine Mr Ballenden Ker, to whom Sir Francis had confessed the whole particulars of this business ; that he, moreover, held in his possession written evidence, under Sir Francis's own hand, which he wished to lay before the court.

The Lord Ordinary having expressed his willingness to continue sitting until all the counsel on both sides should be disengaged, Mr Clerk was afterwards heard at considerable length for the defendant ; and his lordship appointed the defender to put into court a special condescendence of the facts he averred, and offered to prove, in support of his defence, and the way and manner in which he offered to prove them.

DEATH OF GENERAL FOX.—Thursday evening died the Right Honourable General Fox, governor of Ports-

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mouth, colonel of the 10th regiment of foot, pay-master of the widows' pensions, &c. &c. &c. This most gallant and distinguished officer suffered a long and painful illness, which he bore with the utmost fortitude. His appointment of governor of Portsmouth was some time ago promised to Earl Harcourt, governor of the Royal Military College, but who is to hold it only until Plymouth shall become vacant. Earl Harcourt is to be succeeded at Marlow College by the Honourable Lieutenant-General Alexander Hope; when General Brownrigg shall have quitted the office of quarter-master-general, to which General Hope will succeed *pro forma*, and immediately quit it to make room for Colonel Gordon, who is in his turn to be succeeded as commissary in chief by Lieutenant-Colonel Drinkwater.

18th.—ROBBERY OF THE GLASGOW BANK.—Sunday night last, it was discovered that the office of the Paisley Union Bank Company, Glasgow, had been entered, by means of false keys, and robbed of Scotch Bank notes, Bank of England notes, and cash, to the amount of 20,000l. Suspicion falling upon three men, who, for some days preceding, had been seen in Glasgow, Mr Campbell, an officer of the police of Edinburgh, and two of the gentlemen belonging to the bank, set off in pursuit of them, and traced them to Welling, in Hertfordshire, where they had left a portmanteau, to be forwarded to a person in Tottenham-court-road; and from thence to Coventry-street, where all trace of them was then lost. Mr Campbell made application at the Public Office, Bow-street, and Lavender, Vickery, and Adkins, three of the officers, accompanied by Mr Campbell, went to the house in Tottenham-court-road, where the portmanteau had been directed to, where they found a box containing a number of pick-locks, skeleton keys, and various other implements for house-breaking, directed the same as the portmanteau. The officers, learning that the owner of the house was at present in the rules of the King's Bench prison, went the same night to his residence in St George's Fields, where they apprehended a well-known character of the name of Huffey White, who, but a few months since, escaped from one of the hulks at Woolwich. On the person of White were found 16 guineas and some Bank of England notes. Yesterday, White, and a man of the house where he was taken, were examined before Mr Read, at Bow-street, when White was identified as having been convicted at the last Summer Assizes at Chester, for being at large before his sentence of transportation was expired, and received a second sentence of transportation for life. White admitted the truth of this charge, but denied any knowledge of the Glasgow Bank robbery. He and the other man were committed for further examination.

On the 14th inst., Thomas Standen, of Salehurst, near Silver Hill Barracks, finished the arduous task, which for a trifling wager he had undertaken, of walking 1100 miles in so many successive hours, going one mile only in each hour. This man is nearly 60 years of age, and his performance outdoes that which Captain Barclay, after such great training, performed at Newmarket.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest sat at the Mary-le-bone poor-house, three days since, on the body of Randall Haggerty, a half-pay officer, who cut his throat from ear to ear. The deceased formerly lived in repute in East-street, Manchester-square, but had become somewhat reduced in circumstances. He was committed for want of sureties a short time since, his wife having sworn her life in danger at his hands; and on his release she was missing with the furniture of his

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apartments, and left him pennyless. In this deplorable situation he applied at Mary-le-bone poorhouse for relief, and whilst undergoing interrogatories, he drew a knife from his pocket and severed his windpipe. So intent was the unhappy man on self-destruction, that he tore the wound with his hand, and deliberately walked to a chair at a few yards distance, where he expired in ten minutes. Some acts of insanity, arising from trouble, were proved, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

20th.—EXECUTION.—Yesterday morning, Richard Armitage and Charles Thomas, for forgery, formerly clerks in the Bank of England, suffered pursuant to their sentence, at the debtor's door of Newgate.—About eight o'clock, Thomas made his appearance on the platform first, and seemed duly impressed with the awful fate that awaited him. He was attended by a Roman Catholic priest, and gave great attention to the clergyman; and in about five minutes afterwards, Armitage was brought out, having previously taken his last farewell of his wife and children in Newgate. He was attended in his last moments by the Ordinary of Newgate. In a short time after they were tied up they were launched into eternity. Armitage had been convicted of uttering a forged dividend warrant, and Thomas for forging a receipt for money with intent to defraud the Bank of England. The youthful appearance and genteel deportment of these unhappy culprits made a strong impression on the crowd assembled, which was immense.

NEW YORK, *June 6th.*—DISTRESSING FIRE.—On the evening of the 31st ult., a fire broke out in the town of Newburyport, which consumed upwards of 200 houses, stores, &c. The loss is mentioned at two millions of dollars, and hundreds are thrown into the wide world pennyless. It is hoped that the donations from every town in the Union will immediately alleviate the distresses of the real sufferers. Amongst the public buildings destroyed in the above fire, are the Post-office, Custom-house, Phœnix Insurance Company, Norris and Company's, and J. Gilman's printing-offices, Union Insurance Office, and Baptist Meeting-house.

Saturday night, about nine o'clock, as a respectable looking woman was walking in the Borough, near St George's Church, she was attacked by a villain unknown, who, without saying a word to her, instantly stabbed her with a sharp instrument, which, from the nature of the wound, appears to have been a knife. The unfortunate woman fell senseless on the ground, and the villain made off. She was conveyed to St Thomas's Hospital, but on her arrival there she died. A coroner's jury has since sat on her body, and brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

A vessel, named the Constellation, to sail against wind and tide, has just been completed at Bristol. She has one mast of iron, with an upright windlass affixed to the same; her sails, which are of a peculiar construction, when in motion, can weigh her anchor, work three pieces of mechanism, (two projecting from her sides, and one in the centre) two pumps, and upon occasion, two sweeps of 24 feet. Her canvas is also extended or shortened in an instant, and, if required, the mast, with all its appendages, is as quickly lowered. She has neither blocks nor running rigging, except a fore and aft stay and cables. In fact, she is a complete life, as well as packet-boat, and calculated to sail upon, as well as before the wind.

Previous to the death of the Princess Amelia, it had been the wish of his Majesty to have a burial place for the

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royal family; and after consulting with James Wyatt, Esq., the king's surveyor-general, and several other architects on the subject, Cardinal Wolsey's tomb-house was fixed upon for a vault. Since November, 1810, workmen have been busily employed in this building, and it is now in such a state of forwardness, that the public may be enabled to form a just estimation of the grandeur and extent of this royal sepulchre. It is built after the manner of the Egyptian vaults, being one hundred feet in length, thirty feet in width, and fourteen in depth. In a recess, at the end of this vault, is intended to be deposited the remains of their present majesties; and along the passages are repositaries for the future kings of England. On each side are erected four tiers, divided into eight compartments, making in the whole seventy-two depositaries for the royal family and the children of the royal blood. It is to communicate with the choir of St George's Chapel, and to be built of Bath freestone, after the manner of the Gothic order of architecture. Over this spacious tomb will be erected a Chapter-house for the Knights of the Garter, arched over with a ceiling of fine wood-work. As soon as it is completed, the body of the Princess Amelia will be removed into this royal sepulchre.

22d.—DEATH OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—The indisposition of that much-lamented nobleman commenced about a fortnight ago. Since that period his grace has been confined to his town residence in Piccadilly, in a fluctuating state of health. The first attacks were spasms in the chest, which were succeeded by a difficulty of respiration. They continued, more or less violent, until his death. During the last week he could not rest in a bed; for five nights he sat up in a chair, which becoming irksome, a chair-bed was provided. During the Sunday preceding his demise, his grace was considerably better; he was enabled to walk upon the terrace in front of Devonshire-house for at least an hour, and afterwards to eat a hearty dinner. The first indications of extreme danger were repeated vomitings, about three o'clock on Monday afternoon. The whole of the medical attendants were then called in, namely, Sir Walter Farquhar, Dr Saunders, and Mr Walker, the prince regent's apothecary. About five o'clock, his grace being relieved in some degree, but much exhausted by the convulsed state of his frame, he laid himself down on the chair-bed; but after remaining twenty minutes, he exclaimed to Mr Walker, who was in attendance, "I cannot stay in bed." His extremities were then getting cold, and it was thought advisable to call in the assistance of Dr Pemberton, who was then at Harrow-on-the-Hill: an express was sent off for the doctor, who arrived in less than an hour and a half. The difficulty of breathing increased about nine o'clock. A few minutes before ten, Mr Walker bound up the arm, for the purpose of opening a vein. Just as the surgeon was preparing the lancet, the head of the patient fell back, and he expired without a groan in the arms of the duchess. The calmest of the deceased's latter moments were passed with the duchess; they had a slight conversation together. A consultation among the members of the faculty present was afterwards held, on the subject of the disease which caused his grace's death; when they appeared to be unanimously of opinion, that it was water on the chest which had communicated to the heart.

JAMES BELCHER.—This once celebrated pugilist, and a formidable champion of England, died yesterday, at his house, the Coach and Horses, Frith-street, Soho, in the 31st year of his age, after a lingering illness of two

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years, which had reduced him to a mere skeleton. The deceased was a descendant of the celebrated pugilist Slack, of Norwich, whom he far excelled in all the requisites of boxing, with the exception of strength.

26th.—On Sunday last, Crib, the celebrated pugilist, arrived in Aberdeen, on a visit to a gentleman there. He is at present in training at Ury, the seat of Captain Barclay, preparatory to the great battle to be fought with Molineux, on the 27th September, near Doncaster. On this match not less than 50,000l. are already betted; and Crib stakes 100 guineas of his own money on the issue. Betting, however, is at present equal. This celebrated boxer is at present the champion of England, having fought and gained the following pitched battles, besides many casual ones, in which he never was beat, viz. with George Maddox, Jan. 1805; Thomas Blake, Feb. 1805; Ikey Pig, May, 1805; Richman, the black, Oct. 1805; James Belcher, 1807; Horton, May, 1808; Gregson, Oct. 1808; Belcher, Feb. 1809; and Molineux, Dec. 1810. Crib is now only thirty years of age.

Tea.—It will give some idea of the consumption of tea in this kingdom, when it is known that the following is the amount calculated as sufficient for three months only:—

Bohea, ...	300,000 lbs.
Congou, and Campoi, Souchong and Pekoe,	4,500,000
Singlo and Twankay, .	850,000
Hyson Skin, ...	100,000
Hyson, ...	250,000
Including private trade,	6,000,000

So that we consume twenty-four millions of lbs. per annum.

Eccentric Character.—On the 23d ult. died, at Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, aged 83, Francis Bolton, pauper, of that place, one of the most eccentric characters perhaps ever known. He was born at Spofforth, in Yorkshire, and was said, in his youthful days, to be a remarkably handsome man, and the first person, as a farmer's servant, in that part of the country, who wore white stockings. His constant custom, from his infancy, was to throw large quantities of cold water upon his head. The manner he performed this was very singular; in the most inclement winter, he would go to some neighbouring pump, and fill his hat with water, and having drunk as much as he thought proper, he would put his hat on, and the contents would run down his body. His shirt, when washed, he would put on wet, and for the last twenty years of his life refused to lie on a bed; as a substitute for which he used wet straw, on which he used to lie without any covering but the clothes he put off; and during the winter season has many times been found frozen to the ground. When able, he travelled the country as a beggar.

Tortolo, *May 16th.*—Trial and Execution of the Hon. Arthur William Hodge, Esq., for the Murder of his Negro Slave, Prosper.—On the 8th instant, was executed behind the gaol in this town, the Hon. A. W. Hodge, Esq., a proprietor, and one of the members of his Majesty's Council in this island, for the murder of one of his own negroes of the name of Prosper.

The prisoner on his trial being put to the bar, pleaded Not Guilty. The first witness called to prove the charge was a free woman of colour, of the name of Pareen Georges. She stated that she was in the habit of attending at Mr Hodge's estate to wash linen; that one day Prosper came to her to borrow six shillings, being the sum that his master required of him, because a mango had fallen from a tree, which he (Prosper) was set to watch. He told the witness that he must

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either find the 6s. or be flogged; that the witness had only 3s., which she gave him, but it did not appease Mr Hodge; that Prosper was flogged for upwards of an hour, receiving more than one hundred lashes, and threatened by his master, that if he did not bring the remaining 3s. on the next day, the flogging should be repeated; that the next day he was tied to a tree, and flogged for such a length of time, with the thong of the whip doubled, that his head fell back, and that he could bawl no more. From thence he was carried to the sick house, and chained to two other negroes; that he remained in this confinement during five days, at the end of which time his companions broke away, and thereby released him; that he was unable to abscond; that he went to the negro-houses and shut himself up; that he was found there dead, and in a state of putrefaction, some days afterwards; that crawlers were in his wounds, and not a piece of black flesh was to be seen on the hinder part of his body, where he had been flogged.

Stephen M'Keogh, a white man, who had lived as manager on Mr Hodge's estate, deposed that he saw the deceased (Prosper) after he had been so severely flogged; that he could put his finger in his side; he saw him some days before his death in a cruel state; he could not go near him for the blue flies. Mr Hodge had told the witness, whilst he was in his employ, that if the work of the estate was not done, he was satisfied if he heard the whip.

This was the evidence against the prisoner. His counsel, in their attempt to impeach the veracity of the witnesses, called evidence as to his general character, which disclosed instances of still greater barbarity on the part of Mr Hodge. Among other examples, the witness Pareen Georges swore that he had occasioned the death of his cook, named Margaret, by pouring boiling water down her throat.

Before the jury retired, the prisoner addressed them as follows:—"Gentlemen, as bad as I have been represented, or as bad as you may think me, I assure you, that I feel support in my affliction from entertaining a proper sense of religion. As all men are subject to wrong, I cannot but say that that principle is likewise inherent in me. I acknowledge myself guilty in regard to many of my slaves; but I call God to witness my innocence in respect of the murder of Prosper. I am sensible that the country thirsts for my blood, and I am ready to sacrifice it."

The jury, after some deliberation, brought in a verdict of *Guilty*.—There were six other indictments on similar charges against the prisoner.

From the time of his condemnation to that of his execution, this unhappy man was attended at suitable hours in each day by a clergyman, whose pious labours brought him, we believe, to sincere contrition, and when not buoyed up by the vain hope of a respite, which he indulged to the last, to a christian resignation to his fate. On the evening preceding his execution, he took leave of his three young children, which so overpowered him, as to make it a matter of doubt if he would ever be restored to tranquillity. In the morning, however, he was calm, and acquired still greater fortitude by receiving the sacrament. He walked with firmness to the place of execution, addressed several persons by name in the surrounding crowd, forgave his enemies, and was launched into eternity.—Thousands of persons witnessed the awful spectacle, some of whom rather indecently expressed exultation.

Mr Hodge entered the world with good prospects and advantages. He was a gentleman commoner of Oriel

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College, Oxford. He came out some years ago to visit his property in Tortolo, which is not among the most civilized of our colonies. He felt the superiority of his attainments over those with whom he associated, and indulged himself in satirical verses and lampoons at their expence. Those whom his satires did not reach, he averted from him by his habitual and fatal indulgence in most ungoverrable paroxysms of anger and passion. Thus he lived in a community where he scarcely had a friend or associate. He was a man of great accomplishments and of elegant manners, and at the time of his death, was, we believe, about 50 years of age. He had been thrice married. Happily, neither of his wives lived to see his last disgrace. By his second lady he has left a daughter, about 15 years of age, now in England; by his last, three children, of whom the eldest is about eight, and the youngest four years old.

31st.—Salisbury.—Horrible Case.—Samuel Tucker was indicted for the wilful murder of Ann Tucker, his wife, at Bradford, in the county of Wilts. This was a case of the most atrocious kind. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner (who was originally a weaver, and has since practised medicine, and called himself Doctor Tucker,) many months since conceived the design of murdering his wife, on account of their disparity of ages, she being about 25 years older than himself. That in order to effect her death, he kept her continually confined in his house, without allowing any one to see her, from the 1st of last January till the day when she died, on the 8th of March last, allowing her only a small quantity of half-boiled potatoes and barley bread, and a little water. That he frequently left his house for two days together, during which she was locked up and without food; and that her room, by reason of the non-admittance of air and certain offensive things left therein, was sufficient to create putridity. By this treatment she became so emaciated as to be unable to move out of her bed, during which time he still continued his ill treatment, and she was actually starved to death. The surgeon stated, that on examining the corpse, it was literally nothing but skin, bone, and muscle, every vestige of flesh having disappeared. The chief witnesses against the prisoner were people of the name of Byfield, who were the deceased's children by a former husband.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated, that his wife had a disgusting disorder in her bowels, which prevented him from associating with her, and that she had a voracious appetite, which could never be satisfied. The jury found him guilty, and the judge immediately passed upon him the awful sentence of the law, and ordered him for execution on Friday next, and his body to be delivered to a surgeon to be dissected. The prisoner appeared totally void of agitation during the whole trial, which lasted seven hours.

Agricultural Report.—The wheat harvest has very generally commenced, and, in parts of the home district, much corn has been already carted; the quality is very superior on the strong soils; on the tender lands, in many parts, the ear is light from blights and mildews. The pease, which are pretty generally housed, have suffered much in most counties by the louse—those very early sown escaped this injury. The beans are much cleared of the collier, and are likely to be a good crop. A more abundant growth of oats, perhaps, was never known throughout England, than that of the present year. Potatoes turn up productively in most parts. The hop plantations are so much improved, that the speculators

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in the Borough now bet on the year's duty reaching 160,000l. The heavy rains have proved unfavourable to the fallowed lands, which do not carry that husband-like appearance which is expected at this season of the year. But few turnip growers have succeeded in early plants, from the continued ravages of the fly; the latter sowings, however, have given a pretty general plant. Hay has fallen since our last report nearly 40s. per ton. The late fairs in the midland counties have had a good supply of lean beasts, but the great abundance of feed has enabled the drovers to maintain the last month's high prices. Store sheep are somewhat lower. Smithfield has been rather short of good beef for the last fortnight; so that prime Scots and Devons, not exceeding four score stone, have commanded (to sink the offal) full 7s. per stone. Mutton, lamb, and veal, being plentiful, are lower in price. Wool keeps rising in demand, although the combination of jobbers against the new wool fairs operates this time adversely to the immediate interest of the grower.

FASHIONS.—*Opera Dress.*—A blue satin robe, worn over a slip of white satin, let in at the bosom and sleeves (which are short,) with silver Moravian net-work. A tunic of Egyptian brown sarsnet or crape, confined on the shoulders with diamond studs, and trimmed round the bottom with silver net, separated in small divisions by spangled open work balls. A chaplet wreath of green foil, placed twice round the hair, which is disposed in long irregular ringlets. Earrings of silver open work, studded with brilliants, resembling in form the bell of a child's coral. Shoes of brown satin, bound and sandalled with silver braiding. Long gloves of white kid.

Walking Dress.—A round robe of jacconot muslin, with a boddice of violet sarsnet, trimmed with rich silk Brandenburgs of Austrian green; a half pelisse of fine transparent muslin, with bishop's sleeves fancifully tied with green ribband. A hymen hat of purple brocaded ribband and lace, ornamented with a green military plume; a Chinese parasol of purple sarsnet, shot with green. Gloves and shoes of York tan.

General Observations.—Muslin pelisses, lined with pink, blue, or yellow sarsnet, are still very prevailing, as are spencers of like colour; lace scarfs alone seem to have the preference, either in black or white lace; mantlets are by no means considered as inelegant. Satin tippets, trimmed with lace, are very becoming to a light figure. White satin spencers, mantles, and pelisses are in a high degree of estimation. Small caps formed of brocade ribband, finished with a long rosette in front, edged with lace pearl, or in the long Mango shape, intersected with white gymp, with a cord and tassels suspended from one side; and caps in every fanciful intermixture of satin or ribband, ornamented with ostrich feathers; they are made flat on the head, raised from the forehead, and in the long Grecian shape.

Flowers were not at all worn at the prince's fete; cords and tassels terminated the draperies, and gave an air of graceful negligence to the figure; feathers were universal. Much of the Spanish costume prevailed; the sleeves were worn very short, the bosoms very low, the backs rather high, trains of a moderate length. The tunic in crape or lace, embroidered in silver, was displayed upon almost every female of rank and taste. All lace worn on this magnificent occasion was of the manufacture of this country; a noble example, which we hope will be universally followed in all ranks of life. Honiton lace, as most resembling Brussels point, held the preference.

The ornaments in jewellery were

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either of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, or emeralds.—The prevailing colours, pink, blue, yellow, and buff.

AUGUST.

2d.—The Coat and Badge.—Yesterday the coat and badge were rowed for, against tide, by six young watermen, who had just completed the term of their apprenticeship. They started about a quarter past six o'clock, from opposite the Swan public house at London Bridge, to go to the Swan at Chelsea.—The contest, when the candidates were passing through the middle arch of Westminster Bridge, appeared evidently in favour of Thornton, who, from being third boat below Blackfriars, had taken the lead. Opposite Lambeth Palace, J. Brummell, the son of the celebrated waterman of that name, appeared to be the only one likely to contend for the prize with the former. Thornton won, but not without difficulty, to the surprise of many scientific judges, who did not conceive it (at the outset) possible for him to win, with the old and crazy wherry he had chosen. The successful champion belongs to Hungerford stairs. The afternoon was fine, and agreeably cool. The match was decided about half past seven o'clock. The river was covered with four and six-oared cutters, pleasure boats, funnies, and wherries; and the banks were lined with spectators.

3d.—York Assizes.—William Hodgson, aged 19, was charged with a criminal assault on Harriet Halliday, of Leeds.—Harriet Halliday, a pretty girl, about 16 years of age, stated, that in the month of April she lived as servant in the family of Mr Cumming, glass and china-man, in Leeds. On Good Friday last, about seven o'clock in the evening, her mistress gave her leave to go and see her mother, who lives at Quarry-hill, in Leeds. On her return to her master's, she was accompanied by Mary Ravenscroft. When they arrived at the bottom of Quarry-hill, the prisoner came to her, and asked her if she was returning home; witness said she was: prisoner then put his arm round her waist; witness endeavoured to get from him, but could not, and she struck him a blow on the face; he in return gave her a blow on the side, saying, "Knock for knock, but I will see thee home yet." He persisted in keeping his arm round her, and they walked towards her master's, disputing all the way. After various attempts, which she stated, to get away from him, the prisoner at last took the witness in his arms, carried her into a stable, threw her upon some straw, and then proceeded to fasten the door of the stable. Witness said, she struggled and cried out as much as possible, but at last fainted away, and the prisoner accomplished his purpose. After an interval of about half an hour, a person came to the door with a light, when she renewed her entreaties to be permitted to go home; but the prisoner said, with an oath, "They have found us out, but they shall not find thee, for I will kill thee in this place." The light had now approached nearer the door; the prisoner opened it, and as he pushed her out of the stable, he struck her on the face, and said, "Go to hell."—Witness went home, and told her master in the morning what had happened, but did not state her ill treatment to the extent. Her mistress was unwell, and did not get up until noon. Witness did not tell her mistress until night, when she told her the whole of what had happened.—Mr Taylor, a surgeon, and Susan Bucksbury, his servant, said, that on hearing shrieks from a stable at the back of their house, Mr Taylor said to her, he would

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see her righted.—On the part of the prisoner two witnesses were called to impeach the testimony of the prosecutrix.—J. Field, a sawyer, at Leeds, said, he was with the prisoner when he first accosted the young woman. Prisoner and she walked arm in arm, and sometimes with one arm round her waist; she made no resistance that the witness saw. Prisoner told her he was going to the stable; she replied, she could not stop long, as her mistress expected her home at nine o'clock; prisoner and she crossed over Briggate; it was then very dark; she walked away, but witness won't say whether she was carried or not afterwards. Witness followed; never heard her make any resistance or noise; if there had been any, he could have heard it.—The jury, after retiring an hour and a quarter, returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. When the verdict was recorded, the foreman of the jury recommended the prisoner to mercy. His lordship asked upon what ground? but the foreman was not prepared to state any.

The conviction of Hodgson has given rise to much discussion in the county, and particularly at Leeds. After sentence had been passed on the culprit, petitions for the mitigation of the sentence from hanging to transportation, were presented to the judge, by the prosecutrix, her master, and the witnesses who had given evidence for the prosecution.

6th.—Funeral of the Late Duke of Devonshire.—Yesterday morning, soon after five o'clock, Messrs Wilson, the undertakers, and the attendants, assembled in the court-yard of Burlington-house, in Piccadily, wherein they made the necessary arrangements for the funeral procession. At six o'clock the whole proceeded in at the western gate of Devonshire-house, and at the bottom of the great flight of stone steps the hearse waited for a short time to receive the remains of that much-lamented nobleman. About half past six, the body was brought out of the great saloon, carried by six men. The cavalcade then moved in solemn procession through the eastern gate for the family vault at Derby. At Kentish Town the Prince Regent's carriage quitted the procession; it then proceeded to Highgate, where, agreeably to custom, the hearse was undressed. The cavalcade then again went on, until it arrived at Woburn, where a halt took place for the night.

The coffin was very beautiful; it was, if possible, more richly decorated than the late Duchess of Devonshire's. It was covered with Genoa crimson velvet, fully ornamented with ducal coronets, stars, and exquisitely chased handles. The stars were of silver, and the coronets, nails, &c., were silver gilt. On a plate of copper gilt was engraven the following inscription, viz.

The Most Noble
WILLIAM CAVENDISH,
Fifth Duke of Devonshire.
Born December 24th, 1748,
Died July 29th, 1811.

A very affecting scene was beheld at the instant of the removal of the corpse. The Duchess fainted away. The daughters of the deceased, viz. Viscountess Morpeth and Lady Leveson Gower, went into strong hysterics. The present duke, who had borne previously the severe trial with great firmness, became quite unmanned; he was not without difficulty prevailed upon to quit the coffin, and allow it to be placed in the hearse.

Police.—Mock Parson.—On Monday morning application was made at the Bow-street Office by a clergyman belonging to a man of war, for a warrant against a person calling himself the Reverend John Shepherd, for defrauding him of 30l. under the following circumstances: A short time since the applicant had leave of absence from

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his ship, on account of ill health, and came to London for advice, and was living at the Northumberland coffee-house, Charing-cross, where the person complained against came, calling himself the Reverend John Shepherd. He told the landlord he was just come from the country, and wanted a bed, and his trunk would be brought there directly; he was accordingly shewn into a bed-room. In a short time after a trunk was brought; the man who brought it the landlord knew to be a trunk-maker; and on enquiry learnt that there were no clothes in it, but that it was a new trunk he had just purchased. This caused a suspicion that he was a swindler, and the trunk-maker insisted upon being paid: upon which Shepherd, with much confidence and address, went up to the applicant, who was sitting in the coffee-room, stating himself to be a clergyman just arrived from the country, and unfortunately without cash, and obtained a 1l. bank note from him. On the following morning, the landlord still suspecting Shepherd, went to him, and presented him his bill, apologizing by saying, it was his custom to have his bill paid daily by strangers.—Shepherd appeared perfectly satisfied with such conduct, and said he was just going to call for it, and in a short time paid the amount. This, however, proved to be with the applicant's money, as he obtained 5l. from him under false pretences, applicant not being able to refuse a brother of the cloth. Shepherd contrived to get so intimate with the applicant, that he took him to Portsmouth with him, and introduced him as a clergyman among his connections there, who are extremely respectable. Shepherd at length contrived to get 30l. of his money, and left him. The applicant met him on Monday morning in London, and asked him for his money: he confessed he could not pay him, nor had he any prospect of doing so; he acknowledged he had done wrong, and said he intended to enlist for a soldier, and he should have the bounty money.

The applicant having discovered that he was an impostor, applied to Mr Read, at the above office, when he not being able to make out the case of more than a debt, no warrant could be granted. In the afternoon of the same day, information was given at the same office by a gentleman against an impostor, a pretended clergyman, who he had got acquainted with at a coffee-house, styling himself the Reverend Mr John Tucker, Recorder of Exeter, and lately of Baliol and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford. He always appeared during his acquaintance such a character as a clergyman ought to be; he had seen some of his sermons that he said he had written, and when he had called upon him he appeared very busily employed writing other sermons; and he had gone to church to hear him preach. He had obtained several sums of money from him, and this applicant had just ascertained that he was not a clergyman, and was a most gross impostor. From the description of his person, there was no doubt entertained but that he was the same man against whom information had been given by the clergyman of the man of war in the morning, but going by the names of Shepherd and Tucker. A warrant was issued against him, and Rivett having learned that he was about to enlist for a soldier, by diligent enquiries, and with the assistance of Colonel Robinson, at Pimlico, it was ascertained that he had enlisted into the 21st regiment of light dragoons, representing himself as a young gentleman of highly respectable family, and when it was known that he was enlisted he should be bought off. In consequence of this representation of himself, swearing him in was delayed, and he had been living at the expence of the serjeant, to the amount of upwards of 1l

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On Tuesday he was taken into custody by Rivett, and, in the evening of that day, underwent an examination before Mr Nares. Previous to the commencement of the examination, the magistrate enquired for the prisoner, and, to his great surprise, found he was sitting close to him. He enquired if he was not a clergyman?—he acknowledged he was not. The prisoner, with much presumption, continued to keep his seat, till Mr Nares ordered him to stand; when, on interrogatories being put to him, he frankly acknowledged that he had preached, married a number of couples, and executed the duties, in several churches, of a clergyman.

Mr Nares expressed his horror at the wickedness and mischief his conduct would occasion, as all the parties must be married over again. The above charges were then gone into, and he was committed for further examination.

8th.—Mr Sadler's Ascent in his Balloon.—This venerable and intrepid aeronaut made his seventeenth excursion into the regions of air yesterday, from the gardens of the Mermaid Tavern, at Hackney. He was accompanied in his flight by Lieut. Paget, of the navy, the gentleman who was to have ascended with him from Cambridge, on the occasion of the installation, but who, from unavoidable circumstances, did not go up.

Exactly at eighteen minutes before three o'clock, the signal being made, the balloon gradually arose (clearing the trees) in a slow and truly majestic manner; Mr Sadler and Lieutenant Paget saluting the spectators as they ascended, the spectators returning their salute by reiterated shouts of applause, and clapping of hands. In this manner the balloon kept slowly ascending, taking a south-east direction for near 20 minutes; during the whole of this time the travellers were distinctly seen by the naked eye, Mr Sadler waving his flag, and the lieutenant waving his hat, to the great satisfaction of the spectators. The balloon then ascended higher, still keeping in sight for upwards of ten minutes, until it became no larger in appearance than a bird, and at length was lost to the view.

The balloon followed the course of the Thames, and after a flight of one hour and a half, descended at Tilbury Fort, opposite Gravesend, at ten minutes past four.

Melancholy Accident.—On Monday se'nnight, a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Charles Skinner Matthews, Esq. A. M., second son of Colonel Matthews, of Belmont, Herefordshire, and late Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, who, whilst bathing in the Cam, on Saturday preceding, became entangled in the weeds, and was most unfortunately drowned. The superior talents of which this much-lamented gentleman made an early display at Eton, carried him successfully through the usual course of academical competition at Cambridge, where he was much distinguished at Trinity College, by his excellent abilities, and great attainments in classical literature. The extent and variety of those attainments were subsequently still more strikingly displayed by his triumphant competition with many rival candidates of both universities for a fellowship of the new College of Downing, to which he was unanimously elected. He was only in the fourth year of his enjoyment of this envied distinction; about to be called to the exercise of that profession (the law) to which he had early devoted himself, with the fairest prospects of extended reputation; enjoying life, and rendering it valuable to others; when the above fatal accident abruptly terminated his short but honourable career, at the early age of twenty-six.

At the examination of the Grammar

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School of Dumfries, a young lady, from the parish of Kirkmahoe, supported the honour of the Greek class, and completely demonstrated the fitness of the female faculties for receiving a classical education. She made Latin and Greek exercises and versions, read Homer with ease, and answered every question which was put to her in philology, antiquity, or grammar, with accuracy and promptness.

10th.—Exeter Assizes.—Jane Cox was indicted for the wilful murder of John Trenanman, an infant, 16 months old, and Arthur Tucker, as an accessary before the fact. The latter is a respectable farmer, living at Hatherleigh, in this county, and the infant was his natural child. It appeared that Jane Cox had, on the 28th of June last, administered to the child a quantity of arsenic, by putting it into the child's hands, and which it put into its mouth and ate; in consequence of which it died in about two hours. The prisoner, in her written confession, had implicated Tucker, as having persuaded her to do the fact; and stated his having taken the arsenic from under the roof of a cottage and given it to her, and promised her a one-pound note if she would administer it to the child.

The prisoner, Jane Cox, after a trial of seven hours, was convicted, and ordered to be hanged on Monday next, and Tucker was acquitted. He called a great number of respectable witnesses, who all gave him a very high character.

Newry.—Tragical Catastrophe.—It is our melancholy task to record one of the most calamitous events that can be found in the local disasters of a country. On Sunday se'nnight two daughters, with a daughter-in-law and a grandson, of Mr Macgowan, of Newry, went out to walk in the fields, where they picked a poisonous fungus resembling a mushroom, of which they all most imprudently ate. They were instantly attacked with the horrible symptoms attendant on taking vegetable poison, and notwithstanding assistance from most eminent medical aid, they all fell a sacrifice to its virulence. The grandson died at eight o'clock, the daughter-in-law a quarter before eleven, on Thursday evening; the youngest daughter, of fifteen, a quarter before one, and the eldest at ten on the following morning.

A lady, in high dress, attended by a footman in livery, went on Thursday night into a box in the Haymarket theatre, and begged pardon for intrusion, as the box she had engaged was occupied by a genteel party, whom she did not wish to displease. She was politely accommodated, and after the first act, conversed ingeniously as to its incidents with one of the ladies in the box. At the end of the second act she attached herself to the other lady who was fascinated with the brilliancy of her remarks. The fair stranger was observed never to move her arms, and to be considerably advanced in pregnancy. The third act commenced, when she pretended to be seized with the fits of the mother, which brought to her aid the two ladies and a gentleman; she soon, however, recovered, and refusing to be escorted home, ordered her footman to call for a coach. The ladies soon after wished to know the hour, but their watches were gone. As she never moved her arms, there was reason to believe that she had false ones, and pregnancy was assumed by the aid of a bolster. The alarm was given, but the Bow-street runners were unsuccessful in discovering her.

Meritorious Conduct of a Boy of Twelve Years of Age.—On Wednesday evening week, three little boys, from eight to ten years old, had got on a log of timber in the basin, Grangemouth, when it canted round, and they were all three precipitated

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into the water; the two eldest found means of getting on a raft which lay near them, and immediately gave the alarm of their young companion being in the basin. David Crauford Swinton, a boy of twelve years of age, being at some distance, no sooner heard the cry than he darted to the spot, over rafts and spars which lay in his way; and having thrown off his jacket as he ran along, dashed into the basin and saved the little boy when he was just going down, apparently for the last time, having been down and up several times before he could be got at.—D. C. Swinton is son to Mr Swinton, merchant, Grangemouth.

20th.—Insolvent Debtors.—Surrey Special Sessions.—The Baron De Weichter, a Danish nobleman, was this day opposed, under the 26th clause of the act, for having obtained goods under false pretences.

Mr Lawes, counsel for the opposing creditor, stated, that the prisoner came into this country in May, 1808, and from his rank soon became intimate with the first families in the kingdom. Amongst others with whom he became acquainted, was the Marquis of Hertford, at whose table he often sat, and who introduced him to Monsieur De Ton, a gentleman well known in the political circles of London. To this gentleman the baron represented himself as a person employed by the Danish government to enter into a negociation with the English cabinet, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of alliance. This representation Monsieur De Ton fully credited, from the nature of the baron's introduction. In March, 1809, the prisoner begged Monsieur De Ton to introduce him to a silversmith who could supply him with a service of plate, which he wished to purchase, in order that he might support the appearance his diplomatic situation required. Monsieur De Ton without hesitation introduced him to Messrs Smith and Co. of Burton-street, as a person of rank, who wished to give them a handsome order; an introduction for which these gentlemen felt themselves peculiarly grateful. The baron immediately gave directions for the manufacture of plate of the value of 1400l., half of which he desired might be got ready without delay, promising at the same time that he would, on the delivery of the articles, pay for them by a bill at three months, on the discharge of which, and not till then, the remaining half of the order was to be put in hand. This proposition appeared so extremely fair, that Messrs Smith at once agreed to it, and immediately put the articles in hand. In a few days, however, the baron called again at their house, and appeared extremely anxious to have the whole of the order completed forthwith, alleging, as his reason for this hurry, that he was desirous of making a display adequate to the importance of the situation he held. Messrs Smith expressed a desire to comply with his wishes, and used the greatest expedition in completing the order. Notwithstanding all their activity, however, they were too tardy for the baron, who, under pretence of giving large dinners, took away himself a pair of massive silver candlesticks, and other things of considerable value. When the order was about one-half completed, Mr Smith began to entertain some suspicions of the respectability of his customer, and under this impression called at his house in Baker-street; where, instead of finding, as he expected, an establishment of servants, he only saw a man and woman of mean appearance, and a house not one-fourth part furnished. In despite of this circumstance, however, upon consultation with his partner, and on considering the nature of the baron's introduction, he continued to send in plate till the quantity so sent amounted to 1200l. In the month of July,

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some other circumstances took place which induced him to call again at the baron's house, and demand a view of the plate. Upon this occasion the baron was ill in bed, and on being asked for the plate, he said it was locked up in a chest, the key of which he had, but was so unwell that he could not then go to it. This answer only increased the suspicions of Mr Smith, and he declared he would not leave the house until he saw it. The prisoner then confessed that he had pawned it, and a writ was shortly afterwards issued for his arrest; and on enquiry, it turned out that he had sold the pair of candlesticks first mentioned to Mr Sherbourne, of the Strand, to whom he represented that he had received them from an old lady, who had been presented with them by a young gentleman, for whom she procured a place in the War Office. This story Mr Sherbourne believed, and gave him nine guineas for the pair. He also told Mr Sherbourne, that he had a great variety of other plate, which he was desirous of selling. The remainder of the plate, it was discovered, had been pawned at a pawnbroker's, in Frith-street, Soho, for 600l. These circumstances led to new investigations, and it finally appeared that the prisoner had made a false representation altogether, having no connection whatever with the Danish government. Monsieur De Ton, however, stated, that he had heard from the Duke de Chartres, that the prisoner had been employed as ambassador for the Danish government in the Circles of the Rhine; that the royal family of France were indebted to him in a considerable sum; and that he was a nobleman of high respectability in his own country.

Mr Nolan entered into an ingenious defence of the prisoner, contending that, from the circles in which he had been in the habit of moving, as well as from the rank he held upon former occasions, it was not to be supposed he had any intention to commit a fraud. In addition to this, no proof had been adduced that the baron was not in truth what he represented himself to be, namely, a person employed by the Danish government. It might be said, that if he was so employed, it became him to bring proofs of the fact; but when the unfortunate state of the continent was considered, and the injury which would be sustained by the Danish government, were such a disclosure to take place, from the tyranny of France, he hoped the court would admit that his client would not be authorized in resting his defence on such a ground. Supposing then the existence of some negociation, which was not improbable, it might fairly be concluded that the baron had obtained the plate with a view to meet existing exigencies, with the full intention of paying the debt he incurred, which he would be fully enabled to do from the presents that were at all times attendant on the conclusion of a negociation; and this being the case, was it fair or liberal to apply the 36th clause to his unfortunate situation?

Mr Serjeant Onslow, although he admitted the ingenuity of the learned counsel's argument, could not admit its justice. He was of opinion that the baron had obtained the goods under false pretences, with a view to dispose of them; and not, as he had represented, to support his dignity as an ambassador. With these sentiments, he did not think him entitled to the benefit of the act, and therefore ordered him to be remanded.

The baron is at least seventy years of age, and although considerably broken down by adversity, bears the stamp of dignity in his person.

Warwick Assizes.—Trial of John Oughton and Charles Lee, for the murder of Richard Whitton, at Kenilworth, about twenty years ago.

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Mr Clarke addressed the jury. The subject of this trial was the death of a young man at Kenilworth, in this county, in the month of October, 1790. He was found floating on the water, lifeless: at the time it was not known who it was that was the cause of his death, but there appeared to be many marks of violence on his body. During twenty years nothing had transpired to throw any light on the mysterious circumstances attending the death of this unfortunate person, till about eight or nine months ago, when Lee, who had been tried for an offence, and sent to the hulks, in a conversation with a fellow convict, gave the particulars of the whole affair. Oughton was, in consequence, taken into custody as an accomplice; and they were now to take their trial, on suspicion of the above murder.

Mrs Elizabeth Burbridge formerly lived at Kenilworth. She knew the deceased (Richard Whitton) before she was married; he was a young man. She knew both the prisoners, Oughton and Lee; they were both living at Kenilworth. The last time she saw Whitton was the night before he was found dead; she thought this about twenty years ago. Deceased overtook witness as she was walking at Kenilworth the night before, about nine o'clock; they walked near Washbrook-bridge. Deceased had hold of her hand; but he slipt behind her. There was an orchard near the bridge where he slipt behind her; she walked slowly on, expecting him to follow. She heard him call; he said, "Stop, Barnes," (Mrs Burbridge's maiden name) two or three times; he called in a whispering tone of voice, not very loud; she looked back, and saw him stooping down: this was near Lee's house. She heard deceased run over the bridge: she walked over the bridge after him, towards Lee's house, after which she saw no more of him.

Sarah Smith lived at Kenilworth in the year 1790. She remembered the time when Whitton was found drowned. The evening before, she was going to Mr Dunn's, the brother of her master, about eight o'clock in the evening; it was a very moon-light night. When she got opposite to Mr Lyttleton's, she saw a man come over the Hally-bone-style, as it is called; the man was running very fast towards Mr Lyttleton's factory; she knew him to be Charles Lee: he was dressed in a light-coloured coat, with sleeves darker than the body; his waistcoat was unbuttoned; his stockings were ungartered, and slipped down. When he met her, she said, "Hallo, Lee!" He held up his hand, clenched, and said, "Hold your tongue, and don't speak a word!" He did not stop at all, but ran on all the way very fast. Witness stopped and looked after him to see where he went, but lost sight of him against Mr Lyttleton's factory. She went on till she came to a small wooden bridge in Mill-end, when she heard a great noise in the water, but did not see any thing. The next morning she saw the prisoner, Charles Lee: she said, "Lee, where was you going in such a hurry last night when I met you?" He said, "I'll be d——d if you met me: I was not away from home after seven o'clock last night." She was quite certain Lee was the man she met.

Mr Matthew Wilcox was a surgeon, living at Kenilworth, in the year 1790; he remembered being called in to examine the body of young Whitton, when he had been taken out of the water two or three days: from the examination of the body, he judged that the deceased had been strangled.

John Woodcock, Esq., was coroner on the body of Richard Whitton. He received the deposition of Mr Ridges, a surgeon of Kenilworth, but who is since deceased, and who examined the

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body, together with the last witness, (the examination was then read,) by which it appeared to be his opinion, that the deceased was partly strangled before he was thrown into the water.

The next witness called was John Clayton, a convict on board the hulks. He knows the prisoner Lee; he saw him on board the hulks at Langston harbour, near Portsmouth. It was some time in January last he was with Lee, and had conversation with him respecting Whitton. About this time a newspaper fell into his hands respecting the death of Mr Whitton, and that a man of the name of Oughton had been taken up for the murder. He told Lee of the circumstance; previous to which, he asked Lee if he knew a man of the name of Oughton? he said he did. Lee then told the circumstances of the case: "I and Oughton went to get apples in Whitton's father's orchard. I left Oughton to watch, while I went to the apple-tree. Oughton saw Whitton coming, and called out to me, he was after us. Oughton ran across a small meadow, and Whitton after him. When I saw them run, I dropped down from the apple-tree, and followed them across the meadow. Oughton leaped at the mill-dam, and jumped into it. When I got to the edge of the mill-dam, Whitton and Oughton were struggling in the water. Oughton called out to me, If you do not assist me he will drown me; he is too strong. I ran up, and jumped on the top of Whitton in the mill-dam. Soon after, Oughton and I left the deceased in the dam."

His lordship then asked the prisoner, Lee, what he had to say in his defence; to which the prisoner replied, "My lord, I have nothing to say, but hope you will spare my life."

Mr Baron Thomson then addressed the jury. He requested they would dismiss from their minds any circumstances they had heard related, or any thing they had seen in print, respecting this transaction, against the prisoner Charles Lee. With respect to Oughton, his lordship observed, that there was no evidence whatever to criminate him. After recapitulating the evidence with much perspicuity, his lordship closed by saying, it would be the safest way to find the prisoner, Lee, guilty of manslaughter.

The jury consulted for about five minutes, and returned a verdict against Lee—Guilty of Manslaughter; and an acquittal in favour of Oughton.

Cricket Match.—On Monday last, the return match between the one arm and one leg pensioners of Greenwich Hospital for 1000 guineas, was finally decided at Montpelier Gardens in favour of the one armed players, by 40 runs. This match was extremely well contested. The first and second innings were played on the 8th and 15th inst., and was postponed for the third day, in consequence of the wet weather being so much to the disadvantage of the one legged side, who several times lost or broke their timbers, which disaster befel three of them on Monday last. As soon as the match was decided, the victors were conveyed home to Greenwich in a triumphal car, with the usual trophies of rejoicing and exultation. The gardens were well attended each day, and the company highly diverted with the sport.

Thursday morning, the body of a very respectable looking man was discovered by one of the pew-openers in the new Catholic Chapel, in Clarendon square, Somers' Town. The body was removed in a shell to Pancras workhouse. It is supposed that he had died during divine service on Wednesday afternoon.

A peasant, of the name of J. Angely, was convicted at Mentz, on the 10th ult., along with a woman with whom he cohabited, of having murdered ten

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persons during the last thirteen months. It appeared by the evidence, that the criminal was a wood-cutter, and resided six miles distant from the city. Being idle, and desirous of subsisting without labour, he determined to rob all single travellers who passed through a neighbouring wood; for this purpose he used to conceal himself in a high tree, and take deliberate aim at his victim: if he fell, he descended to finish his work, and after plundering, buried the body; if, on the contrary, he missed his aim, or the person, though wounded, attempted to escape, he gave a signal to a dog which he had trained, and which effectually prevented that design. The number of persons who had suddenly disappeared while journeying through the wood, gave rise to suspicion, and led to the apprehension of Angely and the woman, both of whom, struck with remorse, made a full confession of their guilt. Angely and the woman were executed on the 12th, and the dog was shot by order of the magistrates.

24th.—On Monday afternoon, about five, o'clock, a sailor, in a state of insanity, mounted the lamp-iron upon the centre arch of Westminster bridge, and to the no small surprise of the spectators, who stood and looked on, he took his hat off, flung it into the river, and immediately leaped after it. He at first sunk, but, after a short interval, rose, and swam remarkably well. He was picked up by some boatmen, and conveyed to the Red Lion public-house, where he partook of some brandy; and when asked the reason of his jumping into the river, he said he did it with a view to drown himself, as he knew he should be hanged, having committed murder, and various other crimes too numerous to detail. In the course of his observations he was found to be very incoherent, and in a delirous state: he was conveyed in a coach to one of the receptacles for lunatics.

Poisoning Horses.—Police Office, Marlborough-Street.—It will be recollected that certain horses, which were to have run at the last Spring Meeting at Newmarket, and upon which considerable bets were pending, under an expectation that they would eventually beat those horses which were expected to be opposed to them, were poisoned. Suspicion fell upon several persons, and it was shrewdly imagined that the authors of the base and diabolical deed were individuals of no unimportant consideration in society; and that, although meaner agents were employed for the barbarous deed, the emoluments arising from it were to fall into the pockets of men of certain note. How far ingenious investigation has discovered any proof of this, does not publicly appear; but it seems there was evidence enough for a grand jury of the county of Cambridge to find a true bill against Daniel Dawson, for an offence of this extraordinary nature.

The bill having been found, Thomas Foy got the warrant for his speedy apprehension; and that officer, with his accustomed assiduity and zeal, found Dawson at Brighton, and brought him immediately up to town. Yesterday he was brought up before Mr Conant, and was fully committed for trial.

East Indies.—Bombay, *June 24th.*—*Kitson* v. *Sterling*.—When the cause was called on in the Recorder's Court, the defendant and his wife took their seats near his counsel. The Recorder, Sir James Mackintosh, intimated to the defendant the propriety of Mrs S—'s absence; and advised her to retire into an adjoining apartment. The defendant, however, said, that he could not dispense with her attendance; that it was as much her cause as his; and that he also required her assistance in taking notes, as he himself was deaf. The sequel of the cause, however,

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shewed that this was a mere pretext, and explained the reason of his reluctance to suffer her to leave him for a moment. She was suffered to stay.

Mr Woodhouse, for the complainant, stated, that this was a suit in equity brought to set aside a bond for 20,000 rupees, executed by the complainant in favour of the defendant's wife, on the ground of its having been extorted from him by fear and without consideration. The complainant and the defendant married two sisters, the daughters of a Mr West, of that place, the former in July, and the latter in October, 1809; from which time till the 7th of December, the families of the complainant and the defendant had constantly visited each other on the kindest and most cordial terms. On the 7th of December, the defendant set up a charge against the plaintiff of having taken unlawful liberties with his (the defendant's) wife previous to her marriage, and at length, by a succession of threats, induced the plaintiff to sign the bond in question.

Mr West, jun., brother to Mrs Kitson and Mrs Sterling, gave evidence to shew the impossibility that the liberties alleged could have been taken with his sister on the day mentioned, as he being in the house, not far from his sister at the time, must have known it. It appeared by the testimony of other witnesses, that the defendant had charged several other persons with taking improper liberties with his wife, and had endeavoured by threats to extort money from them.

Mr Advocate General, for defendant, was proceeding to address the court, when the honourable the Recorder observed, that he had admitted the evidence of a charge of criminal connection with Mrs Sterling having been made by the defendant against several other persons, but that he admitted it with some hesitation; because the frequency of such charges undoubtedly afforded the strongest presumption of their falsehood in the particular case before the court; that as this evidence had been received, the defendant would be allowed to rebut the presumption, by proving the truth or even the probability of these charges in the case of three officers, against whom they had been made, and that any reasonable time would be granted to him for preparing that proof, on condition of his immediately specifying the times and places of these supposed offences. The defendant appearing unable to satisfy this last condition, no answer was made on his part to the Recorder's proposal.

Sir James Mackintosh then observed, that he now conceived it to be his duty to ascertain whether certain horrible suspicions, which had haunted his mind during the whole day, were or were not well founded. He called upon Mrs S. to leave the side of her husband and come up to the bench; on which,

Mr Advocate General (counsel for the defendant) observed, that he hoped his lordship was now about to do what he had long wished, though from his situation he felt a difficulty in suggesting it—to ascertain whether Mrs S. acted under the influence of terror and violence, and to apprize her, if she did, that by swearing the peace against her husband, she would acquire the protection of the law.

The Recorder then put several questions to this poor young woman; but she was in such a state of indescribable weakness and agitation, as to be unable to give any coherent answers. He then enquired whether her mother was near, and being informed that she was in one of the adjoining apartments, he desired Mrs S. to go to her mother for a short time, that, under her soothing care, she might recover presence

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of mind enough to give an intelligible account of her real condition. At the mention of the word "mother," she started, and said, "My mother! I dare not see my mother!" She was asked why? She answered, "My husband forbade me to see my mother."—The Recorder said to her, "What sort of husband can he be who forbids you to see your mother? Can his purpose be good? Can you be bound to obey such a prohibition?" She faintly repeated, "I dare not go!"

Sir James Mackintosh then turned to the defendant's counsel, and said, that if the defendant did not wish that the court should think him capable of any atrocity, he must withdraw this unnatural prohibition. The defendant muttered a hurried and reluctant consent. His poor wife leapt from the bench with all the eagerness of joy. The Recorder led her to the apartment where her mother was, into whose arms she rushed, and crying out, "Oh my mother!" she fainted. The Recorder returned in a few minutes, and said, that though the unfortunate young woman had not yet recovered her serenity of mind; though she was still influenced either by dread, or by the remains of affection for her unworthy husband, she had already disclosed enough; for she confessed that the present, and all the other charges of a similar nature, some of which she had sanctioned upon oath, *were false*. The Recorder then desired to know whether the defendant had any defence to make?

Mr Advocate General, evidently much affected, in common with the whole of a most crowded court, said, that unless the court should itself think it unsafe to act under the influence of feelings so strongly excited as those of every person present were, and should on that ground postpone the farther consideration of the case, he felt himself bound to say, that he had nothing to offer which he could oppose, with any hope of success, to what had appeared against his client.

The court decreed according to the prayer of the bill with costs. The Recorder expressed his regret that the honourable uniform of his country should still be disgraced by remaining on the defendant's shoulders, and that he was not standing as a criminal instead of appearing as a defendant.

In the course of an hour, when the young woman had recovered, and felt assured of the kindness of her family, and the protection of the law, she swore that she was in fear of death from her husband, and a warrant was accordingly issued to imprison him, till he should find sufficient sureties to keep the peace.

Agricultural Report.—The harvest has been nearly closed within this month, with finer weather and more dispatch than has been known for many years before; we wish that we were able to add with the prospect of an abundant produce. The wheats in most districts have suffered very conderably from the mildew, particularly in the rough chuff lands. It was fortunate, however, this happened so late that the ear was nearly ripe, or the defect would probably have been more seriously extensive. The beans have suffered generally from the same cause, and in many parts the barleys and oats, which is not very usual, have also been blighted to a considerable degree. On a general review, there is too much reason to apprehend that none of the white crops will yield two thirds of an average produce. The wheats of Norfolk this year are superior both in quantity and quality. Potatoes are every where an abundant crop. The later turnips are full of plant, and

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thrifty; but the early Swedes are irregular, from having been much eaten by the fly. The hop plantations of Farnham continue very promising, while those of Kent, Sussex, Hertford, and Worcestershire, are so much gone off, as to have lowered the Borough speculation on the year's duty nearly one third. Hay is further decreasing in price, from the large second crops, which have been well got up. The meat markets have also experienced a considerable reduction in most articles. Lean stock of all kinds maintain their high prices, from the quantity of feed with which the grazing counties so generally abound. Colts and horses of the draught kind are scarce, and dearer. Nothing has been done in our woollen manufactures to vary in any material degree the last month's prices. Merino and South Down ewes, of superior quality, are however in request at some more money.

Fashions.—*Walking Dress.*—A high round robe, with full long sleeves, trimmed with vandike lace at the throat and cuffs, and ornamented round the bottom with a Tuscan border in needle work. A short capuchin cloak of buff-coloured short sarsnet, fastened with broaches on the shoulders, and trimmed with deep Chinese silk fringe of the same shade. A Moorish turban bonnet, gathered into a broach in centre of the forehead, purple ridicule, with gold snap and tassels. Half-boots of buff-coloured kid. Parasol with deep Indian awning, the same as the cloak.

Evening Dress.—A Grecian round robe, demi-train of fine Indian muslin or Italian crape, trimmed with silk or silver fringe; a Circassian sleeve, and bosom finished *a la chemise.* A Roman tunic of Sardinian blue satin, confined with correspondent cord and silver button in front. A neck-chain and locket of silver filagree or pearl, with ear-rings and bracelets *en suite.* Hair worn flat, waving in curls on the forehead, and confined behind with a row of twisted pearl; the same placed across the front. An occasional scarf, or cloak, of thread-lace. White satin slippers, with silver clasps. Gloves of white French kid, and fan of carved ivory.

General Observations.—Jewellery is much more worn than usual at this season, but we have not noticed any new device; pearls seem the most admired for necklaces, with diamond clasps, broaches, ear-snaps, with oblong pearl drops; garnets and emeralds are much admired for their cool and becoming effect; watches are not quite so much worn as last month. The prevailing colours are straw, pink, blue, yellow, and green.

SEPTEMBER.

1st.—Singular Intrepidity.—*The King* v. *Maurice Noonan.*—In this case, tried at the Cork Assizes, the prisoner stood indicted for a burglary, and attempting to rob the house of Sir John Purcell, at Highfort, on the night of the 11th of March last. The trial excited considerable interest, and the court was crowded at an early hour on Monday. Every body seemed anxious to hear the narration of a transaction, in which, on one side, though the guilt exhibited may be but too frequently equalled, the courage and intrepidity and coolness displayed on the other, has never been exceeded, and seldom indeed has it been matched in the history of human resolution.

Sir John Purcell, who is in advanced life, deposed a most interesting and manly statement, the substance of which only we pretend to report. He said, that on the night of the 11th of March last, about 12 o'clock at night, and after he had retired to bed, he

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heard some noise outside the window of his parlour. He slept on the ground floor in a room immediately adjoining the parlour. There was a door from one room into the other, but this having been found inconvenient, and there being another passage from the bed-chamber more accommodating, it was nailed up, and some of the furniture of the parlour placed against it. Shortly after, Sir John heard the noise in front of his house, the windows of the parlour were dashed in, and the noise occasioned by the feet of the robbers in leaping from the windows down upon the parlour, appeared to denote a gang not less than 14 in number, as it struck him. He immediately got out of bed, and the first determination he took being to make resistance, it was with no small mortification that he reflected upon the unarmed condition in which he was placed, being destitute of a single weapon of the ordinary sort. In this state he spent little time in deliberation, as it almost immediately occurred to him, that having supped in the bed-chamber on that night, a knife had been left behind by accident, and he instantly proceeded to grope in the dark for this weapon, which happily he found before the door leading from the parlour into the bed-chamber, had been broken. While he stood in calm but resolute expectation that the progress of the robbers would soon lead them to his bed-chamber, he heard the furniture which had been placed against the nailed-up door expeditiously displaced, and immediately afterwards this door was burst open. The moon shone with great brightness, and when this door was thrown open, the light streaming in through three large windows in the parlour, afforded Sir John a view that might have made an intrepid spirit not a little apprehensive. His bed-room was darkened to excess, in consequence of the shutters of the windows, as well as the curtains, being closed; and thus while he stood enveloped in darkness, he saw standing before him, by the brightness of the moon-light, a body of men all armed, and of those who were in the van of the gang, he observed that a few were blackened. Armed only with this case knife, and aided only by a dauntless heart, he took his station by the side of the door, and in a moment after, one of the villains entered from the parlour into the dark room. Instantly upon advancing, Sir John plunged the knife at him, the point of which entered under the right arm, and in a line with the nipple; and so home was the blow sent, that the knife passed into the robber's body, until Sir John's hand stopt its further progress. Upon receiving this thrust, the villain reeled back into the parlour, crying out blasphemously that he was killed; and shortly after another advanced, who was received in a similar manner, and who also staggered back into the parlour, crying out that he was wounded. A voice from the outside gave orders to fire into the dark room, upon which a man stept forward with a short gun in his hand, which had the butt broken off at the small, and which had a piece of cord tied round the barrel and stock near the swell. As this fellow stood in the act to fire, Sir John had the amazing coolness to look at his intended murderer, and without betraying any audible emotion whatever, that might point out the exact spot which he was standing in, he calmly calculated his own safety, from the shot which was preparing for him. He saw that the contents of the piece were likely to pass close to his breast without menacing him with at least any serious wound, and in this state of firm and manly expectation he stood without flinching until the piece was fired, and its contents harmlessly lodged in the wall. It was loaded with

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a brace of bullets and three slugs. As soon as the robber fired, Sir John made a pass at him with the knife and wounded him in the arm, which he repeated again in a moment, with similar effect, and as the others had done, the villain, upon being wounded, retired, exclaiming that he was wounded. The robbers immediately rushed forwards from the parlour into the dark room, and then it was that Sir John's mind recognized the deepest sense of danger, not to be oppressed by it, however, but to surmount it. He thought that all chance of preserving his own life was over, and he resolved to sell that life still dearer to his intended murderers, than even what they had already paid for the attempt to deprive him of it. He did not lose a moment after the villains had entered the room, to act with the determination he had adopted; he struck at the fourth fellow with his knife, and wounded him, and at the same instant he received a blow on the head and found himself grappled with. He shortened his hold of the knife, and stabbed repeatedly at the fellow with whom he found himself engaged. The floor being slippery from the blood of the wounded man, Sir John and his adversary both fell, and while they were on the ground, Sir John thinking that his thrusts with the knife, though made with all his force, did not seem to produce the decisive effect which they had in the beginning of the conflict, he examined the point of this weapon with his finger, and found that the blade of it had bent near the point. As he lay struggling on the ground, he endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to straighten the curvature in the knife; but while one hand was employed in this attempt, he perceived that the grasp of his adversary was losing its constraint and pressure, and in a moment or two after he found himself shortly released from it: the limbs of the robber were in fact by this time unnerved by death. Sir John found that this fellow had a sword in his hand, and this he immediately seized and gave several blows with it, his knife being no longer serviceable. At length the robbers finding so many of their party had been killed or wounded, employed themselves in removing the bodies, and Sir John took this opportunity of retiring into a place a little apart from the house, where he remained for a short time. They dragged their companions into the parlour, and having placed the chairs with the backs upwards, by means of those they lifted the bodies out of the windows, and afterwards took them away. When the robbers departed, Sir John returned to the house, and called up a man servant from his bed, who during this long and bloody conflict had not appeared, and had consequently received from his master warm and loud upbraiding for his cowardice. Sir John then placed his daughter-in-law and grandchild, who were his only inmates, in places of safety, and took such precautions as circumstances pointed out, till the day-light appeared. The next day the alarm having been given, search was made after the robbers, and Sir John having gone to the house of the prisoner, Maurice Noonan, upon searching, he found concealed under his bed the identical short gun with which one of the robbers had fired at him. Noonan was immediately secured and sent to gaol, and upon being visited by Sir John Purcell, he acknowledged that Sir John "had like to do for him," and was proceeding to shew, until Sir John prevented him, the wounds he had received from the knife in the arm.

An accomplice, of the name of John Daniel Sullivan, was produced, who deposed, that he was one of the party that met at Noonan's house to rob Highfort-house; that there were nine in number, and had arms; that the pri-

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soner was one of the number, and that he carried a small gun. Upon the gun (which was in court) being produced, with which Sir John Purcell had been fired at, the witness said it was that with which the prisoner was armed the night of the attack. Witness said he did not go into Mr Purcell's house; but two men were killed and three severely wounded, out of the nine of which the party consisted. He said he was induced to come forward and give evidence, upon hearing that two men of the name of Cushing, who were innocent, were accused of being of the party that attacked Sir John Purcell's house. He said he did not hear that informations had been sworn against him before he delivered himself into custody.

The witness stood a long and rigorous examination by Mr O'Connel; but none of the facts seemed to be shaken, though every use was made of the guilty character of the witness.

The prisoner made no defence, and Judge Mayne then proceeded to charge the jury in a manner the most copious and perspicuous, and at the same time earnestly exacting for the prisoner whatever could be expected from a junction of the purest humanity with justice. He commended with due approbation the bravery and presence of mind displayed through a conflict so unequal and so bloody by Sir John Purcell. The jury after a few minutes returned their verdict—*Guilty.*

2d.—Extraordinary Case.—A soldier of the 1st Somerset militia, having lain in a very surprising state of insensibility from the 26th of April, down to the 18th of July, various means had been resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining whether the illness was real or only assumed; such as thrusting snuff up his nostrils, administering nitrous oxyd gas, electrical shocks, powerful medicines, &c. &c., all of which proved utterly unavailing in the attempt to arouse him from the unaccountable torpor in which he had lain so long; nor, indeed, did any of these expedients produce in him the slightest symptoms of animation.

Phineas Adams, the subject of the following curious narrative, and whose age was no more than eighteen, on the 6th of June last, was removed from the gaol in which he was then confined for desertion, to the parish of Bickenhall, a small village, seven miles from Taunton. His parents residing at that place, but being unable to receive him in their own habitation, Adams was lodged in the poorhouse; a small cottage adjoining the church-yard. In this situation he continued to lay without exhibiting the least evidence of an improving condition. When any of his limbs were raised, they fell with the leaden weight of total inanimation; his eyes were closed, and his countenance evinced the paleness of death, though divested of any of the concomitant symptoms of approaching dissolution. His respiration continued free, and his pulse maintained its character of a healthful tone. The sustenance he received was entirely that of eggs diluted with wine, and occasionally with tea, which he sucked in through his teeth; all attempts, forcible as some of them were, to compel him to open his mouth having been repeatedly tried in vain; and various experiments were again made to excite sensation without effect, particularly that of thrusting pins under his finger nails.

In this hopeless condition he was visited by Mr Welch, surgeon, of Taunton, who suggested the propriety of performing the operation of scalping the patient, with a view to ascertain whether the fall, to which the illness was attributed, might not have produced a depression of the brain. The proposal was communicated to the parents of Adams, who expressed their willingness that the

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experiment should be made. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the surgeon accompanied Adams's father to the bed-side of his son, and there, in the presence of several respectable persons, described to both the young man's parents the nature and precise course of operation about to be performed. Old Adams then shaved his son's head. The incisions were made, the scalp drawn up, and the head examined; during all which time the young man manifested no audible symptom of pain, or sensibility of suffering whatever, until the application of an instrument, with which the head was scraped in a particular part, and then, and once only, he uttered a groan. No beneficial result appearing from this experiment, and as his case seemed absolutely remediless, application was made to his regiment for his discharge.

On Tuesday the 20th, the discharge arrived, and was taken over to Bickenhall by the serjeant. On the Tuesday following, (the 27th) old Adams brought his son down stairs in his arms; and on the 28th, he again brought him down, the son still remaining insensible. Next night (the 29th) he was seen sitting in the poorhouse, with a gun in one hand, conversing with his father; and on Friday (the 30th) he was at Mr Palmer's, a farmer at Thurlbear, two miles from Bickenhall, cutting spars, carrying reeds up a ladder, and assisting his father in thatching a rick! On the next day (the 31st) he was in the barton of Mr Cozens, of Bickenhall, with a dick in his hand, killing mice; and on Sunday (the 1st ult.) Mr Cozens himself met him in a neighbouring copse, gathering nuts!

On the morning of Friday (the 30th) young Adams walked into the cottage of Martha Cozens, who lives next door and adjoining to the poorhouse. She expressed great surprise at the suddenness of his recovery, and asked him how he was able to undergo so much suffering? To which he answered, that he had no recollection of having experienced any. She then asked him, if he did not recollect feeling any pain when the surgeon was scraping his head? To which he replied, "that he perfectly recollected that." The extraordinary rapidity of this young man's recovery, after obtaining his discharge from his regiment, having excited, in combination with other circumstances, an opinion that imposition had been practised, some of the neighbours reported that a press-gang was coming for him. This, it is supposed, having reached his ears, he absconded, and not a syllable has been heard of him since.

Execution.—On Wednesday morning, Arthur Baily was executed near Ilchester, pursuant to his sentence, for stealing a letter from the Bath Post-office, containing bills, the property of Messrs Slack, linen-drapers, and for forging an indorsement to one of the said bills. He was taken out of prison a little after eight o'clock in the morning, and placed in a cart, attended by Mr Melliar, the under sheriff, and the chaplain of the prison, in a chaise. He showed the greatest firmness on the way to the fatal tree; and when under the gallows, he joined fervently in prayer, and addressed the spectators audibly—"I hope you will all take warning; and," holding a prayer-book in his hand, "I beg you to look often into this book, and you will not come to shame. Be sure to be honest, and not covet money, cursed money! and particularly money that is not your own." He was then deprived of his mortal state of existence, dying without a struggle.

Shortly after his conviction, Mr Bridle, the keeper of the gaol, gave him a list of several letters reported to have been lost from the Bath Post-office, and which it was supposed he

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must have had some knowledge of. On this he wrote—"I have clearly examined this list, and there is only one I really know of, and that I have received the benefit of—must beg to be excused from saying which.—A. B." On another part of it he adds—"It has been said I have had concerns with others in the Post-office; now I do positively declare to God, that I had no concerns with any one.—A. B."

Baily had some hopes of a reprieve till Monday, when his solicitor informed him, that all applications to the Secretary of State, the Post-Masters General, and to the judge who tried him, were in vain. As the prisoner before could only be brought to acknowledge the crime for which he had been convicted, the under sheriff, in consequence of several letters he had received to that effect, thought he might be brought to make a further confession; consequently, on Tuesday morning, after he had taken an affectionate and distressing leave of his wife and six children, had received the sacrament, and being left to himself and his own reflections some hours, Mr Mellar, with much humanity, again urged him on the matter, mentioning particular letters that had been lost; to which Baily firmly replied—"I must request, sir, you will not press me further on this subject; I have made a solemn engagement with Almighty God, that I will not disclose more than I have done, which I think would be an heinous and additional sin to break: if I had not made this engagement, I would readily, sir, answer all your questions and remove all difficulties." Afterwards he observed, "I am about to suffer for what has been truly proved against me. All the rest must die with me."

NEW PROJECTS OF IMPROVEMENT.—The new projects for the improvement of the metropolis, are of the most magnificent kind.

1. A plan is drawn for covering 2000 acres with streets and squares, between the New Road and Primrose Hill, on Mary-le-bone Park, and the estates of the Duke of Portland, Earl Camden, Lord Southampton, Mr Portman, Mr Eyre, &c. There will be 20,000 houses in this one undertaking.

2. In the same way, all the fields about Kentish Town and Holloway are to be covered with buildings.

3. Lord Kensington has let a considerable extent of ground, to the left of the road oppositeto Holland House for the same purpose; and Earl Grosvenor's lands are all to be built on.

4. A new canal, to be called the Regent's Canal, is to be cut from the grand junction, at Paddington, to go by the north of Pancras Church, under the hill at Islington, and the New River, by a tunnel, the north of Hoxton to Mile End, and from thence to the Thames at the Bight, near the West India Docks;

And 5. There is a grand project to turn the river Thames itself into a wet dock, all the way from Vauxhall to Long Reach. This is proposed to be effected by making a new tide river from Blackwall to Gallions, and from Deptford to Vauxhall, by which all the intervening space of the present river would be made a basin.

The improvements which are daily taking place in the cities of London and Westminster are in a general point of view extremely gratifying. There is one inconvenience results from them, which is, that they deprive the poorer classes of habitations suitable to their circumstances, as the new buildings erected in the place of the old houses are far beyond their incomes.

A curious circumstance lately occurred at Winchester, on a trial respecting the right of property in a sloop. A difference of opinion existed among the jurymen, and after having been locked up from three in the after-

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noon to nine o'clock at night, they were still far from coming to a decision. It now grew dark, and not being allowed candles or refreshment, and none of them having taking any since the morning, they began to get dissatisfied and uneasy. A few minutes before nine, it was discovered that one of them had made his escape out at a back window from the water-closet; the remaining eleven then grew more and more dissatisfied, and importuned to be discharged, which they were, without coming to any decision whatever. The gentleman who made his escape at the window is a respectable tradesman near Winchester. He, by some means or other, as appeared afterwards, procured a person in the yard to hoist a ladder to the window, and by this means decamped, leaving his disconsolate fellow-sufferers to settle their verdict at their leisure.

10th.—MANIAC.—A most interesting looking female, about 18 years of age, dressed in a style of fashionable elegance, attracted the attention of several persons yesterday morning in Bond-street, by the singularity of her demeanor. She held in her hand a beautiful work-basket, in which were small bundles of straw, which she exposed for sale to the passengers, asking them, at the same time, if they would buy any matches. So extraordinary a circumstance soon drew a crowd round her, who continued to listen to her ravings for some time, and many from curiosity purchased her little bundles, for which she returned the most grateful acknowledgments. At length, an elderly gentleman, in great agitation, forced his way through the throng, and catching the female in his arms, he was for a moment lost in the greatest anguish. Several gentlemen offered their assistance, and a coach being procured, the unfortunate maniac was placed in it. To this she made no resistance, but continued crying her matches. She was driven to the house from which she had wandered, in Baker-street.

An inquest was held at Newcastle, before the coroner, on Saturday week, upon the body of a woman named Moffat, who was found dead that day, at a place which generally goes by the name of the Half-way Home, on the road leading from Brampton to Longtown.—It appeared in evidence, that the mother died lately a trifle in debt, leaving behind her a clock, and some other household articles. Anxious to perserve some remembrance of her mother, and consequently unwilling to part with what she probably conceived a kind of heir-loom, she travelled to Morpeth, in order, if possible, to procure from her brother, who resided in that town, a sum of money sufficient to discharge the debt. Disappointed in her expectations, she commenced her journey homeward, but a scanty pittance which she had borrowed on the road soon failed her.—In this forlorn situation, she was permitted by some carriers to ride upon one of their carts; and on their way they met with a cart loaded with brandy, of which they were invited to partake by the carrier who attended it. Having broached the cask, they all, including the deceased, partook. The effect of so potent a liquor on a frame debilitated by two days fasting and two nights want of rest, may be easily conceived. In this situation she was inhumanly abandoned; for being taken from the cart, she was laid upon the bare ground in an excessively damp passage. There being none but children in the house, she remained in this situation for several hours before the people of the house arrived from their work in the fields, when it was discovered that the spark of life had for ever fled!—After a very long and minute investigation, the jury returned a verdict of—*Found dead.*

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Considerable alarm was excited, on Tuesday last, to the inhabitants of St James's-square, in consequence of the sudden departure from their dens of two royal hunting tigers, which were lately sent over to this country as a present to the Duke of Norfolk, and were deposited in the stables belonging to his grace. It appeared that they had broken the door of the den, and made their escape into the hay-loft over the stables; but their flight being soon afterwards discovered, a domestic of the duke's was dispatched to Mr Polito's Menagerie, Exeter 'Change, to have two of his quadruped keepers to attend, and, if possible, to secure the animals, which was at length effected, after two days incessant labour.

18th.—Glasgow.—Trial of Jean Lapsley for Murder.—The pannel, about two years ago, had a natural child, a fine boy, who lived with his mother. She was extremely poor, and lived in an apartment, in Renfrew, along with four other persons, one of whom had been discharged from the army, on account of being afflicted with the Walcheren fever. This individual, the son of the person who let the lodgings, had been greatly annoyed by the child crying during the night, and had repeatedly made his mother threaten to turn their unfortunate lodger, Lapsley, out of doors. In order to avert this, the poor woman bethought her of giving her child laudanum, to induce sleep, and appease the clamours of the sick soldier. For this purpose, she applied to a person of the name of Carswell, who sold her a pennyworth of the anodyne, and jocularly asked her, if she meant to poison any person, and was informed of the purpose for which it was wanted. In administering the medicine, the prisoner did not appear to be acquainted with its fatal qualities, and gave it in so great a quantity, as to occasion the boy to fall into a long sleep, and ultimately to produce his death. The pannel, alarmed to find that the child slept so long, and could not be awakened, went, considerably agitated, to consult Doctor Carswell, from whom she purchased the drug, and requested him to call and see it. He refused to go, and assured the poor woman that her child would recover in a short time. A second application met with no better success; and in a few hours after the child expired.

Upon being cross-examined by the pannel's counsel, the doctor said he had no degree, but thought he might get one if he pleased: that he could do no good, as it was too late to give an emetic after the child had slept for so long a time. His medical knowledge did not suggest to him that any thing else could be prescribed except an emetic—has never known an injection applied in similar cases. Has practised medicine for about forty years—was several years in Lancashire, some time in Paisley, and for the last three years in the town of Renfrew.

In answer to a question by one of the jurymen, said, he did not think he would have gone to see the child, although the parents had been in affluent circumstances, and even in the prospect of being paid for his trouble.

The conduct of the witness Carswell, in talking so lightly of murder, and his gross inhumanity, in refusing to visit the child, whom his medicine had poisoned, received an extremely pointed reproof from the court; and, with a view of securing the public, in future, from the deleterious effects of his surgical practice, instructions were given to the sheriff of Renfrew to institute an enquiry, how far the charters of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, en-

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titled them to prevent this person from following the medical profession in future.

Lord Hermand in charging the jury, directed them to find a verdict of Not Guilty, and lamented that Carswell was not in the place of the prisoner.

The jury unanimously found a verdict of Not Guilty.

20th.—Old Bailey.—Yesterday the Old Bailey Sessions commenced before Mr Justice Heath, Mr Justice Bayley, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and City Officer.

Robert Roberts was indicted for breaking out of the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, while imprisoned there, by virtue of three different warrants under the hand of Nathaniel Conant, Esq., one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and escaping therefrom without the licence of Aris, the jailor of the said House of Correction, to whose custody he had been committed.

Mr Gurney, in opening the case on the part of the prosecution, stated the circumstances connected with the escape of Roberts, and then proceeded to observe, that being again apprehended, after some time, he had made certain important discoveries against other persons, in consequence of which he had not himself been brought to trial for the offences on account of which he was originally committed, but was admitted an evidence, and had actually already given evidence against others, who had since been convicted on his testimony, and had suffered. It was a fact universally known, that, on account of suspicions entertained by the magistrates that the prisoner could not have effected his escape without the connivance of the jailor, Mr Aris had been removed from his situation of keeper of the House of Correction. The learned counsel could not complain of this step, for undoubtedly a person in the situation of keeper of a prison ought to be above suspicion. It was for the purpose of doing justice to himself, and of shewing to all the world that he had no hand in the escape of the prisoner, that the present prosecution was brought by Mr Aris, the result of which would shew, that the escape of the prisoner was not attributable, in the most distant degree, to negligence, far less to connivance, on the part of his keeper.

Mr Conant proved the warrants for the commitment and detention of the prisoner to have been granted by him, and to bear his signature.

Mr Knapp, for the prisoner, took an objection that two, at least, of the warrants were on suspicion, and that as to the other, the guilt of the prisoner had never been attempted to be substantiated.

Mr Justice Bayley, who tried the case, was clearly of opinion that the guilt of the prisoner, as to some one of the offences for which he stood committed, must be proved before he could be convicted of a crime in breaking out of custody.—The jury accordingly found him Not Guilty.

Previous to the trial, we understand Roberts was desirous of pleading guilty, and for that purpose had written and sent to Mr Aris the following confession and narrative of his escape; but Mr Aris deemed it proper to have all the facts brought before the public, in the hope that the minutest investigation would have taken place on the trial:—

"I consider it but justice due to Mr Aris to give a statement of the circumstances connected with my escape from his custody, and in which neither himself nor any of his family had, directly or indirectly, any concern; and to the truth of which, independent of my confession, so many corroborations can be adduced, as to every unprejudiced mind must be completely satisfactory. After I had planned, in conjunction with

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Taylor (then and still a prisoner in the House of Correction), the manner in which I was to regain my liberty, he proposed Smith as a fit person to unlock my door, from the circumstance of his cell being next to one that was always open. I accordingly procured William Folkard to employ a person to make the keys: the impression of the large one was taken on soap, and I sent out a padlock, of which there were several in an adjoining cell to mine, as a pattern of the remainder. These, when made, were brought to the jail by Folkard, and through the contrivance of a servant in the prison (not one of Mr Aris's family), and whose name I must beg to be excused at present from mentioning, as I do not wish to injure him, nor is it necessary for Mr Aris's exculpation. This person permitted me to be alone with Folkard in the office, and the parcel containing the keys, and likewise an iron hook, were concealed in my clothes. Smith had provided himself with a poker to break through the wall, and had informed me, by the medium of Taylor, he supposed he could be with me by one o'clock in the morning, and I placed the keys behind a spout, in the empty cell, ready for him. A few days before the attempt was to be made, I wrote to Folkard to provide a rope ladder, and to be ready with two friends on the Tuesday morning at one o'clock, to throw it over the wall, on my giving a signal for that purpose. I did not receive an answer from him till the following afternoon, and which answer was brought me by the before-mentioned servant, and in which Folkard merely said he would, with two others, be at the place at the time appointed. About a quarter before one o'clock Smith had broke out of his cell, and unlocked my door, and we remained together till the clock struck, and then went through the body of the prison. About twenty yards from the west side of the main gate was the spot appointed for Folkard and friends to be at, and the signal was throwing a stone over. Immediately on getting to the wall I made the signal, but to no purpose, and continued at intervals to repeat it till near three o'clock in the morning, and at last found it was by our own exertions alone we could expect to get away. We first tried with the padlock-key to undo the padlock which fastened the ladders in the yard, in the hopes of placing them against the wall, but our key would not accomplish it, and Smith tied many small pieces of rope together, of which there was a quantity in the yard; and having made a sufficient length to reach from the top of the wall to the ground, he fastened the hook I had provided to the end of the rope. I then climbed up the iron bars, and got upon the lodge, and attempted to throw my hook and rope over the wall, but it would not hold. I then ascended to the top of the wall by the assistance of the projecting stones which are in the side of the main gate, and my ascension was facilitated by two or three nails which were in the wall. I had taken the rope with me, and when at the top, put the hook in a cramp-iron which fastens the stone coping, and let the rope down to Smith, who, having climbed the lodge, pulled himself up to the top. We then shifted a few yards, that we might descend on the grass plot in case the rope broke. I let myself down first, but lacerated my hands greatly, and was followed by Smith, to whom I gave a 5l. note, and at the same time told him to go on board a man of war and hide himself, for that a reward would be offered for our apprehension, and then parted with him. I was desired by Folkard, when he gave me the keys, to be sure to bring them away with me if I succeeded, to prevent the discovery of his having caused them to

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be made, and that the blame might fall upon Mr Aris, who, consequently, would be supposed to have let me out. When I found I was not likely to be succoured from without, according to promise, with the rope ladder, I stuck the largest one in the dirt, where it was found, and assisted Smith in tying the rope together, and, my anxiety was so great, I did not think of the key till I had got to the top of the wall, and was then afraid to descend, as it was getting day-light and we might be discovered, and I could not call to Smith to bring it for fear of awaking the turnkeys, so was obliged to leave it. The padlock-key I had in my pocket, which I put under the step of a door in the second or third street I came to, and which, I have no doubt, I could find at this day. Immediately I found myself at liberty, I went to Folkard's and knocked him up; he was surprised to see me; wondered how I had cleared the wall, and informed me he was at the place appointed before one o'clock, with the ladder, and two persons to assist him, but that one of them was alarmed, and communicating his fears to the others, they went away, fearing, if found under the wall at that unseasonable hour with the rope, they should be taken into custody. I can, by four people (independent of Folkard,) who saw me the day I escaped, prove in what state my hands were.

"These I do most solemnly declare are the facts of my escape; and could it be possible for me, at this time, to be taken to the House of Correction, I would forfeit my life if I did not ascend to the top of the wall, in the same place as I did before, without the assistance of any thing, in ten minutes. I am actuated by no other motive in detailing this, than to remove from a much-injured individual the odium, and supposed knowledge and confederacy with my escape, which has hitherto been attached to him, and that the public in general, and more especially the gentlemen of the county of Middlesex, may, at last, do him that justice which has been denied him; and I think it proper likewise to state, that, since my reapprehension, I have been visited by many gentlemen, who have questioned me relative to my escape, to whom I have invariably declared the truth, as here stated, and acquitted Mr Aris, and all his family, of any knowledge or connivance in it. It is proper for me to mention, that during the time I was in his custody I never had more than forty pounds in my possession. No hope, promise, or expectation, has been held out to me to write this; and my narrative will be the more credited, when I declare, that soon after I was retaken, and when I expected nothing but an ignominious death, I have always declared as here related, and should any further elucidation be necessary, I am most ready to communicate it. Robert Roberts.

"State-side, Newgate, Sept. 2, 1811."

Marlborough-Street.—A man of the name of Ross, a valet-de-chambre to a gentleman of fortune (out of livery), was yesterday charged at this office, by a respectable tradesman in Mary-le-bone Street, with criminal conversation with his wife, under her own roof, on Wednesday evening. The prosecutor's relation of this singular affair was as follows:—He had been given to understand, against his belief, that his rib was faithless during his absence from London, which frequently occurred in business, and on Wednesday he pretended to leave home for the country, in order to satisfy himself how far the report was correct. The lady took her evening walk about dusk, and at the corner of Wimpole-street she met the defendant, who accompanied her back to her residence, and after some chat at the door both walked in. In a short time after, the husband saw a light

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in his bed-room, and no longer able to endure anxiety so painful, he got into the house, and stealing gently to the bed-room door, he was satisfied that his wife was an unfaithful jade. The door was locked, but he burst it open with fury, and beheld the defendant in the arms of his wife. The husband attacked the unwelcome stranger *a la Crib*, and he made a precipitate retreat into the street, where he begged for mercy, which was administered by taking him to the watch-house. The gallant denied ever having seen the lady until captivated by her appearance in the street on Monday evening; and as a proof of the sudden attachment to her person, he had presented her with a one-pound note. The husband solemnly protested he had every faith in his wife's virtue until he had ocular demonstration of her guilt. The magistrate had no jurisdiction to punish, it being a case at civil law, and the defendant was discharged.

23d.—Clerkenwell Sessions.—The Sham Parson.—Robert Ackerley Taylor, the pretended vicar of Hertford, stood indicted for fraudulently obtaining from Major John Cartwright the sum of two pounds, on the 12th of February last, under false and fraudulent pretences.

It appeared, from the evidence of Major Cartwright, that the prisoner came to him on the day above stated, and presented him with a letter of introduction from Sir Francis Burdett, (who, it appears, was equally imposed on), stating the bearer to be the Rev. Mr Taylor, vicar of Hertford, who wished to be introduced to him on particular business. The prisoner was shewn into the room where the major was sitting in conversation with a gentleman; but the prisoner desired a private audience of the major, which being granted, the prisoner signified that the object of his visit was to solicit aid for an unfortunate gentlewoman at Hertford, whose husband had lately died, leaving his widow and children in very indigent circumstances. The house and furniture of this poor gentlewoman was stated to have been seized for a debt of 100l. and must be sold, and she and her orphans turned into the street, unless the amount of her debt could be paid. The prisoner said, that he, commiserating her hard case, had undertaken to solicit a subscription for her relief; that Mr Plumer, of Hertfordshire, had humanely contributed 20l., and Mr Brand the like sum; that Sir Francis Burdett had also contributed very liberally, but had desired the sum he gave and his name might be kept a secret. Major Cartwright, not doubting the truth of this plausible story, presented the prisoner with a two-pound bank note towards the subscription.

On returning to the first room, the prisoner joined in conversation with the major and his friend upon a variety of topics; and amongst others, upon parliamentary reform and clerical affairs, upon which latter he took occasion to mention his own labours in the vineyard of the gospel. He then took his leave. Some time afterwards, Major Cartwright learned from various quarters, that he was a common impostor, who had levied similar contributions upon several of his acquaintances; that he was a prisoner in the King's Bench, and had actually come out of that place upon a day rule on the very morning on which he had practised this notable manœuvre. The major, upon discovery of this fact, was determined to punish the impostor; and, as a first step, lodged a detainer against him at the prison-gate for forty shillings. On the 25th of July following, the major received a letter from the prisoner, expressing his contrition for having improperly obtained from him the sum in question: but earnestly entreating that he would not

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follow up the step which he had taken with any severity towards an unfortunate gentleman, to whom any such severity would be totally ruinous; that he was thoroughly sensible of his error, felt the greatest contrition, was determined for the future to persevere in the paths of rectitude, and to maintain most strictly the *mens sibi conscia recti*, &c. &c.

A person who was in the Bench at the same time with the prisoner, proved his hand-writing on these two letters.

The prisoner, after apologizing that his embarrassed circumstances debarred him of the means of retaining counsel, undertook to cross-examine Major Cartwright; which he did in a style of insolence rarely paralleled at any bar, even towards the vilest witness. He interrogated Major Cartwright whether he had not tampered with him about parliamentary reform, and endeavoured to lure him by pecuniary offers to exert his influence at Hertford in the cause; to which the major answered decidedly in the negative. He asked the major what was the number of the note that he pretended to have given him; and what was the name of the woman for whom he was accused of soliciting charity? But the answers he received by no means assisted his purpose. He then charged the major with having sworn falsely, and wished of all things to examine Mr Walker (the gentleman who was at Major Cartwright's when the prisoner was,) Mr Brand, and Mr Plumer. These gentlemen's names were called, but none of them were in attendance.

The prisoner being now called on for his defence, had no witnesses either to facts or character: but addressed the court and jury in a short speech. He again lamented his incapacity to employ a counsel; but he felt that he was standing before a British court and jury, where the accused, as well as the accuser, was sure of a fair and impartial hearing. The charge this day brought against him, false and unfounded as it was, proceeded from a man who had offered him 800l. if he would exert his influence in his native county in the cause of parliamentary reform; and he might have had thousands from him and his party, if he would only have consented to lend himself to their purposes; but he rejected their overtures with scorn, because he was convinced that their true object was to overturn church and state. He was himself, it was true, an embarrassed man, and had been three years and a half a prisoner for debt. He felt that he was a degraded man, and still more deeply degraded by having his name coupled with that of Major Cartwright and his associates. He had nothing more to offer, but to cast himself upon the commiseration of the court and jury.

The jury without a minute's hesitation found the prisoner *Guilty*.

He was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Middlesex Sessions.—On Tuesday, Richard Andrews, and Alexander Hall, were tried for obtaining, upon false pretences, the sum of 13l. 5s., from Isaac Kendall, of St Clement's Church-yard, on the 12th of February last.

From the statement of Mr Alley, for the prosecution, and the evidence adduced, the following is a brief display of the circumstances:—On the 12th of February last, the prisoners came to the house of the prosecutor, who keeps the St Clement's Coffee-house, in St Clement's Church-yard. They ordered dinner; after which, and their desert and wine, they called for the bill, which was sent in; and Hall presented in payment a check upon the bank of Messrs Drummond and Co., Charing-cross. Some objections having been made to the check by Mr Kendall, for some informality

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in the wording, Mr Andrews, whose check it was, in favour of Hall, immediately looked at it, and acknowledged and apologized for the error, adding, he would immediately draw another; and, taking out his check-book, immediately wrote one for the like sum, and gave it to the prosecutor, who, having known Hall for about a year before, called him aside, and asked him whether all was right; to which Hall answered, "Oh, most certainly; Mr Andrews is a man of the first respectability:" upon which the prosecutor gave Hall the difference in change. On the following morning, Mr Kendall sent the check for payment to the banker's, but was not a little surprised on being told, the drawer had kept no cash there for five years past. Mr Kendall found he was duped, and never afterwards saw the prisoners till they were in custody for another offence.

A clerk from the house of Drummond and Co. proved that the prisoner Andrews had no cash account there since the year 1805, but a balance of 3s. 6d. which he had not drawn.

The prisoners adduced no evidence whatever, and the jury found both *Guilty*.

They were next put on their trial for a similar fraud of 30l. upon Mr Brandall, of the Artichoke tavern, Blackwall, on the 12th of August last. To this indictment Andrews at first had pleaded guilty, but afterwards withdrew his plea, and proposed to take his trial.

The circumstances of this case were as follows:—The prisoners came to the house of Mr Brandall on the day above stated, and desired him to prepare a turtle dinner for a party of twenty gentlemen on the following Thursday; for which they agreed to pay him a guinea per head, exclusively of wine. They then ordered a small dinner for themselves; and when the cloth was removed, they requested the prosecutor to sit down with them, and take a glass of wine. Andrews then told him he expected a letter from a gentleman of the Tower on particular business, which would be brought under cover to him the prosecutor, and requested he would take care of it for him. Shortly afterwards came a messenger with a letter, and on opening the envelope, Mr Brandall found one adressed to Richard Andrews, Esq., which he gave to that prisoner; who, on reading it, exclaimed, with an air of easy unconcern—"I don't think I have so much change about me: Hall, have you any money? Here's my friend has just closed his bargain, and has not quite money enough to complete the purchase, but writes to me for 30l." Hall took out his pocket book, and said, "I have only a 10l. note about me, and here it is."—"That's unlucky," replied Andrews, "for I believe I have only a 10l. note about me, and that won't make enough: What am I to do? It is too far, and too late, now to send to my bankers.—Oh! perhaps, Mr Brandall, you could accommodate me with change for a check; I only want 30l. I'd give you a check on my bankers, Cocks and Biddulph, for 50l. and you can keep the 20l. towards my dinner bill on Thursday." Mr Brandall, anxious to accommodate so good a customer, flew to give him the change; and had a few glasses of wine and a pleasant joke or two in return for his kindness. The guests took their departure with great affability, repeating their injunctions about the excellence of the next Thursday's banquet, and promising to be good customers if they liked his treatment. The host of the Artichoke put his whole stock of politeness into requisition, made them half a dozen of his lowest and best bows, and accompanied them to their carriage door. But they forgot to keep their Thursday's appointment; nor did it appear

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to Mr Brandall quite necessary to prepare the turtle feast; for on going next morning to Messrs Cocks and Biddulph's for the amount of the check, he learned that Mr Andrews had kept no cash there for three years; and that he closed his connection there by overdrawing his account for 3l.

The prisoners offered no evidence in this case, and were found *Guilty*.

The court immediately sentenced them, for the first offence, to six month's imprisonment; and for the second, to transportation for seven years.

28th.—ELECTION OF THE LORD MAYOR.—Michaelmas day falling this year on a Sunday, a Common Hall was held on Saturday for installing the new Sheriffs, and putting in nomination two aldermen who had served the office of Sheriff, to be presented to the Court of Aldermen, for them to choose one of the two to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The new Sheriffs, Samuel Birch, Esq., and William Heygate, Esq., having been sworn into office, the Common Serjeant read over the names of the aldermen from among whom the Livery were to make their nomination, viz. Sir M. Bloxam, Knight, Claudius Stephen Hunter, George Scholey, William Domville, Matthew Wood, C. Smith, J. Atkins, Sir William Plomer, Baronet, and Samuel Goodbehere, Esquires.

The Sheriffs announced that the choice of the Livery had fallen on C. S. Hunter, Esq., alderman and merchant tailor, and on M. Wood, Esq., alderman and fishmonger. These two names being reported to the Court of Aldermen, the Recorder, on their return into the hall, announced that the Court of Aldermen had unanimously elected Alderman Hunter Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

30th.—BOXING.—The long-expected battle betwixt the formidable champion Crib, and the powerful Molineux, which has long been the first consideration amongst the sporting world, took place on Saturday, at Thissleton Gap, in the county of Rutland, eight miles from Grantham, bordering on three other counties. A 25 feet stage was erected in a stubble ground, without the slightest interruption, and before twelve o'clock several thousands of persons had collected, the one-fourth of whom were nobility and gentry from the surrounding country. Not a bed could be had within twenty miles of the seat of action on Friday night. Very little preface is necessary with respect to the biography of the combatants; Crib having been known to be the best bit of *man's flesh* nature ever cast in her mould, whose *gluttony* beggars description, who possesses science inferior to none, and courage superior to any one on the boxing list. Molineux fought this formidable champion a hard battle of thirty-nine rounds in fifty-five minutes a few months since; and victory in that combat was so long doubtful, that the Moor was backed even in the latter part of the fight. This was a most obstinate and sanguinary combat, the equal to which record can scarcely furnish. The black's prowess was regarded by Crib's friends with a jealousy which excited considerable national prejudice against him; and although the task of a second combat was regarded with anxiety by the fistic amateurs, inasmuch as the laurels of a British champion were in danger of being wrested from him by a Baltimore man of colour, yet a challenge was sent Crib, which he was bound to accept, although he had publicly declined fighting. Neither of the men weighed so much by nearly a stone as in the last combat; Crib having fought this battle thirteen stone five or six pounds, and Molineux something more than thirteen stone. Captain Barclay, by a science of training peculiar to himself, had reduced Crib from upwards of sixteen stone to his

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present weight, by *Scotch living*; but he had still kept his stamina pure. Molineux had not to boast of *patrician* patronage, and consequently his training was left principally to himself; and although he has conducted himself steadily, yet the want of that sort of countenance, which gives men confidence, subjected him often to despondency not favourable to training. From this circumstance alone may be attributed the immense odds, which were three to one on Crib, and six to four about the first knock down. The combatants mounted the stage at twelve o'clock, and at eighteen minutes past, having viewed each other with significant glances, they prepared for combat. Gully and Joe Ward seconded Crib, and Richmond and Bill Gibbons honoured Molineux by their aid.

THE SET-TO.

Round 1. Sparring for one minute, when Crib made play, right and left. The right-handed blow told slightly on the body of the Moor, who returned it slightly on the head. A rally followed, in which three blows were exchanged, when the black was knocked down by a hit on the throat. The blows were not at length to do much execution, and the knock-down was not clean. Betting as at setting-to.

2. Crib shewed first blood from the mouth at setting-to. A dreadful rally, by mutual consent, was commenced, and Crib put in a good body hit with the right hand, when Molineux returned it on the head with the left flush. Each fought at half-arm for superiority, and hits, in number about six, were exchanged with force. Closing followed, when Crib was thrown in a trial of strength.—Five to two on Crib.

3. Crib's right eye was nearly closed in the last rally, and another here followed of a sanguinary nature, after sparring for wind, in which the black was deficient. Crib put in a dreadful doubler in the body of the Moor, but although he was hit away, he kept his legs, and renewed the rally with a fury which excited alarm amongst the cognoscenti. Crib in the rally hit right and left at the body and head, and the Moor fought at the head alone; and was so successful with the left hand, that he planted some dexterous flush hits, and Crib bled profusely, and was damaged in both eyes. The rally lasted a minute and a half, and in a close Crib was thrown a heavy fall. To an ordinary spectator, the Moor was winning the fight in a hurry; but the champion's tried game made him yet a favourite, although it reduced the odds from seven to four.

4. Crib's head was much disfigured, and the black's wind was treacherous. The former bled from every organ; but he smiled, renewed the rally with heroism never excelled, and hits in abundance were exchanged, Crib still fighting at the body mark with his right hand, and the Moor at the head. Crib fell with a slight hit, and manifested first weakness.—Betting as in the last round.

5. Rallying was renewed by Molineux, and the execution on both sides was terrific. The Moor had the best of the rally, and Crib fell from a blow, and received another in falling, which excited murmurs and applause from the partisans of the combatants; but on reference to the umpires, it was decided fair, Crib's hands being at liberty.

6. The black, fatigued by want of wind, lounged right and left, but he was avoided, and he made a good stop of Crib's right hand. Crib put in a destructive right-handed blow at his body mark, which doubled him up, and he got away pitifully distressed. He appeared frantic on renewing a rally, anxious to go in, but alarmed at the consequences; and no dancing-master ever cut capers more amusing to Crib's friends. He hit short, and was abroad. Crib followed him round the stage, and did astonishing execution, and floored him with a blow at great length. This round brought the odds five to one on Crib.

7. Molineux ran in on a rally intemperately, and did some execution; but Crib hit him several blows, as violent as can be figured, about the neck and jugular; and after a rally of one minute, the Moor fell from hurts and weakness.

8. Molineux, in the forlorn hope, again rallied at ill-judged distance, and after Crib

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had again nobbed him, he got his head under the left arm, and fibbed until the Moor fell.—No takers of odds.

The battle may be here considered as terminated. In the next round Crib broke his antagonist's jaw; and at the close of the 11th round, Molineux being unable to stand, victory was announced in a Scotch reel by Gully and Crib, accompanied by shouts of applause.

Remarks.—The assemblage gave mutual applause to the combatants during the fight, which lasted nineteen minutes and ten seconds. The Moor has acquired science equal to Crib, and it would not be too much to denominate him as good an *in fighter*. He is quick and heavy, particularly with the left hand; and generally, when Crib hit him in the body with the right hand, he returned it with the left on the head; but Crib's game was never excelled, he having been a good deal punished on the head alone. Whether the impression of having been before beat by the champion was the cause of a sort of despondency, or whether a want of patronage by the higher orders in the *fancy*, had preyed upon Molineux's spirits, we are not in the secret to know; but he has fallen off much since he last fought Crib, and his intemperance gave his antagonist his mode of punishing, in which he excels all others—that in hitting with his left hand, when quickly followed. It has been a matter of surprise to many of the amateurs, that the Moor should be beat so quick, when he so obstinately contested a battle of thrice the duration of this so recently. The only inference to be drawn is, Crib was full of flesh in that combat, and far from being in good condition; and Molineux certainly has not the stamina he then had, although he has acquired the necessary science of boxing. The four rounds following the first were contested with that sort of furious desperation, on both sides, which has never been equalled. Crib's hits seemed insupportable to the hardest frame.

Molineux was carried out of the ring senseless and speechless, and is constantly attended by a surgeon. He has suffered most about the left side, and the jugular vein; but he is considered out of danger. Crib is blind, but he has received no body hit; and on being joked with after the fight, about his captivating appearance, he observed he would sooner go through such another fight, than go through another training up the Highlands of Scotland, after his patron and trainer Captain Barclay. Crib will benefit 400l. by this victory.

Another battle took place betwixt George Crib, the champion's brother, and a stout countryman, when the former won it in half an hour. The winner was two stone the heaviest. The towns of Grantham, Stamford, and, in short, the whole north road, have reaped abundant harvest on this occasion. No interruption whatever was offered.

HOAX.—The Queen's Palace has been infested with washerwomen from early on Monday morning till Thursday evening, who stated themselves to be hired by a woman calling herself the head of the Queen's laundry, who had been obliged to discharge all those employed under her, on account of their not washing the linen clean, and getting drunk. She engaged some at two guineas a week, others at four shillings a day, a pot of porter a day, and as much rum, gin, and wine as they chose. They began to come early on Monday morning to work. They had been brought from various parts of London, and are principally Irish women. To some of them the trick will be attended with ruin, as they have left good places for the engagement, the terms being so advantageous; others have sent their children into the country to nurse, to

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enable them to take the place. The woman who played off this hoax called herself Fitzgerald to some, and to others she assumed the name of Rex. She appeared in general very well dressed, and an Irish woman. She went to most of their residences, ate and drank with them, and borrowed a cloak, umbrella, or shawl, &c.

Agricultural Report.—The report of agricultural proceedings at this season must naturally be a very limited one. The wheat harvest, we are concerned to state, proves every day more defective. In the counties of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, the blight has been so extensive, as to make the produce fall very short of the expected crop, and to render even the grain of that material defective. Oats and barley are found a full average crop, but beans and pease have generally failed, and in many parts were found scarcely worth harvesting. Clover, for seed, was headed kindly this year, and is expected to yield well. The turnips have suffered much by the continual drought, particularly those late sown. Hay continues to command high prices, on account of the shortness of feed, arising from the same cause. Hops are estimated at nearly half a crop; in the Fareham and best Kentish plantations, the quality proves fine.—Smithfield market has experienced a start for prime beef and mutton: but pig-pork has declined in value, from the heat of the weather. Lean stock is rather lower, except for store sheep, which fetch more money.—The wool market is better. Owing to the great diminution of imported Spanish wool, short fleeces begin to be in brisk demand; Merino and prime South Down selling freely, the former at 6s. the latter at 2s. 6d. per lb.

Fashions.—*Promenade Costume.*—A round high robe, with large long sleeves, and deep falling collar, edged with lace or needle-work, composed of jaconot muslin. A small capuchin mantle of green short sarsnet, lined with white, and trimmed with Chinese silk fringe of corresponding shades; deep Spanish pointed cape, trimmed with the same. White satin hat, of the Spanish form, with rim the colour of the mantle, ornamented with a demi-wreath of corn-flowers. Roman shoes of green Morocco. Gloves of lemon-coloured kid; and parasol corresponding with the cloak, with deep Chinese awning.

Morning Dress.—A Chinese robe with full long sleeve, composed of fine imperial, or plain cambric muslin; trimmed round the throat and wrist, and down the front, with a full plaited border of plain muslin. A French foundling cap, formed of alternate stripes of lace and white satin, ornamented with blossom-coloured ribbon, and autumnal flowers to correspond. A *pereline* of spotted muslin or net, trimmed entirely round with lace or muslin, and thrown loosely over the shoulders. Shoes and gloves of lemon-coloured kid.

OCTOBER.

2d.—Fire at Greenwich Hospital.—The town was yesterday thrown into considerable alarm by the report of a conflagration in Greenwich Hospital; and we were afraid that we should have to record the destruction of that magnificent building, so much the boast of this, as it is the admiration of every other country. It turns out, however, that the fire began in, and consumed only the Infirmary, and that the hospital itself was entirely out of danger. The Infirmary was a large square building, the sides of which contained three different tiers of wards

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or corridores, besides the residences, in the rear, of the physician and surgeon. The roof was very thickly covered with lead, and the bedsteads through the whole of the house were of iron. The fire, which, it appears, was quite accidental, began about one o'clock yesterday morning, in the north-west corner of the upper corridore, in one of the rooms belonging to the assistant-surgeon. The apartment where it began had been for some time uninhabited; and there being no stove in the fire-place, a fire was made on the hearth, to render the place dry and habitable. Through some interstices near the hearth the fire penetrated, and before the least notice could be taken of it by the assistant-surgeon, the beams underneath the floor were burning most intensely. The alarm was then immediately given, and nothing, we understand, could exceed in terror the cries and groans of the sick within, mingled with the tumult and shouting of the crowd without. The first care of those who had assembled to lend their assistance, was the removal of the sick; and we are happy to state, that every person in the Infirmary was brought out in safety. This was, however, a very perilous effort, as the roof had then begun to burn, and the lead, as it melted, poured down the partitions. From the attic story, the flames continued to make a rapid and destructive progress downwards, and at 3 o'clock, when the engines arrived, the whole building, with the exception of the eastern wing, and the houses of the physician and surgeon, was one entire furnace. The iron bedsteads, red-hot with the surrounding fire, gave a kind of deepened colour to the flame, which threw a steady, equal light over the whole horizon. The illuminated appearance of the neighbouring extensive buildings, the reflected glare from the Thames, the range of shipping rendered visible to an immense distance by the brilliant element, are described to us as a night-scene the most sublimely picturesque; while the dangerous situation of those who assisted in extinguishing the fire, and the wretched appearance of the poor veterans who had just escaped its fury, must have had the interest of real tragedy, and excited every emotion of terror and pity.

The fire was got under about nine o'clock; and at three, the ruins were till smoking.

3d.——Police.—Union Hall.—The following act of atrocious villainy was stated to have taken place in the Borough, on Sunday night last, by an elderly man of respectable appearance, who applied for redress to G. Hicks, Esq., the sitting magistrate at this office yesterday. He stated himself to be an inhabitant of one of the parishes in Southwark, where he had lived many years, and filled a respectable situation in life, though now, by the pressure of misfortunes, reduced to indigence; of all his misfortunes, however, the greatest was, that of having a daughter, about 23 years of age, who, from being disappointed in her matrimonial views, had been deprived of her senses, and discharged from St Luke's, as an incurable lunatic. In this emergency necessity had obliged him to apply to his parish for relief, and his daughter was taken into the poor-house, where she had been for some time. Since her being there, the master of the house had made it a practice to send her once a-week, accompanied by some person to take care of her, to his house; he had remonstrated against this practice, and requested permission to visit her at the poor-house, instead of her coming to him, but without effect; and on Sunday last, for the first time, she came to see him without any person being with her. She continued there till near six o'clock, when she left him to go home; the distance she had to go was

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short, but in her way it appeared she was met by two men, who persuaded her to go to a public-house with them, where they were in company together. They did not, however, continue long there, and where they afterwards went was not known. It appeared, however, from the statement of the miserable father of the poor lunatic, that the villains, after having gratified their passions and otherwise ill-treated her, left her, and she was discovered about five o'clock the following morning wandering in the street, in a most wretched and deplorable state, by a watchman, who knew her, and conveyed her to her father.

The worthy magistrate censured, in strong terms, the conduct of the master of the workhouse, in suffering a person, in the unhappy state in which this young woman was, and who had been placed under his care, to be in the streets alone, or indeed at all. He could not avoid at the same time expressing his surprise, that the father should not have felt the necessity of seeing her safe home. He however fixed a time for the master of the workhouse, the publican at whose house she was, and the watchman who found her in the street, to attend, that if possible some traces by which to discover the villains who acted thus atrociously might be found.

A singular circumstance occurred lately at the Bank. A man was brought there from a country town, under a charge of passing forged bank-notes. He had been searched, and a note supposed to be forged was found on him, in addition to one which he had paid to a tradesman. On the notes being shewn to the clerk whose business it was to examine them, he laid them on a table before him; upon which the accused person took them up, and saying, "Gentlemen, I am confident the notes are good," thrust them both in his mouth. In his endeavour to swallow them he pretended to be nearly choked; and such an effect had the danger to which his life appeared to be exposed on the feelings of the persons near him, that one of them hastened to bring him a glass of water. This he eagerly swallowed, and turning to the astonished clerks, said, "Gentlemen, I thank you; I am now very well." There was no longer any question about his detention, and as he walked into Threadneedle-street he met a Bow-street officer, who recognized in him an old acquaintance. "What are you doing here?" said the officer. "I was suddenly taken ill, and was in great danger; but being carried in here, the gentlemen of the bank have kindly relieved me!"

A man, named Webster, was last week committed to Norwich gaol, for attempting the life of Jemina Hardingham. The prisoner had paid his addresses to the above young woman, and being slighted by her, took an opportunity, when they were alone, to throw her down and cut her throat. Imagining her death to be certain, from the profuse bleeding which followed, he attempted his own life in like manner; but neither the wound which he inflicted on himself, nor that on the young woman, is likely to prove fatal.

4th.—The ceremony of opening the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal having been fixed for this day, the Right Honourable the Earl of Eglinton, the first and great promoter of the work, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, Mr Campbell of Blythswood, Mr Hamilton of Grange, Mr Smith of Swinridgemuir, the sheriff, and sheriff substitute of the county of Renfrew, the magistrates of Paisley, the Committee of Management, and a great number of gentlemen, proprietors in the canal, accompanied by the band of the 1st regiment of Lanarkshire local militia, amidst the acclamations and congratulations of an immense crowd of spec-

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tators lining the banks, embarked at the basin at Paisley, in the company's three elegant barges, with flags displayed—the poop of the leading barge ornamented with an appropriate cornucopia, and proceeded in the grandest style to the basin at Glasgow—welcomed on their approach by a numerous band of the company's operatives, unyoking the horses, and towing in the leading barge in grateful triumph, cheered by the applauses of the assembled multitude;—and here the procession was received under a grand salute from the artillery of the Forth and Clyde Canal volunteers, which Colonel Baird had politely stationed at the entrance of the harbour. On landing, the company were met by the lord provost and magistrates of Glasgow, the dean of guild, deacon convener of the Trades-house, the magistrates of Gorbals, and other gentlemen of the city of Glasgow, proprietors in the canal; and the whole, consisting of about 200 persons, adjourned to the canal company's warehouse, where a most impressive prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr M'Lean minister of Gorbals, and the company partook of a handsome collation, provided by Lord Eglinton. After several loyal and appropriate toasts from the noble preses, the lord provost of Glasgow addressed the company, and stated, that the spot on which they then stood would, in all probability, be ere long a port of very considerable importance, and proposed, with all deference to the gentlemen of the Committee of Management, that it should be named Port Eglinton. The name was accordingly announced by the lord provost; and success to Port Eglinton was drank, under repeated huzzas, and discharges of artillery. The company then re-embarking in the barges, returned in the same order to the basin at Paisley, where they were received by thousands of welcoming spectators. An elegant dinner was provided in the Tontine Inn, New Town, to which nearly 100 gentlemen sat down; and, under the auspices of the noble earl in the chair, the business and enjoyments of the day were crowned with the most elevated convivial harmony.

5th.—On Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, as Mr Wylde, a farmer, of Sundridge place, was returning from Croydon fair, in a horse and chaise, accompanied by his son and grandson, they were stopped near the top of Westerham-hill by a single footpad, who demanded their money. Mr Wylde replied, "My friend, you are too late, as I have paid all my money away in the purchase of some oxen at the fair." The robber presented a pistol at the time he stopped them. Mr Wylde, however, gave him all the money he had at the time, which was only a few shillings; with which the villain expressed himself much dissatisfied. He insisted upon having more from them, and said he was sure it was not all they had got. The villain keeping his pistol presented at Mr Wylde's head, Mr W. turned it from his head with his whip; but while he was doing this, the robber, without any threat or notice, immediately discharged it, and the contents lodged in Mr W.'s breast and head, and caused instant death. He expired in his son's arms, without a groan. There were seven slugs in the pistol; two of them lodged in his head, and five in his side and breast. Mr W.'s son is about the age of 19, and his grandson 11 years. The inhuman murderer made off.

8th.—Boston.—The celebrated aeronaut, Sadler, ascended in his balloon yesterday, at Birmingham, at 20 minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon; and, to the high gratification and wonder of the neighbourhood of Heckington, in this county, the balloon descended in a field of Mr Godson's,

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about a mile from the town, a few minutes before four o'clock. Mr Sadler was accompanied by a young gentleman named Burcham. The balloon first struck the ground in the parish of Burton, a mile and a half from the place where it was secured; and by the concussion Mr Sadler was thrown out of the car, and left on the ground. The balloon thus lightened, ascended with extreme velocity, to the great hazard of the gentleman who remained in it. At length he succeeded in pressing the bag of rarified air sufficiently to occasion the balloon to descend again; and, throwing out the anchor, it caught in the parish of Asgarby, and the silk of the balloon clung round an ash tree in a most extraordinary way, insinuating itself amongst the branches, and tearing into a thousand pieces. A number of persons ran to the assistance of Mr Burcham, and he was speedily conducted to Mr Godson's, where he met with the kindest reception. Mr Sadler, on finding himself left in the field where the balloon first grounded, made his way to the house of a miller, where he borrowed a shoe (having lost one of his own); the miller taking care to have his *quid pro quo*, by receiving a pledge of some money, which the aeronaut happily had about him. Mr Sadler then went to Heckington, and in the street there first saw again his lost companion; each, the moment before, fancying the other killed. The interview was scarcely less than ludicrous. They flew into one another's arms, with such expressions of joy, as cannot be conceived by those who have not been in circumstances nearly similar. The balloon was almost wholly destroyed, and pieces of it are now in the possession of persons at Heckington and the neighbourhood.

Dublin.—A very extraordinary circumstance occurred lately in the principal Roman Catholic chapel of Kilkenny. One of the priests was delivering a sermon on the intercession of the Virgin, when a young priest, who was present, stood up and publicly contradicted the doctrine; exclaiming to the preacher, that he was misleading the people, for that Christ was the only intercessor; and warning the people not to believe the doctrine which they then heard. Much confusion, as might indeed have been expected, immediately arose, and the interruptor was seized and hurried into the sacristy. At this strange scene upwards of twelve hundred persons were present.

There are several remarkable stories of swallows acting in concert, in order to perform offices, for which the unaided exertions of individuals were inadequate. The following instance of the wonderful intelligence of these birds, we are informed, is authentic. At a house in the neighbourhood of Bo'ness, part of a swallow's nest, which had last summer been insecurely constructed, in the corner of a window, gave way, and left the young birds, with which it happened to be filled, in a very perilous situation. The danger, however, was but of short duration. In a few hours after the catastrophe, about a dozen swallows came to the relief of the distressed parents; and falling vigorously to work, completely repaired the argillaceous habitation in the course of the afternoon.

A scene as disgraceful to the parties who were the authors of it, as it was hurtful to the feelings of the humanized spectators, occurred on Wednesday afternoon in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch. The funeral procession of a person of respectability was passing to the burial ground of Shoreditch, when the hearse was stopped by a number of Sheriffs officers, one of whom presented a writ for eighty pounds, at the suit of a person with

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whom the deceased had dealings. As the law, as it at present stands, authorizes a creditor to arrest the departed frame of his debtor, the officers proceeded to take the body out of the coffin; then placed it in a shell which they had brought with them in a cart, and in this vehicle conveyed it away.

12th—Strand Bridge—Yesterday the ceremony of laying the first stone of this undertaking took place on the Surry side of the Thames, close to the landing-stairs called Cuper's Bridge, nearly opposite Somerset-house. About four o'clock, every thing being prepared within the first coffer-dam, a fine large block of Cornish granite (a specimen of what the bridge is to be built with) was lowered down, and covered an excavation in the work beneath, which contained the gold and silver coins of the present reign, over which was fixed a plate, formed of block-tin, with the following inscription engraved thereon:—

"This foundation stone of the Strand Bridge was laid on Friday the 11th day of October, A. D. 1811, by the directors for executing the same, Henry Swann, Esq. M. P. Chairman; in the 51st year of the reign of King George the Third, and during the Regency of H. R. H. George Prince of Wales.—The money for building which was raised by subscription, under the authority of an act of Parliament.—J. Rennie, engineer."

The directors and engineer now placed their hands on the stone, which had just been lowered, and were addressed by the chairman in a neat and appropriate speech, and success to the undertaking was then drank, amidst the applauses of the surrounding spectators, and the shouts of the numerous workmen surrounding the spot. The sight was very interesting, though unaccompanied with any pomp or show.

This bridge, when completed, will be the largest on the Thames, perhaps in the world, and is to consist of nine arches, all of equal sizes, and 120 feet span each, and of a beautiful elliptical form, which will prove a great ornament to the metropolis.

Although the first stone is now but just laid, other parts of the work are in great forwardness, for the piles are driving for the third coffer-dam, the second being finished. The first dam is formed for the grand abutment, and the others for the first and second piers.

Breaking open the Privy-Council Office.—A few nights since, the Privy-Council Office was broken open. The office-keeper was alarmed by a noise in the upper part of the office, which awoke him; he got a light immediately, and went up stairs, and discovered that some person or persons had entered by a window which had been opened by the parties from the back premises leading from the ruins of an old house in Downing-street, which was pulled down some time since for the purpose of enlarging the East India Board Office. That plan has been abandoned, and the Privy-Council Office is now where the East India Board used to be held. The robbers decamped without stealing any thing, on hearing the office-keeper stirring.

14th.—Bow-Street.—Friday evening, Richard, *alias* Dick Payne, and John Malony, underwent a final examination, charged with a street robbery, under extraordinary circumstances.

It appeared, that on Tuesday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, as Salmon and his party of the patrole were on duty in St Giles's, the public-houses being all shut up agreeably to the order of the magistrates, they went into a cook's shop, the corner of Church-lane, where thieves, common women, and disorderly persons resort, it being kept open nearly all night. After looking about to see who were there, they observed the prisoner,

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Payne, whom they knew to be a reputed thief. Payne called to Salmon, and said he wanted to speak to him. They went together into the passage, when Payne asked Salmon if he knew a man who was sitting at supper in the eating-room: Salmon replied, he did not. Payne told him as a secret, he was a *returned lag;* meaning that he was a thief who had returned from transportation from on board the hulks before the expiration of his sentence. This information induced Salmon to go up to the man, and ask him who he was. The man replied, his name was William Duckett, that he resided in Wells-street, Oxford-street, and was a Venetian blind-maker. Salmon believing the account to be correct that had been told him, and Payne having said he had got a pocket-book about him with a number of bank notes in it, Salmon told him he must see what he had got about him; and on his seeing the contents of his pockets, he found his pocket-book contained a 10l. note, and three 1l. Bank of England notes. The papers and other things found upon him being satisfactory to Salmon that he was the man he represented himself to be, and that Payne's account of him was false, he advised Mr Duckett to go home, or he would lose his property. Mr Duckett took Salmon's advice, and left the house in a few minutes after; but he had only got about thirty yards from the house, when he was stopped, and violently assaulted by two men, who demanded his pocket-book, and forcibly took it from him. Mr Duckett was so much alarmed at the idea of having been searched on suspicion of being a robber, and having actually been robbed within a few minutes, that he ran away as fast as he could out of the neighbourhood. He however went and gave an account of the robbery before he went home.

The prisoners were afterwards taken into custody; and Mr Duckett identified them both, as being in the cook's shop at the time he was, and the men who stopped and robbed him; and that Payne was the man who demanded his pocket-book, and took it.

Thomas Roche, the keeper of the Maidenhead public-house, in George-street, Bloomsbury, proved his having given the prisoner, Payne, change for a 10l. Bank of England note, and which proved to be the same Mr Duckett had received in part of a 20l. check from Messrs Marsh, Sibbald, and Co. bankers, and of which he had been robbed. The prisoners were committed for trial.

The foundation stone of Lord Macdonald's intended village of Kyle Haken, Isle of Skye, was laid on the 14th ult. in presence of a numerous meeting of the ladies and gentlemen in the neighbourhood. After the usual ceremony was performed, the party retired to the festive board, which was prepared on the green, the site of the village, when many loyal, patriotic, and appropriate toasts were drank, and the day passed much to the satisfaction of the company present, who all admired the beautiful situation of the proposed establishment, which, from its local advantages for trade, and its vicinity to the fishing lochs, promises at no distant period to become a place of the first importance in the united kingdom.

YARMOUTH.—LOSS OF THE POMONE FRIGATE.—The Pomone frigate, from the Mediterranean, struck on the Needle Rocks at seven o'clock this evening, and instantly filled with water, having all her masts cut away. The guard-ship boats and pilot vessels went immediately down to take the crew out, and to afford them every assistance.

All the crew were saved, by the exertions and activity of the pilot-vessels of this place, and boats of the guard-

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ship here, (Tisiphone.) Sir Harford Jones was on board on his return from Persia, *via* the Mediterranean. One of the pilot-boats was on board in an hour after she struck. She is within a few yards of one of those stupendous rocks, and providentially no wind: if there had been so much as there was the night before, every soul would have perished.

Extraordinary Robbery.—The following are the particulars of a late robbery at Portsmouth, which, for audacity and effrontery, exceeds all parallel in the history of thieving within our knowledge. It was committed by a man whose first offence this is supposed to be, and who has thereby brought disgrace upon a family of consequence and the highest respectability. On Sunday evening se'nnight, the Hon. Mr Crofton, the person accused, who had been lodging at the Crown Inn, at Portsmouth, for about a fortnight, previous to his sailing for India, where he was going out as an aide-de-camp to a general, joined the company of Mr Bradbury, the celebrated clown, who had lately arrived at Portsmouth from Plymouth, and two gentlemen, to supper in the coffee-room. Mr Bradbury is in possession of a very curious and valuable snuff-box, which is made in the shape of a large hunting watch, which Mr Bradbury is not a little vain of, and always takes care to sport it in company, and his vanity is not a little flattered by strangers noticing and admiring it: he accordingly handed it round to this party, by whom it was as usual admired. Mr C. particularly noticed it. They broke up about twelve o'clock, when Bradbury left the house, and went to the Blue Posts Inn, where he lodged. In a short time after he missed his box, and went back to the Crown to enquire for it. He saw the porter, who told him he had not heard of such an article being found; if he had left it there, it would be taken care of; and also told him that all the gentlemen whom he had supped with were gone to bed. With this account Bradbury left the house, entertaining no doubt he should have his box in the morning. The first thing in the morning, he set off for the Crown Inn, to recover his box; in his way there, he met Mr C., to whom he communicated the loss of his box.—Mr C. denied any knowledge of it, and at the same time informed Bradbury, as an extraordinary circumstance, that his bed-room had been robbed of his gold watch, chain, and seals, in the course of the night, and he was then on his way to a Jew's in that town, a silversmith and a watchmaker, to desire him, in case such articles were offered to him for sale, to stop the person, and give notice to him. Bradbury was much astonished at this account, and began to entertain doubts as to the safety of his box, he having hitherto concluded that he had either left it on the supper-table, or some of the gentlemen whom he was in company with having put it into their pockets out of frolic to tease him; however, when he got to the Crown Inn, the gentlemen he had supped with pledged their honour they did not know any thing of the box; the same pledge was given by Mr C. when he met him. All the servants declared most solemnly they had not seen it. As soon as this enquiry had finished, it was discovered that Lieut. Lloyd's room had been robbed of bank-notes to the amount of 32l.; Lieut. Prowis, of his Majesty ship Hamadryad, of a gold watch chain, and two gold seals; the purser of the Regulus, of a silver watch, gold chain, and two gold seals. All these gentlemen's rooms were on the second floor, where Mr C.'s room was. These discoveries excited considerable alarm throughout the house, and in some degree in the town. A proposition was made for the parties to

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stand search; but the purser of the Regulus, who had been robbed, declared that no man should search him or his trunks; in consequence no searching took place. Mr C. took advantage of this, and had the audacity to charge him in the public room with being the robber. The purser repented of this rash refusal to be searched, but accounted for it at the moment, feeling extremely indignant at being robbed of his property, and then to be suspected of being the robber. The house was a scene of confusion the whole day. On the Monday, printed bills were issued, offering rewards for the recovery of the property, and the detection of the thieves. Mr C. was the most violent about the loss of his watch, and insinuating suspicions against respectable characters. Nothing being discovered during that day, on the Tuesday Mr Hanmer, the landlord of the Crown Inn, being greatly alarmed for the character and respectability of his house, on hearing that Mr Graham the magistrate, belonging to the Bow-street Office, was in the town, applied to him, who wrote off for Rivett, the officer, to come down. The officer arrived there on Thursday morning, and on seeing Bradbury at the door of the Crown Inn, hailed him as an old acquaintance, and asked if he had *been done;* he acknowledged that he had. Rivett proceeded into the bar with Bradbury to Mr Hanmer, the landlord, when Rivett was put in possession of every particular respecting the business; Bradbury expressing his suspicion of Mr C. At that instant they saw Mr C. walking in the street, and called him in: the landlord introduced Rivett to him, and told him the officer was come to investigate the alarming robberies that had been committed in his house. Mr C. however knew Rivett had been sent for, therefore expressed no surprise, but on the contrary appeared glad to see him, and hoped he would be able to detect the thief, and recover him his valuable watch again. Rivett proposed that he should search the trunks and the house generally, which was agreed to most cordially by all; the officer then observed, that as Mr C. appeared to be going further in a hurry, he would begin with him first, which would prevent his being detained, which Mr C. immediately assented to without any hesitation, and instantly delivered up the keys of his trunks and boxes which he was going to take with him to India: he accompanied the officer to his room, Bradbury and others being admitted as spectators. Rivett made a particular search, without being able to find any thing of a suspicious nature; he then addressed Mr C. in a respectful manner, observing that the most unpleasant part of his duty to be performed was to search his person. Till this he had appeared as unconcerned and in as high spirits as any other person; he then, however, appeared much confused, and changed colour. Rivett was proceeding to search him as a matter of course, when he requested that every body would leave the room except the officer and Bradbury, which request was complied with; he then slipped Bradbury's box into his hand, asking forgiveness, begging him to spare his life, and went down on his knees and entreated for mercy: this was all done in an instant. Rivett did not allow Bradbury to keep his box, called Mr C. the thief, and proceeded to search him by force, and found the whole of the property that had been stolen in the house. Rivett not conceiving he had got the whole of the bank-notes, asked him where the remainder was, when he pointed to a pocket-book which was under the foot of the bed, and while Rivett loosened him and was in the act of stooping down to pick it up, Mr C. caught up a penknife and was detected in the act of

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cutting his throat, with as much force as is used with an unsharpened knife. Rivett and Bradbury seized an arm each, and forced the knife from him, but he appeared so determined on his own destruction, that he twisted his head about in different ways to make the wound larger. He bled most profusely; a shirt and other linen was applied to stop the bleeding. An alarm was given, doctors called for, and there were about a dozen ships' surgeons, in the course of a few minutes, in the room, who, after taking a slight view of the wound, said the jugular vein was cut, and he would die in a short time. This, however, proved to be an erroneous opinion. To prevent Mr C. from making the wound larger, by twisting his head about, he was braced up with linen round his neck so tight, that he could not move it. A surgeon of the town, with two assistants, came afterwards, and after seeing the wound, gave it as their opinion it was possible for him to recover, and by the assistance of some soldiers holding him, they dressed the wound. His clothes were then cut off, and he was carried down stairs into a larger room. During this operation, he coughed violently, but whether naturally, or by design to make his wound worse, was not ascertained; however, it had the effect of setting it a bleeding again, and the dressing was obliged to be repeated.

The circumstance of Mr C. being guilty of such acts, his brother Capt. C. and respectable family being known at the house and in the town, collected a considerable mob about the house, so much so, that the military were called out to regulate them.—Two men sat up with Mr C. all night.

On Friday morning the depositions of the witnesses were taken before the mayor, and Mr C. was committed.

16th.—Cambridge.—Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire was discovered in some apartments in the centre of the south side of Emmanuel College. The gentleman in whose rooms the fire is supposed to have originated was awoke by a strong smell of burning, and upon opening his bed-room door, the flames burst in upon him, and he with difficulty saved his life by jumping out of the window into the garden; his face and hands were dreadfully burnt. All his furniture, books, and money, amounting to upwards of 120l. in notes, were instantly consumed. The alarm was immediately given, and several engines speedily arrived, but the flames had proceeded considerably in their devastating progress ere they could be got to play with effect. Happily there was no wind, or in all probability the whole of the college must have been destroyed. The picture gallery, master's lodge, and library, remain uninjured. The fire, after having spread from the centre of the building to both extremities, was, by the great exertion used, got under by about nine o'clock. We are sorry to state, that nearly the whole of the south building has been consumed, and exhibits a most melancholy appearance, being the mere shell of 12 sets of elegant apartments, chiefly the residence of Fellows and Fellow-Commoners. Some of the furniture was luckily rescued, together with the papers belonging to the University in the possession of the Registrary, whose apartments were in that part of the college. No lives were lost during the dreadful confusion occasioned by the fire, though several persons were much hurt.—The loss sustained by this calamitous event is estimated at little short of 20,000l.

Sunday se'nnight, Peter Sherring, a pilot, from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, came as a passenger by the Deal coach, on his way to London, and stopped at the Chest Arms Tavern, Chatham, where he was persuaded to remain till

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the morning, that he might recover from the effects of a blow he had received on the head in consequence of a fall on Chatham-hill, whilst jumping from off the coach, being alarmed at the fall of one of the horses. He went to bed apparently composed, but at about three o'clock in the morning, a gentleman sleeping in the next room awoke on hearing a strange noise, and going to the window of his room, saw the pilot hanging by his hands on the sill of the window, and heard him say, "She's sinking, she's sinking; now, my boys!" when he let go his hold, and fell into the street. An alarm was instantly given, when the landlord, Mr Chany, arose, and sent for surgical assistance; but the unfortunate man was too much injured to be relieved, his skull was fractured, and he died in about two hours after the accident.

Miss Esther Smith, the daughter of the late Mr Charles Smith, boat-builder, of Greenwich, who, after the decease of her parents, went to reside with a relation, Mrs Symmonds, at Bexley, in Kent, and came to Greenwich on Wednesday, the 16th ult., where she stayed with her relatives for two days, till the Friday morning following, when she took her leave to return to Bexley, has not been since heard of. It is much feared she was murdered in her way home by some gypsies who frequented a neighbouring wood, the skirts of which she was obliged to pass. She was abused by some of them as she was going to Greenwich, but being a little deaf, could not distinctly hear what they said. The wood has been searched, but nothing found that could lead to discovery; but the gypsies decamped the next day.

Monday morning a serious mischief had nearly taken place at Chelmsford gaol. As the head turnkey was attending his duty in the debtor's yard, delivering allowances of bread, he was attacked by one of the debtors from behind with a fork, and stabbed first in the shoulder, and then under the left breast, and would, from the suddenness of the attack, in all probability have been killed, if assistance had not been immediately at hand. This unfortunate debtor has been confined near eight years for an original debt of sixty pounds, and for the last two or three years has shewn symptoms of mental derangement.

Monday se'nnight, at night, a smuggling vessel, laden with 600 tubs of spirits, and a large quantity of lace, ran ashore on the end of the beach of Landguard Fort, which they could not get off again. They then threw the liquor overboard and made their escape. The soldiers at the garrison fell in with it, and four of them drank to such excess that they are since dead. The Viper, Excise cutter, Captain Morgan, has secured half the liquor, and also succeeded in getting the vessel off, and is in pursuit of the remaining part of the cargo. It seems the smugglers mistook the Harwich lights for the Oxfordness lights.

A man who holds a small farm near St Alban's, and who has ever been looked upon as a most eccentric being, made his entrée into the latter place, on Saturday last, in the following manner, viz. mounted on a small car, which was actually drawn by four large hogs. He entered the town at a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of hundreds, who were soon drawn together to witness this strange spectacle. After making the tour of the market-place three or four times, he came into the Woolpack-yard, had his swinish cattle regularly unharnessed, and taken into a stable together, where they were regaled with a trough full of beans and wash. They remained about two hours in the town, during which time he dispatched his business as usual at the market, when they were again put

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to, and driven home again, multitudes cheering him to the very end of the place. This man has only had these animals under training six months, and it is surprising to what a high state of docility he has brought them. A gentlemen on the spot offered him 50l. for the concern as it stood, but it was refused.

Lieutenant Perceval, of the 5th West India regiment, lately met with his death at Fort Augusta barracks, Jamaica, in the following singular manner:—While going into his bed-room, he fell through extreme weakness, and his head striking on a bottle which stood on the floor and was broken by the fall, cut him so dreadfully about the temples as to render all the efforts of the regimental surgeons to staunch the blood ineffectual. He died in a few minutes.

Mr J——, on whose premises a very valuable collection of Roman antiquities was a short time since discovered, died on Sunday last with the gout in his stomach. His property, which amounts to between three and four hundred thousand pounds, he gained many years since by some very successful contracts in saltpetre. Never having been married, he has bequeathed the whole of his immense fortune, with the exception of a few trifling legacies, to his nephew, but upon this sole and express condition, that he shall cause his body, after being inclosed in a leaden coffin, to be deposited in a small room, built by the deceased during his life-time, on the top of a melting-house. In failure of this injunction, the whole property is willed to be added to the funds of Rowland Hill's chapel. His nephew does not intend losing the bequest on the score of non-compliance. He has already caused the chamber to be fitted up with black cloth, and the funeral is to take place on Monday next, when the body will be deposited agreeably to the injunctions of his uncle's will.

18th.——Curious Case.—At the Quarter Sessions for the borough of Leeds, on Monday last, John Burnley, weaver, of Beeston, was brought before the court on a charge of deserting his family, and leaving them chargeable to the township. When he was placed at the bar, he was interrogated in the following terms:—

Court.—What reason have you to assign for deserting your family, and leaving them chargeable to the township?

Prisoner.—I was called by the Word of God so to do.

Court.—Where have you lived since, and what have you done?

Prisoner.—I have lived at Potovens, near Wakefield, and have worked at my business as a weaver.

Court.—What can you earn a week upon an average?

Prisoner.—From 18 to 20 shillings per week.

Court.—And how do you dispose of it?

Prisoner.—After supplying my own necessities, I distribute the rest among my poor neighbours.

Court.—But should not your wife and children be the first objects of your care and bounty?

Prisoner.—No; unless they are in greater distress than all others.

Court.—The Scripture, which you profess to follow, says, speaking of the relation of man and wife, that they shall be one flesh; of course you are under as great an obligation to maintain her as yourself.

Prisoner.——The Scripture saith, Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder; but God never joined me and my wife together.

Court.—Who then did?

Prisoner.—I have told you who *did not*, you may easily judge who did.

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Court.—We suppose you are as much joined together as any other married people are.

Prisoner.—My family are now no more to me than any other persons.

Court.—The laws of your country require that you should maintain your family, and if you neglect or refuse to do it, you become liable to a serious punishment.

Prisoner.—I am willing to suffer all you think proper to inflict; I expect to suffer persecution, for the Scripture says, Those that will live godly in Jesus Christ, must endure persecution. I regard the laws of God only, and do not regard any other laws.

Court.—You seem to have read the Scriptures to very little profit, or you would not have failed in so plain a duty as that of providing for your own household.

Prisoner.—The Scripture commands me to love my neighbour as myself, and I cannot do that if I suffer him to want when I have the power to relieve him. My wife and children have all changes of raiment, but I see many others that are half naked. Should I not, therefore, clothe these rather than expend my money on my family?

Court.—But your family cannot live upon their raiment; they require also victuals.

Prisoner.—They are able to provide for their own maintenance, and the gospel requires me to forsake father and mother, wife and children. Indeed it was contrary to the gospel for me to take a wife, and I sinned in so doing.

Court.—Have you any friends here?

Prisoner.—I have only one friend, who is above.

Court.—Is there any person here who knows you?

Prisoner.—Mr Banks knows me.

Mr Banks being called upon, stated that he should suppose, from the recent conduct of the prisoner, that his mind was not in a sane state. Formerly he was an industrious man; of late, he understood that he had read the Bible with uncommon assiduity and fervency. He would absent himself whole days together, and retire into woods and fields for the purpose of reading it. After some time spent in this manner, he went away from his family, and refused to contribute to their support. His family contrived to carry on the business, and he bought of them what pieces they made. He understood that what the prisoner had said of giving away his earnings to objects of distress was correct.

The court made another attempt to convince this deluded man of the impropriety of his conduct, but without the least effect; he replied to all their reasonings by quoting appropriated texts of Scripture. Nor would he even promise to permit his employer to pay to his family the small sum of five shillings weekly. He dared not, he said, make any promises or engagements of any kind. Nor was the attempt to work upon his feelings more successful; his fanaticism had apparently rooted from his heart all the tender charities of domestic life. When it was intimated to him that one of his children was in a decline, he seemed perfectly unmoved; nor did the tears of his wife, who implored him only to assist in paying the debts before he went away, in the least affect him. He coldly replied, that the landlord might distress for the rent.

The court asked some questions of the overseers as to the affairs of the family, the answers to which the writer of this did not hear; but they confirmed what Mr Banks had said as to the manner in which he disposed of his surplus earnings, and expressed an opinion that no benefit was likely to result from sending him again to the House of Correction. After some consultation with the bench, the Re-

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corder addressed him to the following effect :—

John Burnley, the court are disposed to deal leniently with you, in hopes that better consideration will remove the delusion you labour under. For this purpose I would advise you to read your Bible with still greater attention, and ask the advice of some intelligent friends, particularly the minister you attend upon. I would also beg of you seriously to consider, that all the rest of the world think it their duty to provide, in the first place, for their families; and you surely cannot suppose that they are all neglecting the care of their souls, and in the road to eternal destruction. This consideration should induce you to distrust your own judgment, and if you have any humility, and humility is a christian virtue, you would conclude that it is more probable that you should be mistaken than that all the rest of mankind should be wrong. Your wife has already expressed her wish that no severity should be used towards you. Influenced by these considerations, the court has ordered that you should be discharged.

Prisoner. The Scripture saith, that darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people. And again, in another place, that the whole world lieth in wickedness. I know that the way of duty is in the path of suffering; but it is the path which our Leader trod, and we must follow his steps.

A Jamaica paper mentions the extraordinary fact of a cow, the property of Mr Ashmead, of Memmell Ridge, St Ann's, having brought forth three calves at one birth, all of which have lived and thriven.

Curious Robbery.—A few days ago, the house of a widow woman, at Coulton Common, near Whitkirk, was entered in the day, while she and all the family were in the fields cutting beans, and robbed to the amount of 8l. in notes, and 7s. 6d. in silver.—On her return home, and discovering the theft, she proclaimed aloud through the village her intention of applying to a neighbouring caster or conjurer, in order to mark the offender in the cheek with the figure of the devil. The terrified wretch, dreading the effects of this threat, returned all the notes, and 6s. of the silver, in the night, and placed it on a short post before the door, where the poor woman found it in the morning, to her great satisfaction.

The person who robbed and murdered Mr Wylde was taken on Sunday morning in the Mint, in the Borough; he was afterwards taken to Westerham, and is to be examined before John Ward, Esq. He is supposed to be the same person that robbed and murdered Mr Humphries, of Hiver Castle, about two years since, as he was returning from Westerham market. He wore an oil-case over his hat, and had on the same clothes when he was taken. He left his place in the neighbourhood of Westerham the morning of the day he committed the horrid deed, and told his mistress he had no money or victuals, and she gave him two shillings, his master having gone to Croydon fair. When he arrived at Westerham, about two o'clock yesterday, in the custody of two Bow-street officers, the son of the deceased was returning from the funeral of his father, and was shewn into the room of the George Inn, and identified him as the man who shot his father.

On Tuesday the 19th ultimo, a spire of a new construction was erected upon the church of Edgeworthstone, Ireland. It is 50 feet high, made of iron and slate, and pointed and sanded, so as perfectly to resemble Portland stone, and was put together within side of the tower, by which means the expence and danger of external scaffolding were avoided. All the nobility and gentry

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for many miles round, who had been invited on the occasion, expressed great gratification in seeing this beautifully-proportioned spire gradually raised by machinery, and placed without effort on its destined base. It was only eighteen minutes in its ascent, and after it had been secured in its new situation, the pedestal, to which it had been attached during its elevation, descended to the ground with the workmen who had concluded the operation. The spire is secured from lightning by a copper conductor, and has been exposed ever since its ascent to the equinoctial gales, by which it has not been in the least affected.

24th.—Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday night last, about seven o'clock, the ferry boat which passes from South Lynn to Lynn Regis, started with eleven passengers and the ferryman. They being principally working men, were anxious to get home, and although the boat was small and only intended for occasional use, they persisted in getting in to the above number. The tide coming rapidly up, and the wind being full against them, made such a rough sea, that the boat upset, and every one on board perished.

A boy, in the service of Mr T. Fawcett, of Gate, Westmoreland, having accompanied his master in shooting all day upon the moors, was desired by him in the evening to make the best of his way home. The boy proceeded on foot, but being much fatigued, sat down and fell asleep. How long he remained in that situation is uncertain, as, when found, he was in his own bed asleep; and a neighbour passing on the road early next morning, found his clothes scattered in various directions nearly a mile off. The account he gave was, that he dreamed he had been at a neighbour's house, at a good supper; after which he supposed he went to bed there. It appears that he actually walked three miles, during which he stripped off his clothes, walked home naked, passed the gate, and went up stairs to bed, the whole of the time being in a profound sleep.

Last week an inquisition was taken near Scarborough, on view of the body of Ann Viler, of Foxholes, aged 18 years. This unfortunate woman had been seduced by a young man in the neighbourhood, by whom she was pregnant. Meeting him lately, she earnestly requested to know his intention towards her, when he left her without replying. This seems to have preyed so much upon her mind, as to induce her to take a quantity of white arsenic in some beer. She soon became sick, and continued to grow worse; and on the following day, in a convulsive fit, she was delivered of a dead female child, and the next day put an end to her extreme torture. After a long investigation, the jury returned a verdict—*Died by poison, taken in a fit of lunacy.*

A large oak tree has recently been discovered in the Clyde, about half a mile below Thankerton bridge, on the property of the Earl of Hyndford. It is nearly 80 feet long, and upwards of 12 feet in circumference. It seems to be pretty solid; but as it lies three feet below the surface of the water, and mostly covered with the channel of the river, any attempts that have been made to remove it have proved ineffectual. There is a tale, so old as to be nearly traditionary, that some very large oak trees formerly grew at Lamington, the purchaser of which endeavoured to float them down the river, but owing to the gravity of oak timber being nearly equal to water, some of them were lost. It is well known, that the vast extent of wood from which Selkirkshire still retains the name of the Forest, stretched westward into this country; and some of the fruitful and well-

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sheltered dells of Coulter or Lamington, may justly claim the merit of having fostered this noble proof of the ancient grandeur of Scottish timber.

Bow-Street.—An extraordinary discovery of property took place on Monday, by Mr Young, the watchmaker, in the Strand, who had taken an account of his stock last May, when he missed a gold watch of the value of fifty guineas, which Mr Young was confident he had not sold, as he always booked every watch that was disposed of; but how it had been lost he could not account for. On Monday morning two men went to his shop, and asked him if he would purchase a watch; he replied he was not in the habit of purchasing watches from strangers, however, he would look at it; and on examining the watch, it proved to be the valuable watch which had been missed. He asked where they had got it; one of them answered, from his wife, and she told him she had got it from Newgate; the other man said he had merely accompanied his friend to sell the watch, and had advised him to take it to the maker, as no doubt he would give more for it than any body else. Mr Young conceiving it to be a very plausible tale, and that they would not have taken the watch to him for sale if they had stolen it, did not attempt to detain them, only took their names and address; but said, he should keep the watch, except they could make a good title to it, and for this purpose appointed them to attend at the above office on Tuesday evening, which they accordingly did, and also one of their wives, who acknowledged that she gave the watch to her husband to sell, having received it from a young man of the name of Simpkin, who was under sentence of transportation in Newgate. No other title being offered by the parties to the watch, Mr Young was justified in detaining it as his property.

Agricultural Report.—The harvest in the northern counties, and in Scotland, though unusually late, has closed favourably, from the continuance of fine weather so long after Michaelmas. Their wheats, though not affording plump samples in general, have been injured much less by blight than those of the south. The wheat lands throughout England have worked so well for the seed that little remains in any district to be sown. The early plants shew luxuriantly from the late rains. The potatoe crops are likely to prove large in produce, but those remaining in strong soils are likely to suffer if the rains continue. The clover seed cut late has been much injured by the wet weather; but that which came forward is expected to turn out well. The later turnips, from the rapidity and continuance of their growth, promise to become abundant, even in the remote districts not much accustomed to the growth of green crops. The continuing growth of grass keeps the hay-market stationary at last month's prices. Although the graziers complain of the present prices at Smithfield for most kinds of meat, the butchers take care that the public shall profit but little from the cause of their discontent. We have little or no variation to note in the value of lean stock. Good draught horses are dearer than we before remember. The wool market remains dull, at prices which few but the necessitous grower seems disposed to accept.

Fashions.—*Evening Dress.*—A sea-green crape dress, vandyked round the petticoat, and ornamented with large beads; a full drapery over the shoulders, and confined into the back

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with a pearl band, ornamented round the neck and down the back with beads. A full turban fillet tapered, worn on the head.—Pearl necklace, white kid gloves and shoes.

Ball Dress.—A fancy dress of undressed white crape, worn over a satin slip; the waist of the dress in the boddice form, scolloped and bound with pink satin ribband; the bottom of the dress scolloped in a similar manner, and caught up with small bunches of artificial flowers, the centre bunch of an increased size. The hem of the petticoat trimmed with twisted satin and beads. Short Spanish sleeves composed of satin and lace; the back and shoulders of the dress trimmed with vandyke lace; a bouquet of artificial flowers worn much on one side. The hair ornamented with a fillet of twisted satin and pearls, placed twice round the head, and left to fall in a tassel, finished with beads. Pearl necklaces and ear-rings. White kid gloves and shoes, with small pink and silver roses.

NOVEMBER.

1st.—On Friday night, the quantity of rain which fell in Edinburgh was immense. On Saturday morning, the Meadows presented, from the one end to the other, almost a complete sheet of water. Owing to the high tides and great fresh in the harbour of Leith, several houses on the shore were under water. The river Esk rose to a greater height than ever remembered, and a number of articles were carried by the force of the water into the sea at Musselburgh. It is also said that the late high tides have done considerable injury to North Berwick harbour, and to several other places on both sides of the Forth. In the south of Scotland, the rains have also been excessive; and in the low part of the town of Dumfries, several of the houses have been inundated, and about two hundred people, in consequence, obliged to remove their habitations. At the isle near Dalswinton, a farmer lost upwards of fifty sheep. The Clyde, near its source, it is said, flowed into the Tweed; and both rivers have overflowed their banks to a greater extent than has been known for thirty years back.

A young man, named John M'Isaac, of Corphine, in Kintyre, in Scotland, made oath, on examination, at Campbeltown, before the sheriff-substitute of Kintyre, that he saw, on the afternoon of the 13th of October, on a black rock on the sea-coast, an animal, of the particulars of which he gives a long and curious detail, answering in general to the description commonly given of the supposed amphibious animal, called a mermaid. He states, that the upper half of it was white, and of the shape of a human body; the other half, towards the tail, of a brindled or reddish grey colour, apparently covered with scales; but the extremity of the tail itself was of a greenish red shining colour; that the head was covered with long hair: at times it would put back the hair on both sides of its head, it would also spread its tail like a fan, and while so extended, the tail continued in tremulous motion, and when drawn together again, it remained motionless, and appeared to the deponent to be about twelve or fourteen inches broad; that the hair was long and light brown; that the animal was between four and five feet long. The minister of Campbeltown, and the chamberlain of Mull, attest his examination, and declare they know no reason why his veracity should be questioned.

A dreadful explosion took place yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, at the powder mills at Waltham Ab-

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bey. The concussion was distinctly felt in and round the metropolis, particularly in several parts of the city, and more sensibly in Southwark, at Stepney, Hackney, Blackwall, and Blackheath. At Stepney, we understand that a mirror of plate-glass was broken by the shock; at Hackney, several panes of glass were forced in; and at Blackwall, the windows throughout a whole street were shattered. Near the New-road, Mary-le-bone, also, several of the houses were much shaken, and the labourers who were excavating in Mary-le-bone Park felt the ground shake where they were at work. Several persons are stated to have been killed at Waltham Abbey, and much mischief done by the explosion.

On Thursday morning last, seven midshipmen of the French marine, prisoners of war on parole at Kelso, were conducted from thence, under the charge of a military escort, to Valleyfield prison. This measure, we understand, has been adopted by government in consequence of a representation having been made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the extreme hardships and improper treatment experienced in general by the midshipmen of the British navy, prisoners of war in France, who, amongst other rigours, are closely confined in unwholesome prisons, on the alleged ground of some British prisoners of their rank having absconded. Previous to our having recourse to any measures of severity, these circumstances were stated by our government to that of France, expressing a hope that the British midshipmen should again be restored to their parole, and treated in the same manner as the French midshipmen were in this country; and intimating that, if this should be refused, the British government would be reluctantly compelled to make reprisals on the French midshipmen in Britain. No reply having been made by the French government to this representation, it became an indispensable act of justice to our own officers to put the French midshipmen on the same footing with them in this respect, and an order was accordingly issued to put all the French officers of that class into similar confinement. At the same time, with that humanity and liberality which have always been the characteristic of the British government, it was ordered, that if any of the midshipmen should be in such a state of health as to render the journey and confinement prejudicial, they were not to be removed from their places of parole.

On the 25th ult. the Fame, on her voyage from London to Arbroath, laden with flax and hemp, was captured off Shields by the French privateer Grandfury. The privateer left two of the Fame's crew on board, viz. an old man and a boy, and put six Frenchmen in her to carry her to a port in France; but a south-east gale setting in the day after the Fame was taken, drove her to the northward, when the wind increasing, shifted to the north-east, which drove her into the mouth of the Forth, with the navigation of which the Frenchmen, as well as the old man, were unacquainted; and the candles for the use of the binnacle being expended or thrown overboard, they allowed the vessel to go before the wind, (they not knowing where they were, and the compass rendered useless for want of candles, it being under night,) till the boy luckily recognized the light of Inchkeith, when he assumed the command of the Fame, and carried her in safety up the frith. On passing close to the Rebecca, lying at anchor in St Margaret's Hope, he hailed aloud, that *he had six French prisoners on board*, and demanded assistance to get them secured. The moment that the Rebecca's boat reached the Fame, the boy seized the French-

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men's pistols, as his right by conquest, and would not give them up to the Rebecca's crew.

On Tuesday last, six French officers, who were on their parole at Oakhampton, escaped from that town, accompanied by an English guide. Having crossed Dartmoor, on Thursday afternoon, they came near Bovey Tracey, where meeting with a woman, they enquired if there was any road ran through the town; being answered in the negative, they made a halt. The woman communicated the particulars to some of the towns-people, and four men went in pursuit of them: when they were discovered, three of them surrendered; but the other three, with the guide, made off, and were followed by two of the men. The first that came up with them was Mr Christopher Snell, when the guide instantly turning round, with a dagger stabbed him to the heart, and he expired on the spot. A coroner's inquest sat on the body of Mr Snell, and brought in a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against the guide and the three Frenchmen who accompanied him.—The Frenchmen have since been taken, but the guide has hitherto eluded all pursuit.

A person viewing the Royal Menagerie at the Tower, on Thursday, imprudently ventured to touch the paw of one of the tigers, who instantly seized his arm with his mouth, and drew him close to the den, notwithstanding the assistance of two or three other men. He was at length liberated from the tiger, by a person's succeeding in forcing a stick down the throat of the beast. He was carried to a surgeon, with his arm dreadfully lacerated.

7th.—A very singular and shocking circumstance took place in York-street, Commercial-road, London, on Tuesday last. Early in the afternoon, a Mr Brown met his death in a very mysterious manner. He was seen by several neighbours about half-past 8 o'clock on the same day as well as usual, and was found dead before four. A surgeon was sent for, but not till he was dead, who found him with his head hanging over the feet of the bed, with his extremities cold, and being informed he died of a fit, he went away without a particular examination. Coming again about an hour after, he more closely examined him, when he perceived a deep impression round the neck, as if occasioned by a small cord, which led him to conclude the deceased had been strangled. In consequence of this, a jury was called to investigate the matter; the coroner and jurymen met on Thursday at Mr Butler's, Duke of York, York-street, Commercial-road, and after viewing the body, and examining the witnesses, unanimously brought in their verdict—*Murdered by some person or persons unknown.*

An alarming fire broke out at Andover, on Tuesday evening, occasioned by the fall of a squib or rocket on a barn. The foolish and dangerous practice of suffering fire-works to be thrown about in narrow streets, on the 5th of November, cannot be too much reprobated.

Loss of his Majesty's Packet Prince of Wales.—The packet Prince of Wales, Captain Proctor, with mails and passengers from the Bahamas and Great Britain, left Port Royal on the 8th of July, under convoy of his Majesty's schooner Barbara, Lieutenant Douglas. In the night of the 16th of the same month, she lost sight of her convoy; and about half after one o'clock, A. M. on Friday following (the 19th,) having been driven from her course by a strong current, while going at the rate of five and six miles per hour, she unfortunately got on Saltpond Reef, on the south-west side of Heneagua, one of the Bahama Isles. The wind abating nothing of

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its violence, she did not stop there, but passed over two other reefs, and after beating against the rocks for about half an hour, disengaged herself and once more floated; meanwhile the sails were taken in and the anchor let out. There being now little wind and the night somewhat dark, it was deemed prudent, under all the circumstances, to await the return of day-light. Signal guns of distress were fired; and to complete this awful scene, the pumps were at work, throwing out more than two feet water per hour from an increasing leak. The long and anxiously wished for day at length dawned, but to afford no chance of escape, at least for the packet. A boat was lowered down, and the mails and passengers conveyed in it to the shore. The specie next occupied the attention of all on board, almost all of which, if not all, was saved; not so the passengers' luggage, and very little of the provisions, of which there was saved not as much as would serve for a week's subsistence. Providentially not a life was lost. The crew were fortunate enough, soon after hoisting a signal of distress, to be perceived by the schooner Paragon, Knowles, of Long Island, then passing, which anchored off the spot; and in the course of the day the Spanish schooner La Perla, Pedro Blanco Casariego, master, from Carthagena, bound for Cadiz, put in for a supply of water. These two vessels afforded accommodation for the whole.

Friday came on the election of the Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, when there was the keenest contest ever remembered in that university. The candidates proposed were, Lord Archibald Hamilton and Lord Viscount Melville, and upwards of 800 electors voted on this occasion. On the final close of the poll, there appeared upon the whole a majority of nearly 200 in favour of Lord Archibald Hamilton, who was accordingly declared duly elected.

Court Martial.—A court martial was held at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and continued by adjournment till Thursday, on Tryce Oakey, seaman of his Majesty's ship Cyane, for a breach of the 22d article of war, by striking Captain Collier, commander of that ship, on the quarter deck, on the 12th of July last. It appeared, the prisoner was boatswain's yeoman of the Cyane, and that a screw of a carronade, which it was his duty to have kept clean, was found dirty, and he was ordered to be flogged for it. The hands were turned up to witness the punishment, and the prisoner was desired to strip, which he refused. His clothes were then cut off, and he was ordered to be seized (tied up,) when he ran at Captain Collier, and struck him twice with his fist, with great force. He attempted to repeat the blows, but was prevented by the marines. In his defence, he said his mind was irritated to a state of madness, which totally deprived him of any knowledge of what he did; that his intention was not that of striking Captain Collier, but of jumping overboard, which attempt Captain Collier frustrated by stepping before him. The court, upon the whole of the circumstances, being of opinion that the charge had been proved, the prisoner was adjudged to suffer *Death*.

The following occurrence took place at the New Brewery, in Workington, on Saturday se'nnight, whereby one Milham Robinson lost his life, under the following circumstances:—

Mr Rogers, the manager of the brewery, had for some time past found he was robbed of money, candles, and other articles, to a considerable extent. He tried by marks on the doors, and other precautions, to find out by what way the depredator came into his office, and found he came in the nights,

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and forced a staple, to suffer the locks to pass, and afterwards nailed it on again, in order to make good appearances. Mr Rogers was resolved to watch in a room adjoining to the office, and discover the villain, that he might be brought to justice. After watching some nights, he and his brother, on Saturday se'nnight, about four o'clock in the morning, heard a person force the lock. This was Robinson, the deceased, with a candle in his hand. He came into the office, and went to the money, and was taking it, when Mr Rogers placed himself between Robinson and the door that he had forced, presented a blunderbuss with a bayonet upon it, and ordered him to stand and surrender himself. The villain immediately sprung at him, but seeing or touching the bayonet, he stopped and retreated for a moment, and then sprung again at Mr Rogers under the bayonet, closed with him, and seized the blunderbuss. In this struggle, the candle which Robinson had went out, and Mr Rogers's brother ran to assist, and seized Robinson by the arms. At this moment, in the scuffle of all the three, and in the dark, the piece accidentally went off, and lodged most of its contents in the hip of the deceased, and fortunately without injuring either of the other two. Medical assistance was immediately called, and every attention paid, but the man died in little more than an hour afterwards. He confessed to the surgeons that he had been frequently there before.

Circular Letter.

Circular to General Officers commanding Districts at Home and on Stations Abroad.

Horse-Guards, Nov. 8, 1811.

I have received the commander-in-chief's commands to request your earnest attention to a branch of the service placed under your direction, from which his royal highness expects that the most essential benefits will be derived, as well to the discipline of the army at large, as to the conduct of the individuals of whom it is composed. I allude to the establishment of military chaplains, and the duties which attach to them.

You will have been apprized of the liberal footing on which his Majesty has been pleased to place these officers, by assigning to them the pay and allowances of a major; and his royal highness entertains no doubt that their conduct will universally prove them worthy of this distinction (for they have been selected, with the utmost care and circumspection, by the first prelates of this country;) and that they will, from all persons, receive that respect which is so justly due to their rank and profession: but it is to officers holding commands, to whom it is his royal highness's wish most particularly to recommend them; and in order to give full efficacy to their labours, it is necessary that the general officers should personally enforce the regulations which are established for the performance of the religious duties of the army.

It is the commander-in-chief's command, that the chaplains shall visit the sick and the hospitals of their respective divisions or garrisons at least twice in each week, and diligently perform the requisite duties therein; that divine service shall be performed each Sunday; and his royal highness particularly enjoins, that more men shall not be assembled for that purpose at a time, than the voice can reach (a precaution very necessary to insure the attention of the soldier,) but that the chaplain shall perform the service successively to the different corps of his division; and his royal highness desires, that the service may close with a short practical sermon, suited to the habits and understandings of soldiers. To this last part of the service the commander-in-chief attaches much importance, as being in conformity to the custom of the established church, and more than ever required at this time, which is peculiarly marked by the exertions and interference of sectaries of various descriptions. I have the honour to be, your most obedient humble servant,

Harry Calvert, Adjutant-General.

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Tryce Oakey, who was sentenced by a court martial to suffer death, for striking Captain Collier, of his Majesty's ship Cyane, was removed from the Gladiator to the Royal William, to suffer the penalty of the law. He was attended in his religious devotions by the Rev. Mr Davies, who spent the whole of the evening with him, and returned to him early in the morning. At nine o'clock he administered the sacrament to him, which Oakey received with becoming feeling and seriousness; but, prior to this, he had requested permission to be allowed to live until Monday, which was communicated to the commander-in-chief by telegraphic signal; whose reply was, that the sentence must be put into immediate execution. Oakey remained at prayers until eleven o'clock, when he was told that the fatal hour was come. A boat from every ship at the port was now in attendance round the Royal William, under the awful expectation of momentarily seeing the victim to the law suspended above them. The prisoner proceeded upon deck, attended by the chaplain, and walked forward to the forecastle, with his arms secured, holding a Bible and Testament. The avenues to the forecastle were lined by the marines of the ship under arms. Captain Hall followed the prisoner, accompanied by all the officers of the ship, and read the sentence of the court martial. Oakey thought himself now, as did every spectator, on the brink of the two worlds; when Captain Hall took a letter from his pocket, and read, which contained the Prince Regent's gracious condescension to the prayer of Captain Collier, that Oakey's life might be spared, but to be transported for life. Not a ray of hope remained with the prisoner; nor was it in the apprehension of any one that a transmutation of his sentence was to be communicated to him. Therefore, when this sudden and unexpected sentence reached his ears, he burst into tears, and fell upon his knees, expressing himself, as well as he was able, in terms full of gratitude. There was not an officer or man who witnessed the affecting scene that could repress his tears.

11th.—EDINBURGH.—FIRE IN THE EXCHEQUER.—Early yesterday morning, the upper part of the Exchequer Chamber, Parliament-square, was discovered to be on fire. On the first alarm, the engines belonging to the different offices, and also the city engines, repaired to the spot. At five in the morning, the conflagration presented an awful spectacle, and, to a distant beholder, from the south, it seemed as if the whole Parliament-square had been in one blaze. The exertions of the firemen were somewhat impeded by the height of the buildings; so that it was nearly seven o'clock before they were able to stem the fury of the flames. At that time the roof of that part of the building where the fire began gave way; and about 9 o'clock, the fire was completely got under.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Horse Guards, Nov. 14, 1811.

SIR,—I have received the commander-in-chief's directions to inform you, that it is in contemplation of government to afford the means of establishing regimental schools for the care and instruction of the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers. It is his royal highness's intention, that these schools shall be conducted on the plan recommended by the Rev. Doctor Bell, and adopted with great success at the Royal Military Asylum; and you will be pleased immediately to look out for a person calculated to superintend the school of the regiment under your command.

The object of these institutions is to implant in the children's minds early habits of morality, obedience, and industry, and to give them that portion of learning which may qualify them for non-commis

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sioned officers. With this view the commander-in-chief desires you will be very careful in the selection of the person you propose for the superintendance of the school, which should be done without delay. The person so selected will be placed on the strength of the regiment as a serjeant, in addition to the present establishment.

I shall hereafter have the honour of communicating with you further on this subject. I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient humble servant, ——

Officer commanding the —— Regt.

15th.—NOTTINGHAM.—In consequence of great discontents having again broken out amongst the operative manufacturers in various parts of this county, a most alarming system of mischief has been carrying on during the present week at Bulwell, Sutton in Ashfield, and the intermediate villages. The depredators have been almost exclusively confined to the destruction of a certain description of stocking-frames, which, being of a new construction, are supposed by the workmen likely to prove greatly injurious to the body at large. The town and parish of Bulwell has been a scene of the most violent outrages: on Sunday night last, a number of men, armed with various offensive weapons, attacked the house of one Hollingsworth, who had become obnoxious on account of his having some frames at work on the new principle. The latter being apprized of their intention, procured the assistance of his brother-in-law, and three or four friends, who, with fire-arms, resolved to protect the property: a great many shots were exchanged, and one of the assailants, named John Westby, was mortally wounded. This unfortunate circumstance occasioned the mob to withdraw for a short time with their wounded companion: but being joined in a lane at some distance from the spot by fresh numbers, and Westby having expired on the road, they became so exasperated as to return to the attack with redoubled fury. They soon forced an entrance into the house, when the party within found it necessary to make a precipitate retreat, which they accomplished by means of a window at the back part of the house, leaving their fire-arms behind them. The rioters, on entering the house, immediately proceeded to demolish the furniture, and in their fury broke and destroyed every article in the house, together with the frames, the chief object of their vengeance. On the next day the mob again collected, and having obtained information of some frames being on the road belonging to two houses in the town, they intercepted them at Basford, and totally destroyed them, throwing part into the Leen. In a similar manner they destroyed some other frames.

A FATAL HOAX.—Some person who has thought proper to shew his or her ingenuity at the expence of their orthography, last night sent a variety of tradesmen with articles to a house upon the Adelphi Terrace. The hoax, a very clumsy one, was soon discovered, and the poor tradesmen had to carry back their articles to the shops from whence they brought them, most of them a long distance. One of them, however, missing his step at the top of the area stone stairs, fell down with his burthen, and fractured his skull. He died in half an hour afterwards. The hoaxer will no doubt have some *pleasant* feelings at the *success* of his attempt.

On Friday evening, in the lobby of Covent-Garden Theatre, one gentleman called to another, saying his pocket had been picked of his watch, and pointed to a man near him who had got it. The gentleman challenged the man with having his watch: the man acknowledged having it, and coolly returned it. He was suffered to escape, and no farther notice was then taken.

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On the gentleman returning home, he told his wife the near escape he had of losing his watch. She seemed astonished at the narrative, and said he had not his watch out with him, as it was then hanging at the head of his bed. The gentleman was surprised at her account; and on taking out the watch from his fob, he discovered it was not his own, but very like his; so that there is no doubt the gentleman who was actually robbed did not discover it. The gentleman has advertised for the owner, but he is not yet found.

At a recent pay-day on board one of the line-of-battle ships, in Cawsand Bay, a boat-load of geese came alongside from Plymouth Dock. The tars, who were up to the business, were very eager to bring in the birds; but this excited no suspicion in the master-at-arms and ship's corporal, who were on the alert to prevent the introduction of strong liquors; the former, however, perceiving 15s. paid for a goose, and thinking this a most enormous price at Plymouth, where geese are cheap, proceeded to examine the cargo, and found a quantity of brandy in the body of every goose. The smugglers being women, were not detained; but the stuff was *started*, (thrown overboard) to the no small disappointment of those concerned.

Some few nights since, one of Mr Crayling's children, in the Cliff, Lewes, was twice attacked in its bed by a rat, the marks of whose ferocity the child still exhibits on one of its arms.

On the 14th inst. Thomas Porch, a labourer, aged 51, with two children under 14 years of age, was discharged from Ilchester gaol, where he had been confined, since the 6th of July last, for a debt of forty-five shillings and five pence, and the costs six pounds.

19th.—Fort George.—Between one and two p. m. of the 15th, during a strong gale from S. W., accompanied with rain, the small ferry-boat, with the four boat-men, nine or ten passengers, and a poney, set out from this place for the Fortrose side. They had only proceeded about third ferry (five or six hundred yards,) when they were observed from both shores suddenly to go down. In this dreadful situation a number of the unfortuuate sufferers were for a considerable time seen from the ramparts clinging to the wreck, which drifted in the direction of the garrison. Within twenty minutes or so after the accident, the poney had made his way as far as the breakers, with a man grasping the crupper in his left hand, and exerting the right and his feet in swimming. Both were now at times completely buried in broken water, and the poney having at last found bottom with his fore feet, seemed incapable of farther exertion, while the man, by the violence of the surge, was forced from his hold, and being quite exhausted and encumbered with great coat, boots, &c. would have inevitably perished, had not Mr Ferguson, paymaster of the 78th regiment, rushed in to his assistance, and rescued him from his perilous situation. He is a Mr Henderson, from Caithness. By this time the wreck had drifted within 40 yards or so of the west point of the fort, with seven or eight people on the keel, oars, &c.: some of them called out most piteously to those attempting to assist them from the shore, but at last getting into a violent eddy, six or seven of them were successively washed from their hold, and sunk to rise no more. A man and a woman still kept by the mast, which was floating alongside the wreck; and, in this affecting situation, the man setting up most heart-rending shrieks, they drifted down the frith, till nearly past the garrison, when William Skilling, a private in the 78th, swam out with the end of a rope to make fast to

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the wreck, but which was unfortunately too short. Encouraged, however, by his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, who was on the beach using every exertion which humanity could suggest, Skilling proceeded to the wreck, where he endeavoured to push the mast with those attached to it before him to the shore, but which noble attempt was frustrated by the mast's being fast to the wreck by a rope which he could not disengage. In the mean time, however, a ship's boat from the pier, which, to the imminent danger of the crew, had been got round the point, soon came up and succeeded in bringing the man and the woman ashore. The man's name is John Angus, a sailor, and a native of Thurso. The woman was taken up lifeless.

20th.—Court of King's Bench. —*The King* v. *Davenport Sedley.*—This defendant was now brought up for judgment. He, together with John Sedley, Edward Meyer, and John Gabriel Gustavus Kieruft, had been indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the Marquis of Headfort; the present defendant was found guilty, John Sedley and Edward Meyer had not appeared, and J. G. G. Kieruft was acquitted. The reader will find the prominent features of this complicated fraud at p. 74, &c.

Lord Ellenborough read his notes of the evidence at the trial in full, and the defendant now put in only one affidavit, stating, that the letter signed "Thomas O'Brien" was not written by the defendant's son, John Sedley, as was proved at the trial by George Barnes, and imputing to that witness convictions of fraud. The defendant then addressed the court in mitigation of punishment, with very violent gesture, and a strong Irish accent. He began by recriminating upon his prosecutor, who, he said, meant to benefit his own credit, which was completely lost in Ireland, by his bill negociations with Meyer, which were as much for the accommodation of one party as the other. He denied that his son had written the letter signed "Thomas O'Brien;" he had never trusted him with his affairs. He said that Barnes would have sworn any thing as to that hand-writing, which he desired of their lordships to compare with his son's hand, and they would find there was not the slightest resemblance between the two. He accused the Marquis of Headfort of offering 400l. to two *bull-dogs* to swear him guilty of felony at the Old Bailey; and related a story of a conversation which had passed on that subject between his lordship and a friend at the Union Club-house.

The Attorney-General and Mr Garrow urged the infliction of an infamous punishment. The defendant had said that Meyer had received a scar in the cheek from a brick which had been thrown at him in the pillory; and the public justice of the country would not feel that the court were going too far in submitting the person of the defendant to the same public exposure, that every body may in future guard against the arts of so profound a villain. The defendant had stated himself to have been acquitted of felony at the Old Bailey by the direction of Lord Ellenborough; but he would recollect that a very little more indeed would have altered the nature of that verdict.

Mr Curwood was on the same side.

Lord Ellenborough.—Let the defendant be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, and brought up for judgment on Monday next.

Melancholy Accident.—The Welsh Calvinistic Association was held at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th ult. Many people were present, and several ministers were enga-

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ged; but the friends who were there from Bristol experienced an awful visitation of Providence on their return home. Having arrived at Newport, intending to go by the coach, they found a vessel was to sail for Bristol the next day, and agreed to go altogether in it; they sailed about twelve o'clock on the Friday, but the captain not knowing the coast, the vessel was lost, and all met a watery grave, near the Spit. There were nine passengers on board, and three sailors, who all perished. The small boat, with one man dead in it, was found near St Bride's on Sunday night.

25th.—Court of King's Bench. —*The King* v. *Davenport Sedley.*— The defendant in this case was brought up to receive the judgment of the court, having been convicted of a conspiracy along with Henry Meyer and John Sedley, the defendant D. Sedley's son, to defraud, and having, in consequence, actually defrauded the Marquis of Headfort of acceptances to the amount of upwards of 3000l. by representing the persons to whom the acceptances were given as being in a great mercantile business, and capable of making loans or advances of money to a large amount; whereas, in fact, they were low and despicable characters, in no mercantile employment, and incapable of making pecuniary advances to any amount, being themselves needy and insolvent persons.

The sentence of the court, in the whole circumstances of the case, was, that the defendant be imprisoned in his Majesty's jail of Newgate for two years, and that he do once, during that period, stand in and upon the pillory for one hour, between the hours of twelve and one in the day, in the Old Bailey, opposite to the door of Newgate.

A very interesting discovery has recently been made in Cornwall. A regular silver vein has been found just on the Cornish side of the river Tamar. Although small quantities of this precious metal have frequently been got in cross veins, in the mines of Cornwall, yet no regular silver lode has ever before been met with. This vein was found, and traced from the surface; and is now regularly worked as a silver mine. The operations are still very recent; and it is only within a very short time that enough of the metal has been got to render it worthy of observation. Not much of the precious metal has yet been found, nor is it to be expected, the occurrence of that ore being so unusual in Cornwall: the ore yields 60 per cent. of metal.

A curious invention has been lately adopted on board some of our merchant ships, which seems excellently calculated to prevent their being boarded by the enemy's small privateers, or boats. It consists in fastening to the ruff-trees and quarter-sails of vessels, a set of boxes, which contain spring-bayonets four feet in length, and which, in case of alarm, are immediately pushed out in a horizontal position, thereby forming a line of bayonets one foot asunder, completely fore and aft, over which it is extremely difficult for the boarders to pass. They seem to meet with such general approbation, that it is very probable they will supersede the use of boarding nettings.

Swindlers.—The public are cautioned against a gang of swindlers, amounting to about twenty, the whole of whom were turned loose on the town by the last Insolvent Act, and whose depredations have already been the ruin of several young tradesmen. They reside in respectable situations, in different parts of the town, represent themselves as merchants, and give reference to *sham firms*, in different parts of the city, instituted only for the purpose of acceptances, and to give colour to their villainy. Their practice is to give bills, and by reference to each

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other, the tradesman is put off his guard, and becomes the dupe of artifice. Within the last fortnight, above 20 acts of fraud of this kind have been committed west of Temple-bar. A man, calling himself a merchant at the East India Chambers, purchased some small organs at a manufactory in St Martin's-lane, amounting to 40l., and gave a bill at two months, accepted by a *firm* in Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street; but the next day the manufacturer was apprized that part of his property had been pledged for a trifling sum; and from further enquiries he was quite satisfied about his new customer. A stable-keeper furnished another of the squad with a horse, and this was harnessed in style to the discomfiture of a harness-maker in Swallow-street; and the next thing was the purchase of a chaise in the same street, which was paid by a two months bill. A tailor, in Long-acre; a jeweller, in Oxford-street; an upholsterer, in John-street; tavern-keepers in numbers, as well as other tradesmen, have also been plundered by this gang. It is necessary to inform the trades-people, that although they have taken bills, the parties are liable to arrest under such circumstances before such bills are due.

29th.—Murder.—A most atrocious and unprovoked murder was committed at Fowey, in the evening of the 25th instant, on the body of Israel Foulach Valentine, a young man of the Jewish persuasion, who was found drowned near the quay, with his jaw-bone broken, head fractured, and pockets turned inside out. A jury being summoned to investigate the circumstances attending this event, which were rather mysterious, after sitting ten hours, brought in a verdict, "drowned by William Wyatt, innkeeper of Fowey," who was accordingly committed to Bodmin jail. The prisoner was late a publican of some repute in Fowey, and the deceased seems to have been enticed thither by Wyatt's pretending that he knew a person who had some *buttons* (a cant word for guineas) to dispose of. A few evenings after the poor young man's arrival there, Wyatt and himself were seen walking together on the fatal quay, from whence the latter appears to have been precipitated into the water by the former, as two sailors in a merchant vessel lying near the spot gave evidence on the inquest, that they heard the deceased exclaim, most probably as he was falling, "Oh Mr Wyatt! oh Mr Wyatt!" in a tone of agony. It is supposed that Wyatt must have leapt into the water at the same time, and kept the deceased under until life was extinguished, in order that he might be enabled to rob him, without molestation, of a considerable sum, known to be in his pockets when he left the inn. On Wyatt's return to the inn after committing the murder, another Jew who had accompanied Valentine to Fowey, became very uneasy at his friend's absence, and intimating his anxiety, Wyatt exclaimed unguardedly, "What, have you not heard that he is drowned?" This expression, evidently dictated by the suggestions of a guilty mind, naturally excited suspicion, and enquiries being set on foot, it was soon discovered that Wyatt had not only been seen on the quay with the deceased, but also loitering about his stable at an untimely hour, on the night when the crime was committed. On searching the premises on the 27th, the sum of 260l. in notes was found concealed in a dung-heap near the stable door, which converted suspicion of the prisoner's guilt into certainty. As a further corroboration of it, in the prisoner's waistcoat-pocket were found the identical letter he had written to Valentine inviting him down, together with a Hebrew letter to the deceased. The unfortunate Valentine's body was conveyed to Plymouth on

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the Wednesday, and interred on the day following in the Jews' burial ground at that place.

Agricultural Report.—The heavy rains in the early part of last month rather impeded the later wheat sowing on tenacious soils, but the mild weather of the latter part of the month has been highly propitious to the young wheat plants, which have made a rapid growth for the season, and promise to get a good cover before the winter. The last crop rises thin where it was struck with the blight, and this is unfortunately attended with an accumulated loss, in consequence of the difficulty of starting thin corn from the ear. Barley also rises lighter on some soils than was expected at the close of the harvest. The sample is sound, but coarse in quality. Oats are of good quality, and are an average crop. The mild season has been favourable for the young tares, rye, and all the soiling species, which are full curling crops, and cover the land well; a considerable advantage for protecting the roots through the winter months. It has also been favourable to all the brassica tribe, which are in the most promising and productive state. Every kind of cattle food is more abundant than for several years. The late rains have filled the low pastures with water, which is likely to injure those flocks that have not been moved to the uplands.

Fashions.—*Riding Dress.*—Of fine Georgian cloth; colour, a pale lead or olive tinge; ornamented with frogs *a la militaire* in front, and finished at the pocket-holes to correspond. Bee-hive hat of fine moss or cottage straw; white lace curtain veil, twisted occasionally round the rim of the hat; jean or kid half boots, the colour of the habit, trimmed with fur; gloves of straw-coloured kid or York tan. Pelerines of fur are a becoming and seasonable appendage to this equestrian habit.

Morning Dress.—A round robe of fine iron-grey cloth or velvet, with long sleeves and demi high front, trimmed down the centre of the figure, at a measured distance, with chenille fur, and clasped in the centre, from the bosom to the feet, with lozenge clasps of jet, the belt confined with the same. Antique scolloped ruff of white crape; cuffs to correspond. Hungarian mantle, with double capes, trimmed with chenille fur, composed of the same material as the robe, and ornamented with rich cord and tassels at the throat. A small eastern turban of grey and silver tissue; short willow feathers (alternately grey and white) drooping on the left side. Ear-rings and necklace of jet; gloves of grey or white kid; slippers of black queen silk, with jet clasps; fan of black crape, frosted with silver.

DECEMBER.

2d.—Mansion-House.—Child-Stealing.—Mary Russel, otherwise Ruxton, was brought up for a third and final examination, on a charge preferred against her, some days since, of stealing a little boy, son of Mrs Dillon, of St Martin's-lane, Cannon-street. The prisoner was on Friday remanded till this day, merely to give her an opportunity of reflecting on her situation, and extricating herself from farther prosecution, by disclosing to the parents what she knew of the disposal of the child. She was now asked, whether she had complied with the condition; but she again persisted most solemnly in her innocence.

The Lord Mayor then declared, that he had quite made up his mind as to the proceeding he was bound to take, and he must therefore be under

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the necessity, however painful, of commiting her finally for trial. The several witnesses before examined had then their respective depositions read to them, to which they swore; and the parties were bound over to prosecute.

John Mills, a soldier of the first foot guards, said, that he actually saw the prisoner take the little child up in her arms at the corner of St Martin's-lane, Cannon-street. The prisoner was committed; and on hearing the decision of the magistrate, she fainted away in the arms of the constables, and was carried to an adjacent room in a state of insensibility.

Another Charge. A woman, named Revet, of very respectable appearance, residing in Draper's-buildings, London-wall, came forward in the greatest agitation, and in tears, to make a complaint similar to the last, in consequence of her having learned that a woman was in custody for such an offence. She said, that about three weeks since, she was delivered of a female infant, and had employed a woman to attend her as nurse, named Cross, during her illness. At the end of a fortnight, some circumstances occurred which prevented her from keeping this nurse any longer, and she discharged her. The day following, she (Cross) came to her, and told her that a particular friend of hers was below stairs, who much desired to be permitted to see the child, and asked leave to take it down and shew it to her, which Mrs Revet permitted, but gave her an earnest charge not to keep the infant long in the cold. Cross then took the child away, but never since returned with it, leaving the afflicted mother in the utmost anguish, and never having since been able to learn any tidings of the child or the nurse. She added, that she was informed that Cross was seen standing that day, with another woman, at her door, and both walked off together with the child. Under these circumstances, she applied for a warrant to apprehend Cross. She acknowledged, however, that she had no clue whatever to trace her out.

The Lord Mayor said, he could not grant a warrant until he knew that the person to be apprehended was resident within his jurisdiction. He told her, however, that she was warranted to take her into custody, whenever she could find her.

Another Charge. A respectable looking woman, whose name we could not make out, appeared, in the utmost distress; and stated, that five weeks since, a little boy, her son, about ten years of age, had been taken away, and she had ever since been unable to get any account of him. She did not, however, suspect the prisoner Ruxton to have any thing to do with the transaction; but begged the Lord Mayor would advise her how to proceed. His Lordship answered, that he could do nothing for her until she could trace out the person who had taken away her child.

The crowd collected round the Mansion-house was immense, and did not disperse until they found that the object of their curiosity was not to be removed to the Compter until evening.

Baltic Fleet.—Of this fleet the most distressing accounts have been received. Previous intelligence on the subject, as well as the knowledge of the late heavy gales in the North Seas, had, in some degree, prepared the merchants and underwriters at Lloyd's for unfavourable accounts of the shipping; but the tidings received have been yet more painful than expectation painted them.

"Wingo Sound, Nov. 23.

"The convoy sailed from Hano on the 9th. The Woodlark had returned to Matwyk on the 16th, having left Rear-Admiral Reynolds, with all the convoy at an-

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chor, four leagues east from Fermeren, on the 14th."

"November 25.

"By accounts, dated the 19th, from Matwyk, about 20 of the convoy, which sailed from thence on the 9th, had returned there without anchors or cables, having been obliged to cut in tremendous weather on the morning of the 16th, between Fermeren and Laaland. In the Belt, eight or ten vessels driven on shore were dismasted and totally lost; some, it is said, have foundered. The St George was left riding with three anchors down, and all her masts cut away. It is remarkable, that on the 16th Admiral Dixon sailed from hence with a light breeze at E. N. E.; and they had this dreadful gale at the same time in the Belt, from W. S. W. to W.

"November 26.

"By the Bellette, which is just arrived from the Belt, we learn, that the St George, and 76 sail of the convoy, were safe off the northward of Langeland. I am sorry to add, that 12 sail of the convoy were seen on shore, and in possession of the enemy; two were known to have foundered, having run foul of each other; several were dismasted; and the sea making a fair breach over them, it is feared they are gone down. The Diana, Matheson, is the only name I have received of those that have foundered."

"November 27.

"The St George's unfortunate convoy had arrived at Matwyk on the 21st, (22 sail): their deplorable want of anchors and cables will prevent them from proceeding to England this year; those which put into Carlsham are put under embargo. All the assistance that can be rendered to those unfortunate ships will be given them by Captain Dashwood, of the Pyramus, and the ships and vessels with him at Matwyk. It has been blowing hard here, which makes us very anxious to see the St George and her convoy, although it is very probable they may have different weather in the Belt; but we know many of the 76 that were collected after the gale, were in a very defective state, notwithstanding all the aid they had received from the line-of-battle ships. It is understood that five or more have gone to Carlsham, one dismasted, and one without anchors or cables; three have arrived at Ystadt without either anchor or cables; several more were steering for Carlscrona."

6th.—Old Bailey.—Child Stealing.—Mary Russel, *alias* Ruxton, was indicted for stealing various articles of child's wearing apparel, the property of James Dillon. This is the case which has excited so much public interest, of the child lately stolen, and which has never since been heard of.

Mr Bolland, as counsel for the prosecution, detailed the circumstances of the case, which were in evidence as follows:—Mary Cox, who lives next door to the parents of the child, in St Martin's-lane, Thames-street, deposed, that on the Monday, the 18th of November, Mrs Dillon being unwell, had gone to the doctor's, and left the two children in her care. The girl was about five years old, and the boy only two. She was sitting with the boy in her lap, and about half-past ten the lady came in, and bought two-penny worth of apples, and afterwards a second two-penny worth. Just as she went, a customer came in for six pounds of potatoes, and another for three pounds. It took her about five minutes to serve them, and then she missed the children; she ran to the door after them, but they were gone. In about twenty minutes, the little girl, Rebecca, came back, with a plum bun in her hand, but she had never heard of the boy since. She could not say the prisoner was the lady who bought the apples. The boy was dressed in a white frock, black slip, and half-boots.

Several witnesses were brought to prove the prisoner's identity: and on the other hand, Mary Bryerly, with whom the prisoner lodged, in Trafalgar-place, swore that she was not out of the house till ten o'clock on Monday morning, the 18th of November; that she had been indisposed for three

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days before, and that she lay late in bed that morning. She ascertained the day, because a Mr Osgood was ill, and a French priest came to visit him for the first time on that day, and he had continued his visits ever since.

P. de la Haye, the priest, proved that his first visit was made on Monday, the 18th of November.

Ann Wright, her washer-woman, proved that she carried the prisoner's clothes home on Monday, the 18th of November, about one o'clock, and from the dress and appearance of the prisoner, she had not been out that morning.

In addition to this several witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner a good character, and stated her to be the wife of a surgeon in his Majesty's naval service.

The Recorder, in summing up, requested the jury to divest their minds of all *ex parte* statements. The only evidence, he observed, against the prisoner, was the proof of identity, which was met by a proof of an *alibi*. Now, with respect to identity, the witnesses for the prosecution might be honestly mistaken, but the defendant's could not be mistaken; but if they spoke untrue, must be wilfully perjured. He therefore advised the jury to weigh the evidence with great caution, and if they doubted, to let mercy be added in favour of the prisoner.

The jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner *Not Guilty*.

Early on Wednesday morning, the residence of Viscount St Asaph, in Berkeley-square, was broken open, and valuables to a considerable amount stolen. The villains entered from the garden, having climbed (as is imagined) Lord Essex's wall in Hill-street. By forcing open the sash of a window on the ground-floor, they were enabled to perforate with gimblets the window-shutter, which being thus weakened, gave way to their force. It appears they were not aware of the return of the family to the town, as they had the temerity to advance even to his lordship's bed-room, who, being surprised by the appearance of a light, exclaimed, "Who is there?" The light was after a short pause extinguished, when her ladyship imagining it to be the maid coming to light the fire, they recomposed themselves to sleep. The consummate boldness these men possessed, impelled them to place chairs to impede the progress of their pursuers in the outer-rooms; but being satisfied that the family were not conscious of their intrusion, they retired to the ground floor, and ransacking every drawer, and investigating the contents of every pocket-book and paper, they selected the most valuable effects, but left every thing that they imagined might lead to detection, and then quitted the house by the same way they had entered. The loss sustained amounts to some thousands. Every means are taking for the discovery of these burglars.

On the 27th October, Madame Blanchard became the victim of her intrepidity at Rome. A violent wind which suddenly arose did not prevent her from attempting the ascension, but notwithstanding all her presence of mind, she was not able to command the balloon, which the wind dashed against the tiles of the houses, and threw it, after having carried it over the Tiber, against a tree, where it was caught. Assistance immediately ran to the aeronaut, and dragged her from the gondale, (boat) but not before she was dead. The balloon immediately arose, and was lost in the clouds.

The attention of the people of Berlin has lately been very much occupied by a tragical adventure of M. Kleist, the celebrated Prussian poet, and Madame Vogel. The reports which were at first circulated wi h re-

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gard to the cause of this unfortunate affair have been strongly contradicted by the family of the lady; and it has been particularly denied that love was in any respect the cause of it. Madame Vogel, it is said, had suffered long under an incurable disorder; her physicians had declared her death inevitable; she herself formed a resolution to put a period to her existence. M. Kleist, the poet, and a friend of her family, had also long determined to kill himself. These two unhappy beings having confidentially communicated to each other their horrible resolution, resolved to carry it into effect at the same time. They repaired to the inn at Wilhemstedt, between Berlin and Potsdam, on the border of the Sacred Lake. For one night and one day they were preparing themselves for death, by putting up prayers, singing, drinking a number of bottles of wine and rum, and last of all by taking about sixteen cups of coffee. They wrote a letter to M. Vogel, to announce to him the resolution they had taken, and to beg him to come as speedily as possible, for the purpose of seeing their remains interred. The letter was sent to Berlin by express. This done, they repaired to the banks of the Sacred Lake, where they sat down opposite to each other. M. Kleist took a loaded pistol, and shot Madame Vogel through the heart, who fell back dead; he then re-loaded the pistol, and shot himself through the head. Soon after M. Vogel arrived, and found them both dead. The public are far from admiring, or even of approving, this act of insanity. An apology for this suicide, by M. Peguilhen, counsellor at war, has excited the greatest indignation among all who have the principles either of religion or morality. The censorship has been blamed for having permitted the circulation of an account of this tragedy, in which the suicide and the murder were represented as sublime acts. Some have even gone so far as to express a wish to see M. Peguilhen punished, for having, as a public functionary, preached up such principles. The husband has also been blamed for having given *éclat* to a catastrophe over which it would have been better to draw the thickest veil.

7th.—Court of King's Bench.—*Mortimer* v. ——. The Attorney-General stated, that this was an action for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife; and he should be unworthy of the situation which he held, if he were to tell the jury that this was an aggravated case of that offence. The history of the present case was shortly this:—The plaintiff was a gentleman of competent fortune, and was in January, 1800, married to a lady whom he tenderly loved; and whose affections he flattered himself he reciprocally possessed. His cottage was situated at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire; but since his marriage, he had entered into a regiment of militia, and was at the period at which this case took him up quartered at Plymouth. From hence his wife had occasion to pay a visit to her mother at Cheltenham; and the plaintiff accompanied her as far as Exeter, on her way thither. At Cheltenham, she met with the defendant. This was in the year 1810; and when she returned to her husband, she plainly told him that he was no longer agreeable to her, and that her affections were completely estranged from him to another, naming the defendant, with whom she said she had had that connection which determined her no longer to sleep in the same bed with her husband. The plaintiff was thunderstruck with this intelligence, which he treated as a dream, the reality of which he could not bring himself to believe. An opportunity offered, however, one day of examining the contents of his wife's

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writing-box; and there he found letters of the defendant, which totally deprived him of the fond doubts which he had entertained of the truth of his wife's narrative. These letters, however, although damning proofs to him, were all that he could adduce to the jury as legal evidence of the adultery; but the Attorney-General was afraid the jury would consider them as too strong to leave even upon their minds a doubt of the fact which the plaintiff was compelled by this process of the law to-day to establish.

[The letters, to the number of seven, were read: the earliest were addressed, "My dear Caroline," and talked of the "connection" which had taken place between the parties. One appeared to be an answer to a proposal of elopement on the part of Mrs Mortimer, and of living with him. It said, that the defendant, mistrustful of his knowledge of the world, (he then being not of age,) had taken the advice of a sincere friend upon the subject; and the following was the result of his consultation with that friend, who was the only person to whom he had revealed his connection with a lady in her rank of life, and to whom he had not divulged her name:—"Q. Shall I suffer her to live with me? A. Undoubtedly not.—Q. But I have promised her she shall. A. That is no matter: your own character, your situation in life, the feelings of a mother, forbid it. You will destroy her happiness, if you do.—Q. But I shall destroy Mrs Mortimer's happiness, if I do not. A. Not a bit of it; the lust of the moment may make her think so; but depend upon it, a very few years will convince her that to prosecute a sin is not the road to repentance. You have broken a positive commandment; and a perseverance in the crime would only drag damnation upon both her head and yours. Think not so highly of a promise to do wrong, made in an unguarded moment."—The defendant wrote to Mrs Mortimer, that he had committed this advice to paper the moment his friend left the room; having before determined to abide by it, let it be what it might. It seemed that the lady had, in answer to this letter, threatened violence upon herself; for the defendant's next epistle to her was a long dissuasion against suicide. The other letters were less important: they blamed Mrs Mortimer for her indiscreet disclosure of the connection between her and the defendant to the plaintiff; and one or two of them talked of intended, and alluded to effected, meetings in the neighbourhood of the plaintiff's residence.]

The Attorney-General concluded, that the defendant had, very much to his credit, taken the advice of this judicious friend, and had not added protection to adultery. He had no doubt but the jury, except in the actual injury, for which the plaintiff was entitled to a positive recompence, would think that the defendant was a man much more to be pitied than blamed.

The Rev. Edward Forster proved the marriage of the plaintiff to Miss Bedingfield on the 13th of January, 1800, at St George's, Hanover-square. The witness visited the couple for the first season after their marriage, when they had a house in town, and spoke to their happy appearance. Other witnesses concurred.

Mr Topping, for the defendant, would not trouble the jury by questioning the fact of the adultery, which the letters of the defendant could not but prove to every conscientious mind; and addressed himself solely to the mitigation of damages. As the plaintiff's counsel had commended the defendant's conduct, save in the mere offence itself, so neither had Mr Topping any instructions to censure that of the plaintiff, whom the defendant did not know, over whose threshold he had never passed, and with whose very person he was unacquainted, having never seen him. This was not, therefore, the case of a deliberate villain, going about to seduce the wife of his friend; and the learned counsel would undertake to say, from the relative ages of the parties, (Mrs Mortimer having been at the time of the adulte-

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ry one or two and thirty, and the defendant only about nineteen,) that it was she who seduced him, and not he that seduced her. Was it to be believed, that a young gentleman of that age would address himself criminally to a married lady of more than thirty, without the most unequivocal advances on her part? No! she seemed to have practised all the arts of woman upon him; and to have relied so confidently upon his affording her an asylum, as to have openly boasted to her husband of the conquest she had made. Under the advice of a friend, however, the defendant was firm in refusing to receive her; and then the adulteress had recourse to the last artifice of her sex, and threatened violence upon herself.

The jury found their verdict for the plaintiff—*Damages* 100l.

Derry.—Loss of the Saldanha Frigate.—The Saldanha frigate, commanded by the Hon. T. Packenham, was lost in Loch Swilly, in a dreadful gale of wind, in the night of the 4th, and every soul on board perished. In the gale of Wednesday or Thursday, her masts were thrown on shore with her name on them. She had sailed from Loch Swilly a few days before with the Talbot in company, and they were returning into the loch when the Saldanha struck. One man got to land, but so weak he could not speak, and died in a few minutes. Captain Packenham's body, and above 200 of the brave fellows, have been washed on shore already.

9th.—Horrid Murders.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr Marr, who keeps a lace and pelisse-ware-house, at No 29, Ratcliff-highway, sent his female servant to purchase some oysters for supper, whilst he was shutting up the shop-windows. On her return she rung the bell repeatedly without any person coming to the door. This alarmed her, and she communicated her fears to Mr Parker, the adjoining neighbour, who obtained admission by the back way; and on entering the warehouse, he beheld a spectacle, which so petrified him with horror, that it was with difficulty he could make known the sad catastrophe which had befallen the whole of this unfortunate family. Mr Marr was found lying near the window, dead, with his skull broken. His wife, who, it would seem, had come to his relief from below stairs, on hearing a scuffle, had been met by the villains at the top of the stairs, where she was found deprived of life; her head was too shockingly mangled for description. The shop-boy, to all appearance, had made more resistance than the rest, or else they had not made so sure of their blow; for the counter, which extends the whole length of the warehouse, was found bespattered with his blood and brains from one end of it to the other; and the body of the unfortunate youth lay prostrate on the floor, weltering in his gore. Nor did the work of the blood-thirsty villains stop here. Even a child in the cradle, only four months old, found, in its infancy, innocence, and incapacity of impeaching them, no protection from their barbarous hands. It was discovered dead in the cradle. Such refined cruelty is hardly surpassed in the annals of human depravity. The monsters left behind them a shipwright's large mallet, its head weighing from two to three pounds, and its handle about three feet long; a ripping chisel; and a wooden mallet about four inches square, with a handle of about eighteen inches: the ripping chisel is also about eighteen inches long, made of iron, and is such as is generally used for ripping sheathing from off ships. The murderers did not procure one shilling's worth of property. Mr Marr had in his pocket from four to five pounds: and in a drawer up stairs was 152l. 12s.

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6d. besides some loose money in the till, every farthing of which has been found.—The following is a description of the premises and adjoining buildings:—The house stands in Ratcliff-highway, between St John's-hill and Artichoke-hill, both of them thoroughfares leading to and terminating in a line with Pennington-street, composed of a compact square of dwelling-houses, encircling a piece of ground for the general use of the inhabitants, to which there is no passage but through the premises of the neighbours. All these houses are inhabited except one at the corner of Artichoke-hill, leading into Pennington-street. On the ruffians being alarmed by the ringing of the bell, they went through the small yard detached off by Mr Marr, got over the gateway into the enclosed space of ground, and broke open the outer and inner doors of the empty house, and made their escape into Pennington-street, from whence all trace was lost.

On Tuesday an inquest was held on the bodies.

Margaret Jewel, the servant maid, stated, that when she went out on Saturday night, within a few minutes of twelve, by her mistress's direction, she received from her master, who was busy behind the counter, a 1*l.* note. On going out she turned to the left to go to the shop of a person named Taylor for oysters. That shop was, however, shut; and as she returned again she passed the window of her master's shop, and saw him still behind the counter. She then went to St John's Hill to pay a bill due to a baker, who was also shut up. She then proceeded to several places to purchase oysters, but found none open.—"Finding I could not get the oysters, I returned again to the door of my master's house; I found it closely shut up, and no light to be seen; I think I was out twenty minutes: I rang the bell and no one answered; I rang repeatedly. Whilst I was at the door the watchman went by on the other side of the way, with a person in charge; I certainly heard some one coming down stairs, who I thought was my master coming to let me in; I am certain I heard the child cry very low; I rang again and knocked at the door with my foot repeatedly, when a man came up to the door and insulted me; I thought I would wait till the watchman came, which he shortly did, and called the hour of one. The watchman knocked and rang the bell, and called Mr Marr, through the key-hole; Mr Murray, the next door neighbour, then came out, and said there was a strong light backwards; Mr Murray went backwards, while another watchman, who had joined the first, made an alarm; Mr Murray, got into the house backwards, and opened the street door, when the watchman and myself entered." [Here the girl was so much affected that she fainted.]

John Murray—"I am a pawn-broker residing at No. 30, Ratcliff-highway, next to the house of the deceased Mr Marr. About ten minutes after twelve o'clock on Sunday morning last, I was sitting at supper with my family, when I heard a noise in Mr Marr's house, which appeared to be on the shop floor, and resembled the pulling of a chair, and the sound of a voice, as if proceeding from the fear of correction, like a boy's, or a woman's. This all occurred in about a minute's space. A little before one, I heard a ringing at Mr Marr's bell; I went to the door, and found the watchman and the girl. I went to the back of the house and called out, "Mr Marr!" three or four different times; no answer was made, and I came again to the front of the house, I saw a light at the back of the one pair; I told the watchman to ring louder, and that I would endeavour to

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get into the house by the back-door; I went to the back of the house, and threw myself over the fence, and finding the yard door open, immediately proceeded to the landing place of the first floor, where I found a candle burning; seeing the two doors open where Mr Marr used to sleep, I called out, "Marr, Marr, your window-shutters are not fastened," but nobody answered me, and on account of its being the bed-room, I did not go in: with the candle I went through the shop to the front door, to let the watchman in; when I got to the door, at the foot of the stairs which lead into the shop, I saw the boy, James, lying dead on the floor, just within that door, and within six feet of the foot of the stairs; his head was bleeding, and his brains were visible; going on further towards the shop door I saw Mrs Marr lying dead close to the street door with her face downwards, and her feet against the door, and her head bleeding very much. I immediately opened the door and let the watchman and several others in. I then began to look for Mr Marr, whom I found lying dead behind the counter, with his head very near the window; his face was downwards, and he was bleeding very much about the head; while I was standing by the body of Mr Marr, the servant and others came out of the kitchen and said the child in the cradle was dead. Soon after I went down into the kitchen, and saw the child in the cradle, bleeding about the mouth and throat. Soon after which one of the police officers shewed me a large maul bloody. Mr Marr came into the house the latter end of April. He seemed to be about the age of 24; Mrs Marr about the same age, and the child about 14 weeks. The whole family consisted of the four who were murdered besides the servant girl."

George Olley, the watchman, corroborated the testimony of Mr Murray, and stated, that he was present in one of the back rooms when the police officers found the maul, the head of which was upon the ground, and the handle leaning against a chair; it was covered with blood, and some hairs were upon it. He also saw the chisel which was afterwards found, but upon which there was no blood.

William Salter, the surgeon, gave the following description of the wounds the deceased had received.—

Timothy Marr the infant.—The left external temporal artery divided, the left side of the mouth laid open, with a wound three inches in length, and several marks of violence on the left side of the face.

Celia Marr.—The left side of the cranium fractured, the temporal bone totally destroyed, with a wound just above the articulation of the jaw two inches in length, then winding into the left ear, and a wound at the back of the ear.

Timothy Marr the elder.—The nose broken, the occipital bone fractured, and a violent blow on the right eye.

James Biggs.—Several contusions on the head and nose, with the occipital bones dreadfully shattered, and the brains protruding.

The jury retired for a short time, and brought in their verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown, on each of the bodies."

Three men were seen near the shop of Mr Marr, for about half an hour on Saturday evening, and one of them during that time looking in at Mr Marr's shop-window. The description of two of these persons was given to the magistrates; of the third no information could be obtained. One of them, as appears from the description given, was dressed in a light-coloured sort of Flushing-coat, and was a tall lusty man; the other was dressed in a blue jacket, the sleeves of which were much

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torn, and under which he appeared to have flannel sleeves, with a small-brimmed hat on his head. The magistrates of Thames police office have offered a reward of 20l. in addition to the 50l. already advertised by St George's parish, for the discovery of either of the above-described persons. The report of Mr Marr being a witness on the recent trial of a Portuguese sailor at the Old Bailey, charged with the murder of a seaman, is incorrect. Mr Marr having been in business only seven months, he was never engaged in any parish duties, whereby he could have provoked the revenge of any individual. The mother of Mrs Marr, and two of her sisters, came from the country, intending to dine with her on Sunday, and did not hear of the dreadful destruction of their relatives until they reached the house. The effect which the intelligence had on them it would be in vain to describe.

On Wednesday two men were apprehended, and examined at the Shadwell police office, on suspicion of being concerned in the murders. Mr Marr's premises had been undergoing a repair for some time. A Mr Pugh was engaged to superintend the carpenter's work; he employed a man who altered the shop windows. This man applied for an iron chisel, already described as 20 inches in length; Mr Pugh had no such tool, but borrowed one from a neighbour. After the man had completed his work, he was discharged, but did not return the chisel. Mr Pugh asked the man what he had done with it, as he borrowed the tool from a neighbour? The man replied, that it was on the premises, but could not find it; this happened three weeks ago. Mr Pugh called on Mr Marr, and begged he would search for the instrument, in order that it might be returned. A few days after Mr Marr informed Mr Pugh, that he had examined the house, and could not find such an article; and no tidings were heard of the chisel until the morning of the fatal massacre, when it was found lying by the side of Mr Marr's body. Mr Pugh gave information of the circumstance, and the carpenter was brought up for examination. Mr Pugh and the person who lent the chisel swore to the identical marks being similar to the one delivered to the prisoner, who was committed for further examination. The next person charged was a man secured by the officers in a public-house, who stated, in the course of a conversation on the subject of the murder, on Tuesday night, that he knew the persons who had committed it. The officer immediately questioned him, and confined him on suspicion. The prisoner's story before the magistrates was so incoherent, that nothing could lead to a clue by which the offenders might be traced. He was discharged with a severe reprimand from the magistrates for uttering such improper and unfounded language.

On Thursday an immense concourse of spectators remained the whole day, in expectation of hearing some further disclosure relative to the recent massacre. The Earl of Sefton arrived at the Shadwell office soon after one o'clock, and had a long consultation with the magistrates, but retired before the examination of a girl, named Wilkie, whose name was mentioned as having threatened to murder Mrs Marr. She voluntarily surrendered herself for an investigation into her conduct, during her six months servitude in the unfortunate family, which she had left six weeks since. The girl completely satisfied the magistrates of her innocence, from her readiness to give every information she possessed relative to the family affairs during that time. She stated that she officiated as an assistant in the shop, and not as the maid servant, whose name was

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Catherine Gibbs. The carpenter, (Mr Pugh's man) who had been employed about three weeks ago in finishing Mr Marr's shop, underwent another examination. Mr Marr's servant, and a bricklayer, attended to identify the man. Many respectable housekeepers, his landlord, and others, appeared in favour of his character; and proved an *alibi* to the satisfaction of the magistrates. The chisel was proved to be that which Mr Pugh's man had borrowed; but a young man swore he found it in the cellar, at the time he accompanied the watchman, in Mr Marr's house, immediately after the murders were committed. The magistrates discharged the man. On Thursday morning the police officers were dispatched in every direction after a man against whom a suspicion has arisen, in consequence of the following circumstances:—About half-past one o clock on Sunday morning a man in the employ of Messrs Sims, of Sun Tavern fields, returned home. The foreman of the works paid the man eight shillings early on Saturday evening. When he went to his lodgings, the woman of the house observed the smock-frock which he wore to be very dirty. One of them said to the man, "Where have you been?" He replied, "that an oil cask had burst over him, and that he had endeavoured to wash it off." The woman said, that cold water would not take away the oil, and that she could not smell it. Shortly after the man retired to bed with his fellow lodger, but early the same morning made his escape from his lodging, and has not since been heard of. His partner has been very ill ever since, for which reason he has not been examined, nor will he be brought up until some tidings are heard of the man, who is supposed to have taken the road to Portsmouth. He is about the middle stature, 30 years of age, with only one eye, and was habited in a smock-frock, which was much washed in front, and wore duck trowsers.

On Friday, Luke Forney, a man dressed in a sailor's jacket, was charged before the lord mayor, on suspicion of having some knowledge of the murders. The persons who charged the prisoner, said he had been at the India-House for the two last days, very anxious to get a ship to get out of the kingdom; that he had appeared in different dresses, and had confessed he had never been at sea before; but would not engage with any ship that was not going to sail directly. He made every resistance when taken into custody. Being asked what he was, he said he was a bricklayer's labourer, but gave no account how he had been employed lately. The lord mayor observed, that the prisoner appearing in different dresses, together with his wishing to quit the kingdom, and his backwardness in giving a fair account of himself, certainly left him in a suspicious situation; at the same time, from what had been adduced, there was no proof of the prisoner's being concerned in the shocking murders with which the mind of the public was at present so much agitated. But as there were magistrates at present sitting at Shadwell office, for the investigation of this business, he should send the prisoner to them for examination, and desired him to be properly secured. At Shadwell office no further information has yet been received, but the police continue their activity.

12th.—This day is appointed for the interment of Mr and Mrs Marr, and their infant son, in the burial place of St George in the East. The bodies will be deposited in the same grave. The father and mother of Mr Marr will attend the melancholy procession, accompanied by the relatives and particular friends of the deceased, with the servant girl. In order to prevent any

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obstruction to the afflicting spectacle, parties of officers and extra constables will be stationed in the front and rear.

The following advertisement was stuck up in large characters on Thursday morning, in Ratcliff Highway, and other parts of the town :—

Whitehall, 12th December, 1811.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the dwelling house of Mr Timothy Marr, No. 29, Ratcliff Highway, in the parish of St George, Middlesex, man's mercer, was entered on Sunday-morning last, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, by some person or persons unknown, and that the said Mr Marr, Mrs Celia Marr, his wife, Timothy, their infant child, in the cradle, and James Biggs, a servant lad, were all of them most inhumanly and barbarously murdered; his Royal Highness, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the said atrocious murders, is hereby pleased to offer a reward of one hundred pounds to any one of them (except the person or persons who actually perpetrated the said murders) who shall discover his or their accomplice or accomplices therein, to be paid on the conviction of any one or more of the offenders, by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

R. RYDER.

14th.—Court of King's Bench.—*Faulder* v. *Silk*.—This was an action upon an annuity bond, conditioned for the payment of 500l. per annum. The defendant was the executor of the late T. C. Jervoise, Esq. The plaintiff was a lady with whom he had cohabited, and the action was defended on the ground that the late Mr C. Jervoise was not sane at the time he executed the bond, which was dated on the 28th of July, 1808. Miss Faulder, the plaintiff, had lived several years with Jervoise; but shortly before the bond in question was executed, they had parted, and the bond was meant as a provision for her.

On the part of the plaintiff, it was admitted that Mr Jervoise was a man of great eccentricities; but Dr Murray, who was present at the time of executing the bond, declared that at that time he was perfectly sane, and though an eccentric man, he appeared a person of great good sense.

Mr Jekyll, for the defendant, addressed the court in a speech of considerable length, in which he detailed a series of extravagances on the part of Mr Jervoise, from which he declared it must be evident that he had been in a deranged state for many years, and ultimately he died in a state of total insanity; he added, that he had 90 witnesses to prove the state of his mind, and he argued, that if he appeared in a general state of sanity, the jury would not infer he was *compos mentis* at the time when he executed the instrument under consideration. He then called a variety of witnesses, particularly old servants in the family, who stated a number of instances of conduct in the late Mr Jervoise which could only be imputable to insanity, of which the following are a few of the most prominent. When his grandmother died he went to Bellmont, the family seat, and while she was dead in the house he would not live in it, but chose to have a tent in the garden, where he cooked his victuals, ate, and slept; he next began pulling down the chimneys, threw open the fences, and pulled down the walls. Upon the death of his father, when he went to West Brummage, he threw out and burnt the whole furniture; he did not like to have the hall doors open, so he nailed them up, and made the servants enter through the window. The stairs

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next offended him, so he had them pulled down, and ascended to the upper story by means of a ladder. In short, a great mass of evidence was produced, until a very late hour, to shew instances of his eccentric conduct; and it was continued until the family found it necessary to put the unfortunate gentleman under the care of Mr Warburton of Hoxton, under whose care he continued till he died.

After a very long trial, which lasted from nine in the morning, his lordship recapitulated the evidence, directing the jury to say, whether, at the time he executed the instrument, he had a lucid interval, or was at that time insane.

The jury found for the plaintiff.

Breach of Trust.—An eminent broker, who absconded some days ago with the property of an eminent law-officer, to the amount of between 15 and 16,000l. has been taken at Falmouth, as will appear by the following extract of a letter from thence:—

"Vine-Inn, Falmouth, Dec. 9.

"Mr Walsh, a member of parliament, and otherwise a man of some note in London, arrived here on Saturday night last, and took up his abode at this inn, with the intention of proceeding by the packet to America, which, unfortunately for him, was wind-bound. He had secured his passage on board, and only waited for the wind to be off. On Monday morning, about eleven o'clock, the town was thrown into some surprise by the arrival of a post-chaise and four, with Adkins the Bow-street officer, and another person. It was soon known, that they had come here in quest of Mr Walsh, whom they found in this house. They stated, that he had eloped with a considerable sum of money belonging to Sir Thomas Plomer. Whatever the sum may be, the whole may perhaps be recovered, as all his luggage has been taken possession of by the officers. At the moment of writing this, the member is in an adjoining room, in close custody, and will depart hence this evening in the mail, so that he will reach town on Thursday morning. It was not until Adkins arrived that we knew the name of the fugitive to be Walsh, as he passed here under the name of Willis."

From the conduct of Mr Walsh, it appears that he has managed the business in a most bungling manner. He took his place for Falmouth, openly in the Exeter mail. After his departure, he wrote daily to his wife and others in town without disguise. The guard of the mail-coach says, that at every stage where he had to wait for a change of horses or refreshment, he walked up and down the road under apparent agitation; and in some instances, to expedite the journey, he paid for all the passengers' meals. In a letter which he sent off from Falmouth, on Sunday night, and which was intercepted yesterday morning, he says, that the packet was detained by contrary winds; but that it would certainly sail by Wednesday, which would be in good time for his purpose. He states it as his opinion, that he would not be missed until Monday morning, and that it would then be too late to overtake him. He further observes, that he attended divine service at Falmouth, on Sunday and heard an appropriate sermon.

14th.—Plymouth.—Court Martial.—The court martial which commenced on board the Salvador del Mundo, in Hamoaze, on Tuesday last, for the trial of the four mutineers and murderers belonging to the Diana and Growler, terminated yesterday evening.

The prisoners, viz. Joachin, a Portugueze; Martin, a black, belonging to the Diana; Millington, an Irishman, and Williams, an Englishman, belonging to the Growler; Baptist, another black, concerned in the murder, drowned, with two other seamen, named Boyd and Grant, admitted as evidence against them, were put on board the French prize-brig Le Suir Maree, along with the three persons

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they murdered, viz. Mr Andrews, master's mate; Mr Bolen, quartermaster, and Mr Winsland, steward, a passenger; and after in vain attempting to carry the vessel into an enemy's port, they were again fallen in with by the Diana and Aquilon frigates, and brought here in irons.

After the court had been duly sworn, the first witness called was Boyd, who deposed, that on the 25th of November last, himself, with Grant, the prisoners, the black, drowned, and the three missing people, were put on board the brig, and directed to proceed to Plymouth, which they did, until the night of the 29th, or morning of the 30th; when, off Scilly, the diabolical plan was put in execution; that he and Grant had the first watch, from 8 to 12, and were relieved at 12 by some of the prisoners; that at about three o'clock, he was called by Joachin, but he did not attend to him; that he was called the second time, when he went upon deck, where he was told by Joachin and Baptist, they had taken the vessel, and intended to take her to France, and if he would join them, he might: this offer he peremptorily refused, and called for Bolen, who did not answer; he called again, and was answered by one of the prisoners that Bolen was dead. Horror instantly struck him to the soul; he, however, called for Grant, who answered very low; on which Joachin told him, as he was a poor seaman like themselves, he might go below, and they should not hurt him; that he then went down the steerage into the cable-tier, where he found Grant, who had been previously called up, and asked the same questions. Here their situations must have been truly dismal, expecting every moment to be murdered also. They were kept as prisoners by Martin, who stood sentry over them with Mr Andrews's sword. Boyd further states, that there was only a sliding door which parted them and the cabin, where they saw a body covered over with a quilt, and lying on the floor, which was afterwards removed on deck and thrown overboard; that in the morning, at day-light, they heard a voice from on deck say, he saw two sail in chase, and about 8 o'clock they heard the boat lowered from the stern and row off; that after the boat was gone, Boyd looked on deck, and perceiving but Baptist, Millington, and Williams, he said to Grant,—"Now is our time to go on deck and throw the black (Baptist) overboard, and secure the other two; with which Grant complied, and they both went up. By this time the vessels were near them, and they were about seven miles from the Saint Island, standing quite on upon the land. For some minutes they (the witnesses) appeared to take no notice, but on Boyd observing the foretop bowline loose, he desired the black to haul it taught, and he went to assist, with the hope of getting an opportunity to throw him overboard; but not finding an advantageous opportunity then, he walked behind him towards the stern, and observing the mainmast topsail-sheet gone, he desired him to haul that taught, when the desired moment presented itself, and he caught the black by the heels, and threw him outside the bulwark, where the fellow clung with his hands to the rigging, and with his teeth to Boyd's thumb, which he bit almost off. On Grant observing this, he ran to Boyd's assistance, and struck the black on the head with a stick, and knocked him overboard. That he (Boyd) then went to the helm and seized Millington, tied his hands, and set him on the deck; that Grant at the same moment seized Williams, and set them side by side on the deck; when they stood the vessel off the land to near the frigates, and to avoid the black, still swimming; that the Aquilon's boat boarded them

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soon after, when he related to the lieutenant what had happened, and was then taken on board the Diana.

The next witness called was Grant, who deposed exactly to the same effect.

Many others were called, the whole of whom corroborated the two former witnesses; when the prosecution closed.

The prisoners were then admitted on their defence; Martin first, for whom the court was cleared, that some gentlemen might write his defence for him. It was soon after re-opened, and his statement read; it merely contained attestations of his innocence. Joachin was the second, who said he had nothing to say. Millington was the third; he gave a narrative of the horrid affair, from the first moment to the time they were retaken, concluding with saying, he should not have joined in the mutiny, but was threatened to be killed if he did not.

Williams was the fourth who entered on his defence: he stated nearly the same as Millington.

None of the prisoners stated any cause that led them to commit this diabolical act. They were found—*Guilty*.

The sentence, though read in the most impressive manner by the judge advocate, had not the smallest effect on any one but Millington, who cried much, for which he was jeered by Williams, who told him that hanging was but choaking.

The president, before dismissing the court, took the opportunity of returning thanks to Boyd and Grant, for their brave and seaman-like conduct in such a perilous situation; and said, he hoped it would never be forgotten by those present, and that their meritorious behaviour deserved the greatest praise.

Examination of Mr Walsh, at Bow-Street.——At half-past eight o'clock yesterday evening, Mr Benjamin Walsh, member for Wotton Bassett, was brought up to the police-office, Bow-street, in custody of the officers, and was seated at the bar.

Sir Thomas Plomer, his majesty's solicitor-general, was sworn.—He stated, that having made a considerable purchase, he consulted with the prisoner about three months ago, respecting the selling out of some stock in the three per cents., at which time the prisoner advised him to the contrary, alleging that the funds would certainly get up, and that by keeping the stock in them, he (Sir T. Plomer) would be benefitted. On the 29th of November last, however, the prisoner called on him in Lincoln's-inn, and advised him to sell out, as he, the prisoner, was of opinion, that the funds would fall; and Sir Thomas, after consulting a mercantile gentleman, determined to do so, and the prisoner was instructed to find a purchaser. On the 1st of December the prisoner called, and told Sir Thomas, that he had sold the stock, and only waited for him to suit his convenience to make the transfer. Sir Thomas made the transfer, and the money was paid into his banker's. It so happened, that not being able to get the title-deed to the estate which he had purchased completed, he found the money he had in his banker's hands for that purpose would not be wanted; and he consulted the prisoner about laying it out in exchequer bills: on which business, he, the prisoner, called on Sir Thomas, in Lincoln's-inn, on the fourth of December, and received a cheque on Messrs Gosling and Sharp, for 22,000l., which cheque was accordingly cashed by the bankers. On the evening of Thursday, the 5th of December, the prisoner called on Sir Thomas, at his chambers, and informed him, that he had only been able to purchase exchequer bills to the amount of 6645l. 18s. 6d. and that he had paid them into his (Sir Thomas's) bankers; also, the sum of 15,500l. in cash. The prisoner gave to Sir Thomas a receipt for the exchequer bills; but did not give him any receipt for the cash alleged to have been paid in. The prisoner farther informed Sir Thomas, that he had contracted for 15,000 pounds worth more of exchequer bills with the agent of Messrs Coutts:—he believed the prisoner said his name was Trotter. He

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told Sir Thomas, that Mr Trotter had agreed to put him in possession of the exchequer bills, at half past 3, on Saturday, December the 7th; that he had paid 5s. premium for them, and that they bore interest at 3½d. per day. He promised to call on Sir Thomas, on Saturday at 2 o'clock, for a cheque for the 15,000l. which he stated he had paid in, to complete the purchase of those bills which had been agreed upon with the agent of Messrs Coutts. Sir Thomas, on the prisoner's leaving him, went to his banker's, and there found that the exchequer bills had been paid in, but not any part of the cash: he soon after learnt that the prisoner had left town, no one could tell where, and that his family supposed him to have gone into the country upon business. Sir Thomas immediately applied to the admiralty, to transmit the necessary information to the out-ports by telegraph; and an application was made to the Post-office, to detain any letters that might come into its charge in the prisoner's hand-writing. The magistrates and officers of the public office, Bow-street, afforded all the assistance required of them. The first letter that was received had no date, but bore the Exeter post-mark. It was sworn by Sir Thomas to be the prisoner's hand-writing, and was addressed to himself (the prisoner) in London, but intended for his clerk, Mr ——. It stated, that as he had the fullest confidence in his clerk, he could confide in him the secret, that he had misapplied the 15,500l. entrusted to him by Sir Thomas Plomer; that he was either to do this, or to suffer his poor wife and seven dear children to starve, and wrong other people who could not half so well afford it as Sir Thomas, one of whom was the clerk's father. He spoke in reprobation of his own conduct, for such an unjust act to a man who throughout his life had been his and his father's best friend; but the act was done, and he had no idea of the transaction being as yet discovered. In this letter to his clerk he inclosed one for Sir Thomas, which was read; and the substance of which was, that as Mr Coutts' agent would not be in town on the Saturday, the receiving of the exchequer bills from him could not take place until Monday, at half-past three o'clock; and that he (the prisoner) would call on Sir Thomas on that day at two o'clock, for a cheque for 15,500l. The next letter received from the prisoner was addressed to his brother, in which he acknowledges his guilt in having robbed Sir Thomas of 15,500l., and says, he had disposed of part of it to pay small debts, the loss of which to the parties would be inevitable ruin; but the bulk of it he had turned into foreign property and bullion. He spoke most feelingly of his "dear, dear wife," and of his seven children, "the admiration of every one that beheld them." He requested, in the most impressive terms, his brother's attention to his wife; who, he said, must be within a week of her confinement; and most fervently prayed for her and his children's happiness. He had some hopes that Sir Thomas Plomer would not make the matter public; but, if he did, he hoped it would not get into the Morning Post, as his dear Mary would then see it; and such a shock, in her present situation, he was confident she could never survive.

The next letter received at the Post-office was produced, which was also intended for his brother. It chiefly spoke of his affection for his wife and family, and concluded by saying, that ere this, he had no doubt but that that *arch fiend*, Bish, had made a pretty story of it in the newspapers; and that but for that man he and his family might at that hour have been in affluence and happiness. This letter also stated, that he intended to have taken the money from another, whose miserable and unprincipled conduct deserved nothing better; but that the temptation had fallen in his way by Sir Thomas's money being in his hands; that rather than see his wife and family starve, he had, by this most unjust conduct, added ingratitude to real injury, as Sir Thomas Plomer was his sincere friend. His last letter was to Sir Thomas himself, confessing the robbery, imploring his forgiveness, acknowledging the magnitude of his guilt, and stating the wretchedness of his circumstances, and the impossibility of their ever mending or recovering in this world; but that if any change of circumstances should take place, and he once more become possessed of money, Sir Thomas might depend on every farthing being returned; but that he could not help supposing, that Sir Thomas would at present only think such a declaration from him as adding

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insult to injury. He farther stated to Sir Thomas, that he had repeatedly applied to Mr Perceval for a situation under government; that he had offered to leave his home, his dear wife, and children, and to meet the dangers and difficulties of the world in foreign climates; but that latterly Mr Perceval had returned no answers to his letters. After the last letter, and one or two others of less importance, had been read, Sir Thomas Plomer signed his deposition, and retired.

The next witness examined was Sir Thomas's solicitor, who stated, that he accompanied the police-officer to Falmouth, and found the prisoner at an inn there, at breakfast; and on seeing the prisoner, he said to him, "I suppose you know my business with you?" to which he answered in the affirmative. He (the solicitor) then asked him to retire into a back parlour with him and the officer, which he did. The deponent desired him to give up all he had. His answer was, that he had very little; but on being informed by the deponent that he knew every circumstance of the transaction, he stated, that he had only some foreign money, and some bullion. This, he said, was in his trunks; which the deponent sent for, and now produced the contents of them. The foreign money consisted of 10,000 and odd pounds worth sterling, purchased into the American funds; and with it were blank transferable warrants. The bullion was in a bag, which the deponent, on securing, put his seal on. The packet was now, by order of the magistrates, opened. It consisted of doubloons, 71 in number, one half-doubloon, and other Spanish and Portuguese money, amounting in all to about 300l. A small dressing-case was next produced by the deponent, which contained nothing but the usual articles, and a few ends of cheques which had been used.

The magistrates enquired if his person had been searched, as there were still upwards of 5,000l. unaccounted for. Being informed by Sir Thomas's solicitor that it had not, the prisoner was ordered from the bar for that purpose. On his return, he wept bitterly.—There were found in his possession, forty-seven pounds in Bank of England notes, and some silver; which, with the American stock, the bullion, and other loose articles, were given to Sir Thomas' solicitor, and the farther examination was postponed at half-past eleven.

Mr Read enquired of the prisoner if he had any question to ask, or any thing to say; but, without taking his hands from his face, where he had placed them during the whole time, he answered "No, sir." He bowed respectfully to the magistrates when he retired from the bar.

Mr Read suggested, that as the prisoner had been searched, and all his money had been taken away, that a small sum should be given him for present purposes. The prisoner was immediately supplied with four pounds by Sir Thomas's solicitor.

Execution.—The execution of the four mutineers and murderers belonging to the Diana and Growler, sentenced by a court-martial, on Friday the 13th instant, on board the Salvador del Mundo, in Hamoaze, took place on Saturday, on board the Diana frigate, lying in Plymouth Sound. At ten o'clock the solemn gun fired on board the Salvador, whence the prisoners proceeded to the Diana, when another gun was fired on their being received on board that ship. The boats from all the fleet were ordered alongside the Diana, for their crews to witness the awful scene. A considerable time was spent in prayer, and at half-past one p. m. the culprits were turned off, two at the starboard and two at the larboard fore yard-arm; another gun was then fired on board the Diana, which was repeated by the Salvador. They remained suspended one hour and five minutes, when the bodies were taken down, and sent to the hospital for dissection.

17th.—Davenport Sedley.—Popular curiosity, which, it has been justly said, is as much awakened to behold the perpetrator of the worst as the performer of the most glorious actions, was, on Saturday morning, excited in a very considerable degree. The Old Bailey was the scene of attraction. Thither a great number of persons

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proceeded, from various parts of the metropolis, anxious to procure a view of the celebrated Davenport Sedley, who was there destined to undergo the sentence of the pillory, which formed a portion of the punishment awarded him, in consequence of his conviction for a conspiracy to defraud the Marquis of Headfort.

About 12 o'clock, Marshal Holdsworth appeared on the field, attended by several of his assistants, and having inspected the preparations, at half past 12 he gave notice that all was in readiness.—Mr Davenport Sedley immediately made his appearance; he who had revelled in the company of barons, counts, and marquisses, was now accompanied by a few peace officers, and *Jack Ketch's* deputy, who, like other deputies, has a small share of the profits, and a great share of the labour. Mr Sedley ascended, but so metamorphosed, that we do not think it possible his most intimate associate through life would have recognised him. Instead of his own hair, which he usually wore highly powdered, with a peculiar description of tail, tied in the centre by a small bit of ribbon, flowing down his back, he now appeared in a *brown bob*, which came far over his face. His visage appeared as if stained, and his eye-brows were evidently coloured. A loose brown great-coat covered him to his midleg, and white silk stockings and dress shoes completed a figure as *outre* as ever appeared upon that or any other stage. On some mud being thrown at him, two boys were taken into custody by order of the marshal. In about half an hour after, one of the sheriffs ordered his wig to be taken off, which, being done, the populace gave three cheers at the sight of his powdered head, and pelted him until it was not distinguishable from a lump of mud.

19th.—Pickpockets.—Since the police act has been put in force, in a few instances lately, in Westminster and Middlesex, the pickpockets have been a little cautious in committing their depredations in those parts; but their robberies in other quarters have been most audacious.

Wednesday, about one o'clock, the conduct of a gang of pickpockets, in the Poultry, was so audacious as to exceed all we ever heard of. As Mr Tate, of Salisbury-Street, in the Strand, was passing there, he took out his watch to ascertain the hour, when a fellow instantly made a snatch and got hold of the seals and chain. Mr T. of course resisted; the robber, however, kept fast hold. Mr T. knocked him down; notwithstanding he would not let go the chain. Mr T. knocked him down a second time, the villain still keeping hold of the chain. A man then came up, said he was a constable, and would take the fellow to the Compter; and another, to appearance a gentleman, said he had been a witness to the infamous transaction, and would attend at the Compter, and they both went off with him. Mr T. followed coolly after. When he came to the Compter, he was informed no such persons had been there, and it is not doubted but they all belonged to the same gang.

The Mausoleum at Windsor, which was begun by Cardinal Wolsey, has lately been finished, agreeably to the directions of his majesty; and the remains of the late Princess Amelia have been removed into it, according to the original intention, in as private a manner as possible. The Dean of Windsor and two of the canons attended on the occasion.

The African *fair* one, who has so greatly attracted the notice of the town, hitherto designated by the misnomer of the *Hottentot Venus*, is stated to have been baptized on Sunday week last, in the collegiate church at Manchester, by the name of Sarah

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Bartmann. The damsel, it is said, has picked up some cash, and may become a desirable object in the eyes of some of our minor fortune-hunters.

Bow-Street.—On Saturday evening, between five and six o'clock, a fire was discovered in the bed-room of Mrs Frederica Hath, a Spanish lady, in Lower Brook-Street, Islington. Mrs H. was sitting in her drawing-room at the time the alarm was given; she ran out in the greatest alarm, but by the exertions of the neighbours, the fire was extinguished, after burning the bed and wainscot of the room, &c.

During the time the property in the lower part of the house was taken out for security, Mrs H.'s two children were taken out, and taken care of by Pedro Casner, a youth about 18 years of age, Mrs H.'s cousin, who has resided with her since she has been in this country. Just as the fire was got under, Mrs H. enquired for the safety of a large tin box, which was in her bedroom, containing 114 dollars, 44 rix-dollars, and 70 pieces of valuable silver-plate. Every person who had assisted in getting the fire out, being all of the highest respectability, declared that they had seen no such thing in the room, nor had it been brought down stairs. Every possible enquiry was made respecting the box, but no trace of it could be found; and the contents being of considerable value, information was sent off with all speed to the public office, Bow-Street, when Mr Read dispatched Taunton to make enquiries, and to exert himself for the recovery of the property, which the officer accordingly did. During that night and on Sunday, he searched the servants, their boxes, &c., but could not find any thing of a suspicious nature.

On Sunday evening, after Taunton was gone, it was discovered that another writing desk, very much resembling her's, had been substituted for her's, which contained Spanish, English, and other coins to a considerable amount. Mrs H. had some conversation with her cousin Pedro Casner, and from his language and manners, she suspected he knew something of conveying the property away. She in consequence went to consult a gentleman who resides a short distance from her. During her absence from home, Pedro Casner got out of a window, and made his escape out of the house. Taunton was sent for again in consequence, and he went to Mrs H.'s house early on Monday morning. No person there could give him the least information, or even suspicion, what had become of him; however, in conversation he learnt that he had been at school since he had been in England. Taunton in consequence went among the scholars, and found one who was still intimate with Pedro Casner, who told him he knew that Casner visited a female in the neighbourhood of the City-road, but neither knew the name of the street, the house, or the name of the female. However, he accompanied the officer, and pointed out Trafalgar-Street; and Taunton, by perseverance and enquiry, learnt there were two houses in the street where females reside who saw company; and the first house he called at he was so fortunate as to meet with the young gentleman in company with some girls. On his seeing Taunton enter the room, knowing his person, he instantly took a small penknife, and stabbed himself in the throat. The officer seized his hand to wrest the knife from him, but he so violently resisted, that both their hands were severely cut before the knife could be got from Casner. Taunton found another knife upon him, which he had no doubt, had he used it in stabbing himself, that it would have proved fatal. A surgeon was called in, and there is every reason to believe that the wound Casner inflicted upon him

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self would soon be cured. After Casner was properly secured, Taunton searched the house, and found the tin box and desk containing the whole of the above valuable property, except a trifle he had expended upon the girls. He also found a watch, a purse containing three guineas, twelve half-guineas, twelve seven-shilling-pieces, &c. In the desk were seventeen dollars, three half-dollars, eighteen half-guineas, ninety-four seven-shilling-pieces, and a number of other coins. He had told the girls he was going to return to Spain, and would lodge with them for a few days previous to his sailing.

Monday evening he underwent an examination before Mr Read, when the above circumstances were proved against him; and it is strongly suspected, that, although he was cherished and supported in the bosom of his own relations, and at their table, he was base enough to set fire to the premises, having previously conveyed away the property.

The examination lasted upwards of two hours, after which he was committed for farther examination.

On the scite of a beautiful little mansion called O. P. Cottage, lately erected by Mr T. W. Smith, of Winchester, stood an old house, which was formerly said to be haunted. A few days ago, as some labourers were digging for the foundation of a tenement hard by, they discovered a human skeleton.

27th.—Other dreadful Murders.—Three fresh murders were committed on Thursday night, at No. 81, New Gravel-lane, not two minutes walk from the former scene of blood in Ratcliffe-Highway!!—Between eleven and twelve o'clock the neighbours were alarmed by a cry of murder, from a person in his shirt, who was seen descending from a two pair of stairs window by the sheets of his bed. On his reaching the bottom, he said that murderers were in the house, committing dreadful acts of blood on the whole family.—An alarm was instantly given, and the doors broke open—when, horrid to relate! the master and mistress of the house, and the servant maid, were all found murdered.—Mr and Mrs Williamson were characters highly respected in the neighbourhood, and for the space of fifteen years kept the house in the most orderly manner, notwithstanding it was the resort of foreigners of every description. At eleven o'clock every night they invariably closed up their house. On Thursday night last Mr Williamson adopted his usual plan. Ten minutes before eleven, Mr Anderson, a particular friend to Mr and Mrs Williamson, called for a pot of beer at that time. Mrs W. drew the beer, and said to Mr Anderson, "you shall not carry the beer home,—I will send it." During the time she was drawing the beer, Mr W. who was sitting by the fire, said to Mr Anderson, "You are an officer,—there has been a fellow listening at my door, with a brown coat on; if you should see him, take him into custody, or tell me." Mr A. answered, "he certainly would, for his and his own safety." These were the last words Mr Anderson mentioned, and then retired, leaving only a lodger in the house. The beer was then sent by the deceased's servant, and she returned before Mr A. left the house. After this, it is supposed the lodger, John Turner, went to bed. Mr Anderson lives next door but one to the deceased; between twenty and thirty minutes after he left the King's Arms, he intended to go for another pot of beer; as soon as he got out of his house, he heard a noise, when he saw the lodger lowering himself down into the street, by the sheets being tied together, and which were fastened to the post of the bedstead. Mr Anderson then ran into the house

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for his sword and staff, and proceeded to the spot. The watchman caught the lodger in his arms, when Mr Anderson, a butcher with an axe, and a man with a poker, broke the cellar-flap open. They all then entered, and began to look round the bar-cellar; on coming to the staircase, they saw Mr Williamson lying on his back, with his legs upon the stairs, his head downwards; by his side was an iron instrument, similar to a stone-mason's crow, about three feet long, in diameter three quarters of an inch,—it was much stained with blood. Mr W. had received a wound on the head, his throat was dreadfully cut, and his right leg also was broke by a blow, and his hand severely cut. From these marks of violence, it is supposed Mr W. made great resistance, being a very powerful man. While Mr Anderson was viewing the body, with petrified feelings, the party heard a voice saying, "Where is the old man?" The words proceeded from the persons who had entered in at the front door. At these words the party in the cellar proceeded into the sitting-room, where they saw Mrs Williamson lying on her left side; her skull was fractured, and her throat cut, bleeding most profusely; near to Mrs Williamson was the servant woman, lying on her back, supposed to have been in the act of laying the fire for the following morning, as her feet were found under the grate; her skull was more dreadfully fractured than that of her mistress,—her throat most inhumanly cut to the neck bone.—The house was searched, and it was discovered that the murderers had made their escape through the back window which leads to the London Dock Company's premises. The shutters were marked with blood, and the window left open; the murderers had jumped about eight feet into the vacant space at the back of Mr Williamson's house.

Deposition of John Turner, who lodged in the house.—"I went to bed about five minutes before eleven o'clock. I had not been in bed more than five or ten minutes before I heard the cry —"We shall be all murdered," which I suppose was the cry of the woman servant. I went down stairs, and saw one of the villains rifling Mrs Williamson's pockets. I immediately ran up stairs, took off the sheets from my bed, fastened them together, and lashed them to the bed-posts: I called to the watchman to give the alarm; I was hanging out of the front window by the sheets; the watchman received me in his arms, naked as I was; a great mob had then assembled opposite the door; as soon as I got upon my legs, the door was forced open: I entered, and found the bodies lying as described. There was nobody lodged in the house but myself, except a grand-daughter of Mrs Williamson. I have lived in the house about eight months, and during that time I have found them the most peaceable people that could keep a public house. The man whom I saw rifling Mrs Williamson's pocket, as far as I could see by the light in the room, was about six feet in height, dressed in a genteel style, with a long dark loose coat on. I said nothing to him; but, terrified, I ran up stairs, and made my escape as already mentioned. When I was down stairs, I heard two or three very great sighs; and when I was first alarmed, I heard distinctly the words—"We shall all be murdered."—Turner further deposes, that when he went up to bed there was no person in the house but the family and himself; and Mrs Williamson at that time was on the stairs, taking up a silver punch-ladle and a watch, which was to be raffled for on Monday next, into her bed room, for security.

The grand-daughter alluded to in Turner's evidence was so affected, that the magistrates asked her but few questions.

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The villains robbed Mr Williamson of his watch, but it is not known whether they robbed him of money. The watch taken away had the maker's name on it,—"James Catchpole;" and the respective pawnbrokers have received information from the magistrates to stop any person who should offer it.—Crowds of people assembled round the premises of the deceased family the whole of the day—every individual seemed horror-struck at the awful spectacle of another family being dispatched in less than a fortnight since the atrocious murders in Ratcliffe-highway.

A person was examined on Friday at Shadwell-street office, on suspicion of being concerned in these horrid murders. He had in his possession, at the time of his apprehension, a gallon of brandy, which he said he bought at a public-house in Compton-street, for thirteen shillings and sixpence; a quart of whiskey, and a sample of British brandy. The magistrates examined the prisoner, particularly as to where he was at the time of the murder; and in order to gain some positive information, the man was committed for a farther hearing.—All the police-officers are on the alert, to discover some trace of the horrid miscreants.—The several magistrates of the Thames, Whitechapel, and Shadwell police offices, met together on Friday, at the Thames police office, for the purpose of considering and adopting the most effectual measures for the discovery of the perpetrators of the late atrocious murders, in the neighbourhood of their respective offices.—The churchwardens and overseers of Shadwell parish have advertised a reward of 100 guineas for the discovery of the villains.

The deceased Mr J. Williamson was about 56 years of age; his wife, Mrs C. Williamson, about 60; and Bridget Harrington, the servant woman, 50 years of age.

In the afternoon of Saturday week, an inquisition was held on the bodies of Mr and Mrs Williamson, and their servant Bridget Harrington.

John Turner.—I am a sawyer; I have lodged in the house of Mr Williamson about eight months; I lodged in the front garret. On Thursday evening, about twenty minutes before eleven, Mrs Williamson was standing at the front door; Mr Williamson was sitting in the middle room in his great chair; the servant was in the back room. I saw no other persons in the house; I stood by the fire; a little man came in, Samuel Phillips, for a pint of beer, and told Mr Williamson that there was a stout man with a very large coat on peeping in at the inner glass door in the passage: Mr Williamson said, "I'll see what he wants." He went out with the candle, and returned, saying, he could not see him, but if he did see him, he would send him where he ought, or would not like, to go. Phillips went out, and Mr Anderson came in directly afterwards, he did not stay above two or three minutes. Shortly afterwards the servant raked out the fire, and I went to bed, at which time Mrs Williamson followed me up stairs to her own room, with a watch and a silver punch-ladle. This was the last time that I saw them living. I heard Mrs Williamson lock the bed-room door and go down stairs again; there is no fastening to my bed-room door; I went to bed, and had not been there above five minutes before I heard the front door bang to very hard. Immediately afterwards I heard the servant exclaim—"We are all murdered," or "shall be murdered," two or three times. I had not been asleep. I heard the sound of two or three blows, but with what weapon I cannot say. Shortly after, I heard Mr Williamson cry out, "I am a dead man!" I was in bed still. About two or three minutes afterwards, I got

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out of bed and listened at the door, but could hear nothing; I went down to the first floor, and heard the sound of three very heavy sighs; I heard some person walk across the middle room on the ground floor very lightly; I was then half-way down the last pair of stairs, and naked; I went to the bottom of the stairs, and the door stood a little on the jar. I passed through the opening, and by the light of a candle, which was burning in the room, I saw a man apparently near six feet high, in a large rough Flushing coat of a dark colour, which came down to his heels; he was standing with his back towards me, apparently leaning over some person, as if in the act of rifling their pockets, as I heard some silver rattle, and saw him rise and open his coat with his left hand, and put his right hand to his breast, as if to put something in his pocket; I did not see his face, and I only saw that one person. I was fearful, and went up stairs as quick but as softly as I could; I thought first of getting under the bed, but was fearful I should be found; I then took the sheets, tied them together, tied them to the bed-post, opened the window, and lowered myself down by the sheets. The watchman was coming by, I told him there was a murderer in the house, and he assisted me in getting down; I had nothing on but my nightcap, my shirt, and a Jersey waistcoat. The watchman sprang his rattle. Mr Fox then came up, and said, "Break the door open." I have frequently seen Mr Williamson's watch; it is a small thick silver watch with a glass; it had a gold-coloured chain, and a large seal with a stone in the bottom. I never saw an iron crow in the house,

George Fox.—I reside in New Gravel-lane, opposite the house of the deceased. On Thursday night, as the watch was going eleven, I saw two watchmen at Mr Williamson's door; I asked them what was the matter? I was told that the house was being robbed, if not the people murdered in it. While they were breaking open the door, I ran across to my own house for a hanger. The door and the front cellar window were broken open; three or four persons went down the cellar window, while myself and three or four went in at the door. We went into the middle room, where there was a light burning; there I saw Mrs Williamson lying upon her face, along the hearth, with her throat cut, apparently quite dead; she had all her clothes on; some keys and a box were lying by the side of her, and it appeared that her pockets had been rifled; the servant, Bridget Harrington, lying between Mrs Williamson and the fire-place in the same direction, with her throat cut,—the fire was out, and materials laid ready to light it in the morning; she was also completely dressed, and appeared to have received a violent blow on the head. I immediately called out, "Where is the old man Williamson." I was answered from those in the cellar, "Here he is, with his throat cut." I went part of the way down, and saw him lying upon his back in the cellar; I immediately, with others, proceeded to search the house; I went into the back room, next to that in which I had found the bodies, and found that the inside shutter of one of the back-windows had been taken down, and the sash thrown up; in about half an hour afterwards I examined the window more closely, and saw the window-shutter, which had been taken down, marked with blood, apparently with the print of a hand, and there was also blood upon the inside iron bar.

William Salter.—I am a surgeon; I have minutely inspected the bodies of the deceased, and found the following marks of violence:—John Williamson has a wound extending from the left

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ear to within two inches of the right, penetrating through the windpipe, and down to the vertebræ of the neck; and the tibia, or large bone of the right leg, fractured a little above the ancle, apparently from a fall, as if down stairs, because if it had been done by any other means, I think there must have been a laceration of the integuments; no marks of violence upon any other parts. Elizabeth Williamson—the right temporal and parietal dreadfully fractured, apparently from a large poker, or some such instrument, comprehending nearly the whole of the right side of the head; the throat cut from ear to ear, through the windpipe, &c.; no marks of violence upon any other parts. Ann Bridget Harrington—the right parietal bone laid open about four inches in length and two in width, with the brains exposed; and the throat cut about four inches in length through the windpipe; no other mark of violence appears. I conceive their throats to have been cut with a razor, as none but such sharp instrument could have cut so deep without tearing the parts, which is not the case in this instance, their throats being cut by one incision.

Samuel Maclenior, a cooper, corroborated the testimony of the first witnesses. After he came out of the house he proceeded up New Gravel-lane, where he saw two girls of the town, who informed him two men had run past them, one in a white rough coat, and the other a short man.

After the evidence, the coroner delivered the following charge to the jury:—"Gentlemen,—The frequent instances of murder committed in the eastern part of the metropolis, which no vigilance has been successful to detect; in a vicinity where the population of the lower classes of the community preponderates, increased by the number of strangers and seamen discharged from time to time at the East and West India and London docks, and the influx of foreign sailors from all parts of the globe, imperiously call for the solemn attention of those more immediately intrusted with the administration of government; for the late and present murders are a disgrace to the country, and almost to civilization; while the exertions of the police, with the ordinary power of the parochial officers, are found insufficient to protect men's persons from the hand of violence, and the coroner has to record the most atrocious crimes, without the possibility of delivering the perpetrators to justice and punishment, our houses are no longer our castles, and we are unsafe in our beds. These observations, strong as they are, will be found warranted by the events which have lately taken place, within a short distance of the spot where we are now met, and by the numerous verdicts of wilful murder which, during the last three months, have been returned by juries against persons unknown, not one of whom has yet been discovered. Until some more appropriate remedy be pointed out, it appears advisable, in the present agitation of the public mind, that parties of the military, under the direction of the civil power, selected from the militia or guards, should patrole this district during the night. Your verdict, I am sorry to say, will, in these cases, be given generally on the evidence, as the perpetrators are unknown; but it may be hoped, by the aid of that Divine Providence, which seldom permits murder, in this life, to go unpunished, and with the exertions which will be used, that these inhuman monsters may be discovered and brought to justice. Your verdict will be wilful murder against some persons unknown."

The jury, after a patient considera-

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tion of the evidence from two o'clock until late in the evening, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

Several persons were examined on Monday at Shadwell police office, and particularly a seafaring man, named John Williams, who underwent a very long and rigid interrogation. The circumstances of suspicion were, that he had been frequently seen at the house of Mr Williamson, and that he had been more particularly seen there about seven o'clock on Thursday week; that on the same evening he did not go home to his lodgings until about twelve, when he desired a fellow-lodger, a foreign sailor, to put out his candle; that, previous to this melancholy transaction, he had little or no money, and that when he was taken he had a good deal of silver.—The magistrates desired him to give an account of himself. He avowed that he had been at Mr Williamson's on Thursday, and at other times. He had known Mr and Mrs W. a considerable time, and was very intimate there. On Thursday evening, when he was talking to Mrs Williamson, she was very cheerful, and patted him on the cheek when she brought him some liquor. He was considered rather in the light of a friend than a mere customer. When he left their house he went to a surgeon's in Shadwell, for the purpose of getting advice for the cure of his leg, which had been a considerable number of years disabled in consequence of an old wound. From thence he went to a female chirurgeon in the same neighbourhood, in hopes of getting his cure completed at a less expence. He then went farther west, and met some female acquaintances, and, after visiting several public-houses, he returned to his lodgings and went to bed. The circumstance of his desiring his fellow-lodger to put out his candle, arose in consequence of his finding the man, who was a German, lying in bed with a candle in one hand, a pipe in his mouth, and a book in the other. He accounted for the possession of the money found upon him, as the produce of some wearing apparel he left as pledges at a pawnbroker's. He never made any mystery of his having been at Mr Williamson's on Thursday evening; on the contrary, he told his landlady, and several other people, that he had been with poor Mrs Williamson and her husband a very short time before they were murdered, and remarked how cheerful Mrs Williamson was.

After this examination the following additional circumstances came out:—It appears that an iron mall, with which there is little doubt Mr Marr and his unfortunate family were killed, had been missing from a Mr Vermilloe's house, where the prisoner lodged, and where it had been left for safe-keeping, along with several other tools, by a German seaman, named John Peterson, who was by trade a ship-carpenter. The mall was marked with the initials J. P. and the other tools found in Vermilloe's house bore precisely similar characters. Mr Vermilloe, who is now confined in Newgate for debt, was unable to attend; but one of the magistrates went with the mall to Newgate, for the purpose of interrogating him. Vermilloe recognized it as the instrument which had been left in his custody by Peterson; and said, that although he would not positively swear that it was the same, yet the confidence he certainly entertained of its identity, was very much confirmed by the circumstance of the sharp point of the mall in question being broken; and he remembered having broken the point of Peterson's mall one day when he was breaking up some fire-wood.

John Williams, was on Tuesday brought up for further examination, when

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Mrs Rice, a laundress residing in Union-street, Shadwell, stated, that she was sister-in-law to Mrs Vermilloe. She had washed for the prisoner about three years. Last Friday fortnight she washed a shirt of his which was very much torn about the neck and breast, and had a good deal of blood upon it, about the neck and arms: she supposed he had been fighting. On Thursday week he sent another shirt to be washed, which was also very much torn, and marks of blood upon it, which appearances she attributed likewise to fighting. The first shirt she so washed was before the murder of Mr Marr; but the second was four or five days afterwards. She remembered the prisoner's fighting in her house with a lodger of her's, and that then he had a shirt torn to rags; but this was about three weeks back.

Mrs Vermilloe stated, that she had known Williams some years. John Paterson had left a chest of tools in the summer with her husband, to keep safe for him. There were two or three malls in that chest three weeks ago, but within that time they had disappeared. The box which contained them was always unlocked, and any body in the house had access to it. It was in the same room where the prisoner's sea-bed was deposited. She herself could not speak positively as to any of the tools.

The blood-stained instrument with which the unfortunate Mr Marr and his family were butchered was then produced, at sight of which the witness shrunk back with horror. It was with great difficulty she could be got to look at it steadily. She was desired to say whether she had not seen that instrument in her husband's house, and whether it was not the same with which her husband sometimes broke up wood? She answered, that she might have seen it, but she would not be positive. The question was put to her in various ways, but her answer was always evasive.

Mrs Rice interposed, and said, that her little boys could speak positively as to the identity of the mall, as she had frequently heard them describe a broken-pointed mall, with which they used to play.

The boys were sent for. During the absence of the messenger, the prisoner begged to account for the manner in which the shirt given to the laundress on Friday fortnight, became torn and stained with blood. He said, he had been dancing with his coat and waistcoat off, at the house where he lodged, about half-past eleven o'clock at night; and his sport having been stopped by the watchman, he had retired thus undressed to the Royal Oak, to treat his musician. In the Royal Oak he met with a number of coal-heavers playing cards, and they insisted upon his playing. He consented, and lost a shilling's worth of liquor. He was then for retiring peremptorily, when a scuffle ensued between him and one of the party, who seized him by the shirt collar, which he tore, and then struck him a blow on the mouth which cut his lip, and from that wound issued the blood that stained his shirt.

The magistrates told him to confine himself to the shirt found bloody on Thursday week, to which caution he paid no apparent attention.

Michael Cuthperson and John Harrison, two Prussian sailors who were fellow lodgers of the prisoner's, proved that he did not come home till one o'clock on the night of the murder of Mr Marr and family. The former of these witnesses, upon seeing the mall, said it was very like the one he had seen thrown about Mr Vermilloe's house.

William Rice, a little boy about eleven years old, the nephew of Mrs Vermilloe, was then interrogated about the mall. Before he was shown the

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deadly instrument, he gave an exact description of a mall he had seen in his aunt's house, and with which his brother and he used to play as carpenters, precisely corresponding with the instrument found on Mr Marr's premises after the murder. Upon being shewn the actual mall in question, he recognised it, and said he was quite sure it was the same he had frequently played with. He had not, however, seen it for three weeks before: but he was almost positive it was the same; and he dared to say his brother would say the same.—The prisoner was remanded.

John Frederick Richter, a young foreign seaman, residing at the Pear-Tree, was on Thursday examined. The circumstances of suspicion alleged against him were, in consequence of a pair of blew trowsers having been found under his bed, in a damp state, with the appearance of mud having been imperfectly washed away from the knees downwards. The prisoner stated that the trowsers in question were left behind in the Pear-Tree public-house by a man who had gone to sea. As nobody claimed them, he appropriated them to his own use. He knew of no mud upon them. None had touched them while in his possession; and although he acknowledged having brushed, he denied ever having washed them. Hs was then strictly examined with respect to his knowledge of Williams. He said he had known William about twelve weeks, but not intimately. He never drank with him out of the house, and only now and then held any intercourse with him. He was then shown the mall found in Mr Marr's house, which he said was exactly like the mall he had seen amongst Peterson's tools. Peterson had marked his tools with the initials I. P. and upon looking at the same initials about this instrument, he verily believed it was the same he had seen at the Pear-Tree. He did not know that Williams was an Irishman from his confession; but he had heard other persons say he was so. He remembered Williams had large whiskers three or four days before he was taken up; but when he saw him last, he did not take particular notice of any alteration in his appearance. It did not strike him that there was much alteration in his face. On the night of the murder of Mr Williamson and family, he heard a knock at the door a little before one o'clock, and he was afterwards told it was Williams. He did not think Williams was a mariner from his appearance, but he had heard that he was employed on board the Roxburgh Castle Indiaman. He had also heard, that the captain of that vessel had observed, that if ever Williams went on shore again, he would surely be hanged. This was in allusion to his bad character on board the ship. The witness seemed, through the whole of the examination, to answer the questions put to him with great unwillingness. The magistrates cautioned him to be careful about what he said, and encouraged him not to be at all afraid of speaking the truth from any apprehension of the consequences. He still, however, persisted in his taciturnity.

In the evening the magistrates resumed their examination, when John Cuthperson, a fellow lodger of Williams, was again examined, touching a point of apparent importance. He stated, that on the morning after the murder of Mr Williamson, when he got up, he saw a pair of his own stockings lying behind his chest, very much dirtied with fresh mud. He took them down stairs into the tap-room, where he found Williams. He asked him who had dirtied his stockings in that manner? Williams said, "Why, are they your's?"—"Yes, they are mine," the witness replied. Some lit-

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the dispute then ensued, as to their right ownership, when Williams took them into the back-yard, and after washing the dirt off, returned them to the witness.

A woman of the town attended, and deposed, that two or three evenings after the murder of Mr Williamson, she was standing in Shadwell, and overheard one man say to another, as they passed, "d—n that Turner, we will soon do for him; for if it had not been for him the murder would not have been found out." The magistrates seemed to treat her evidence lightly.

Cornelius Hart (who had been examined in the morning, and disclaimed all acquaintance with Williams, and denied positively that he had called on him the day he was apprehended, and desired it might not be said he (Hart) had called) was contradicted indirectly. It appears, that although he did not call himself, he sent his wife to enquire whether Williams had not been taken up on suspicion of the murder: and told her to impose silence on the landlady of the public house, with respect to the enquiry on his (Hart's) part.

In addition to the evidence against Williams, it appears that on the morning after the murder he was seen to wash a pair of muddy stockings, in the back-yard of the Pear-Tree public-house; and also, that he then had on a pair of tight shoes, which creeked a good deal when he walked. These circumstances, however trifling of themselves when unconnected with other evidence, are of importance when combined with the time when the murder happened, the place over which the murderers must have climbed when they effected their escape, and, above all, the testimony of Turner the lodger, who states, that he heard the creeking of shoes in the house at the time the murder was committed. On Friday morning, when the turnkey of Cold Bath-fields prison went to the cell where Williams was confined, for the purpose of preparing him to go before the magistrates of Shadwell police-office, for farther examination, he found him suspended by the neck, from an iron bar, quite cold and lifeless. The magistrates, however, proceeded to examine the evidence upon which they intended to found his final commitment.

Mrs Vermilloe underwent another examination. Her testimony differed very little from the evidence she gave on former examinations. She now spoke with some confidence to the mall, and said, she believed it to be the same that Peterson left in her husband's custody. Mrs Vermilloe being asked why she did not disclose her suspicions of Williams before, said, she was afraid that he or some of his acquaintance would murder her:—

Q. You need not now have any such fear. You have heard that he has hanged himself?

A. (Much affected and shocked) Good God! I hope not.

Q. Why do you hope not?

A. (After hesitation) I should have been sorry, if he were innocent, that he should have suffered.

She said, that when Williams returned from India, three months ago, he put 30*l.* in her husband's hands, which was not all expended at the time of the murders.—On the night of the last murder, Williams told her that Mr Williamson was going next day to pay his brewer. Williams's name, she had heard, was John Murphy.

John Harrison, sail-maker, and fellow-lodger of Williams, stated, that he never saw any body in company with Williams but the carpenter (Hart). He had heard, that this was the same man who had been working in Mr Marr's house. Williams came home about half-past twelve on the night

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Mr Marr and his family were murdered. In the morning, when witness heard of it, he told Mrs Vermilloe. He then went up stairs to Williams, and told him also: Williams replied, in a surly manner, "I know it." He was then in bed, *and had not been out that morning*. Witness said, he might possibly have overheard him telling Mrs Vermilloe. Witness had been reading the newspapers, containing an account of the murder of Mr Marr; and when he found the muddy stockings behind the chest, something like suspicion struck him. He then brought the stockings down stairs, and shewed them to Mrs Vermilloe and others. From this circumstance, and from the general conduct of Williams, he was thoroughly persuaded he was concerned in the murder. He had told witness that he was well acquainted with Mr Marr. One day he was walking from the city with Williams; he said, that he believed Mr Marr had money to a considerable amount. When he shewed him the muddy stockings, he took them into the back-yard, and washed them at first in a rough manner in cold water; and when witness afterwards saw them they were quite clean. As witness slept in the same room, he had an opportunity of observing his conduct since the murders. As he strongly suspected he was concerned in them, he longed for an opportunity of searching his clothes for some marks of blood. He was, however, always baffled in his intentions; for, whenever he attempted to approach his bed, he found him awake. He always seemed restless, continually turning about in his bed, and much agitated, and has overheard him speaking in his sleep. One night since the murder, he heard him say, "Five shillings in my pocket—my pocket's all full of silver." Witness called out to him repeatedly, what is the matter with you, and what do you mean? but he got no answer. When he slept, he did not seem to be soundly asleep, but always disturbed. In the morning after the murder of Williamson, he saw a pair of muddy shoes under Williams's bed.

Mr Lee, the landlord of the Black-Horse public-house, stated, that Williams used always to make very free when in his house. He has seen him push against his wife, and shake her pockets, as if to ascertain what money she had. On one occasion he took the liberty of putting his hand into the till. Witness remonstrated, and said he never suffered any body to meddle with the till but his own family. He did not know much of Williams's connections. There was a man named Cobbett with whom he seemed particularly intimate.

Mrs Hoare, an elderly woman, who keeps a chandler's-shop in Sir William Warren's-square, stated, that she had known Williams a considerable time. On the Saturday night before Mr Marr and family were killed, he came and sat down in her shop. It was very late. He asked her what premises she had backwards? She said she had nothing but a little yard behind, which reached to the yard of the house where he lodged. She thought of no harm in the questions, until a chisel was shortly after brought to her by the watchman. Before Williams came, she heard somebody trying to open the door, and heard a knocking at the wall. Shortly afterwards she heard another attempt to open the door; upon which she asked, "Who is there?" "It is I,—I am coming to rob your house," answered Williams. She immediately knew his voice; and, happy that it was he, she said, "Robber or no robber, I'll let you in, and I am glad you are come." She then opened the door, and told him of her apprehensions. This was before the watchman came. Witness knew his voice, and told Williams it was the

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watchman. At which information he flew into a violent passion, and swore he would sooner see the devil. He insisted that she should not let him in, but she persisted in opening the door, behind which Williams immediately ran, and when it was opened, slipped out behind the watchman. As soon as the watchman came in, he said, "Here, Mrs Hoare, is a handsome present for you at your door," shewing her a ripping chisel; "you may depend upon it the person who left it there had no good intentions towards you." Witness told him of the apprehensions she experienced. Shortly after in came Williams again; and, taking up the chisel, he said to the watchman, "D—n you, where did you get this chisel?" He replied, "I found it at Mrs Hoare's door there?" Williams then said, "Whoever owned this chisel, never intended Mrs Hoare any good."

The Magistrate.—"What do you suppose Williams went out in such a hurry for?"

Witness.—"I take it he went out to look for the chisel, but could not find it." She said she was then told by the watchman, that nobody else but Williams had left the chisel at the door.

The chisel was produced and shewn to Mrs Vermilloe, and she identified it as the property of John Peterson. It had his initials on it, and the same maker's name as the other tools.

John Cobbett stated, that he had known Williams perfectly well. He had been with him frequently at Mr Williamson's, but he knew none of his acquaintances. He wished very much to have seen Williams, as he had no doubt he should have been able to get something out of him concerning the murders.

Cuthperson, the other fellow-lodger of Williams, proved, that he had always been very restless at nights since the late murders. He heard him one night singing in his sleep, "Fol de rol de rol lol—I have five shillings—my pocket is full of shillings." He tried to awake him, to ask what he was dreaming about; but he would not give him any answer. He proved, that on Thursday morning and evening before Mr Williamson was murdered, Williams had no money, and that next morning he had a good deal.

John Fitzpatrick proved, that he left Williams in company with Hart, the joiner, at the Ship and Royal Oak public-house, about a quarter past eleven, before the murders were committed. This was corroborated by Miss Lawrence the landlord's daughter.

The examination here concluded.

On Friday, a coroner's inquest was held at the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, on the body of John Williams, who was found dead in his cell in the prison.

Thomas Webb.—I am surgeon to the prison; I was called to the deceased this morning; I found him in his cell lying on his back on the bed, where he had been placed by the person who cut him down; he was dead and cold, and had been dead many hours; on his neck, on the right side, is a very deep impression of a knot, and a mark all round the neck as from the handkerchief by which he had been suspended; the handkerchief was still on the neck; I saw no other marks of violence on his body; I have no doubt he died from strangulation; he told me, the day before yesterday, he was perfectly easy and satisfied, for that nothing could happen to him.

Francis Knott.—I am a prisoner here; I saw the deceased alive and well yesterday, at about half-past three in the afternoon; he asked me if he could see his friends? I told him I did not know. This morning, at about half-past seven o'clock, Joseph Becket, the turnkey, came to me in

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the yard, and desired me to go up to the cell of the deceased and cut him down, for that he had found him hanging; I went up immediately, and put my arm round his body, and cut the handkerchief, part of which was round his neck, and the other part was fastened to the rail which the bed and clothes are hung upon in the day-time —the rail is six feet three inches from the ground; he was cold, and seemed to have been dead some time: he was ironed on the right leg.

Henry Harris.—I am also a prisoner here; I was standing at my cell-door about half past seven; Mr Becket came to me, and desired me to help Knott with the man who had hung himself. I went up, and found Knott standing at the door of the deceased's cell; Knott observed to me, the deceased had hung himself on the rail; I went in and saw him hanging to the rail with a handkerchief round his neck, one end of which was attached to the rail; I assisted Knott in cutting him down.

William Hassel.—I am clerk to the prison. The deceased was placed in the re-examination cell, and ironed on the right-leg; I considered him secure; he was placed in the prison as persons for re-examination invariably are; I went up to him on the morning of the 25th, to ask him his age—he told me he was 27 years of age; I observed to him his situation was awkward—he said he was not guilty, and hoped the saddle would be put upon the right horse; I asked him his business—he replied he was a seafaring man, and said he was a Scotsman. Williams in person is about five feet eight inches and a half in height; he was dressed in a brown great-coat lined with silk, a blue under-coat with yellow buttons, blue and white waistcoat, stripped blue pantaloons, brown worsted stockings, and shoes; he is by no means of an athletic make.

Joseph Becket.—I am turnkey here; I locked the deceased up about ten minutes before four yesterday afternoon; he was then alive and well; I asked him if he wanted any thing—he said no. Between seven and eight this morning I unlocked the door of his cell; I discovered him hanging on the rail in his cell, with his feet nearly or quite touching the ground, with a white handkerchief round his neck, which handkerchief I had seen him wear; I called Knott and Harris, and saw him cut down.

Mr Unwin, the coroner, then addressed the jury:—"The miserable wretch, the object of the present enquiry, was committed here on suspicion of being one of the perpetrators of the late alarming and most inhuman murders, and that suspicion is greatly increased by the result which has taken place; for how much augmented is the suspicion of guilt against a man, who, to escape justice, has recourse to self-destruction. All homicide is murder, till the contrary shall be shewn. The law ranks the suicide in the worst class of murderers, and this is a case of most unqualified self-murder. I have applied my attention to the conduct of those entrusted with the custody of this wretched man, as a subject interesting to the public mind, and I leave it with you: I think there is no culpability attaching itself to them. It only therefore remains that we consign the body of this self-murderer to that infamy and disgrace which the law has prescribed; and to leave the punishment of his crimes to him that has said "Vengeance is mine and I will repay."—*Verdict, felo de se.*

Mr Atkins, the keeper of the prison, was so indisposed, that he was unable to attend the inquest.

A number of persons, taken up upon suspicion, have been discharged, among whom was Symons the soldier,

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who had impeached himself when intoxicated; and a man named Mitchell, who had been stopped on London-bridge, under very suspicious circumstances, having a loose great coat on, and his breeches much soiled with clay. After undergoing a strict examination, however, he was discharged.—Many of these persons were dismissed, with an apology for their detention, and a congratulatory compliment upon the removal of the suspicions attached to them. The magistrates declared their high satisfaction and approbation of the conduct of the Hibernian inhabitants in the Wapping district, in their exertions to forward the views of the police, in bringing the murderers to exemplary punishment.

A brother of the late Mrs Marr, who drives a hackney coach, has been privately examined twice relative to the murder. It appeared that he had not spoken to his sister for several years past; and what led to his examination was, that he had confessed driving a fare from Cheapside to within a few doors of Mr Marr's on the night the murder was perpetrated.

Mr Cook, a magistrate of Hartford, arrived on Tuesday morning from Cheshunt, and stated, that he felt it to be his duty to acquaint the magistrates with a very extraordinary circumstance, which he thought might throw some light on the late shocking events. A man named Batley, a bricklayer's labourer, was taken up by him on suspicion of felony. Upon searching the prisoner's apartments, a considerable quantity of plate was found, and some linen stained very much with blood. This circumstance excited a suspicion that he was concerned in the late murders. With a view to disclose something upon this subject, he underwent a very minute cross-examination. He denied all knowledge of the transactions alluded to, and also declared his ignorance of the persons connected with them, and his unwillingness to impeach innocent persons. The same evening he was remanded to the cage in Cheshunt; and next morning, when the constables went to bring him up for further examination, he was found suspended from a beam in the cage by his silk handkerchief, quite lifeless. The unfortunate man did not evince any intellectual derangement; but little doubt, however, remains, that the property found in his possession was stolen.

29th.—Funeral of the Williamson Family.—At twelve o'clock on Tuesday the bodies of Mr and Mrs Williamson, and the servant maid, were conveyed, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, to Shadwell church. The service was read by the Rev. Mr Davis, and the feelings of the multitude were expressive of the deepest sorrow. The reverend divine was so much overpowered that both in the church and at the grave the service was suspended for some minutes until he could recover himself. The shops in the neighbourhood of the church were closed; and the magistrates having placed a considerable number of officers in the church-yard, the ceremony was conducted with the utmost solemnity, and without the slightest disorder.

30th—Bow-street.—Pedro Casnar, the Spanish lad who was detected by Taunton, at a house in Trafalgar-street, in the city-road, with gold and silver coins and silver plate, in a tin box, and a writing desk, the property of his aunt, Frederica Hath, who resides in Lower-street, Islington, was brought to the office for futher examination. In addition to the witnesses to prove the circumstances we stated on his first examination, Ann Sykes attended, and stated, that she lodges with Mr Lowton, in Trafalgar-street, City-road. She has been acquainted with the pri-

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sooner about five or six months, during which time he had been in the habit of frequently visiting her. Last Saturday morning he called on her, and said he was going to Spain; that he had got a tin box, which he would call and leave with her in the evening. He then departed, and called about half past two of the same day, and brought two bundles of clothes with him. He staid then but a short time: he came a third time, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and brought a large tin box in a coach; he asked her to return with him to Lower-street, Islington, to fetch a writing desk, which she did. She waited some time in the coach, when he brought a writing-desk, which they took to her lodging. In conversation during that evening he said he lived with his uncle in Lower-street, Islington; that during that evening, his aunt's sister had let the candle drop into a box, which had set fire to it and the house; and that he had saved two children by running out of the house with them. On Sunday he called to dine with her, when he unlocked the tin box and writing desk, and shewed her the treasures in them; he said they were his, and he was going to take them to Spain with him. He gave her ten doubloons and ten dollars, to request Mr Lowton to sell them; and gave her six guineas for herself. The prisoner's aunt's sister denied having dropped a spark of a candle in a box. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Agricultural Report.—The limited operations in the course of this month have yielded but little matter for agricultural detail. The dry frost, towards the latter end of it, afforded a favourable opportunity for carrying out manure, in which the teams in all districts seem actively employed. The wheat plants have generally benefited by this seasonable turn of weather. Although the marketable produce of grain, of most kinds, has [illegible] large for the season of the [illegible] speculations on a stoppage of [illegible] tillation from corn has happily [illegible] the prices from the advance [illegible] might otherwise have been looked [illegible] The serious enquiry into the defici[illegible] tion of so many breweries in various counties has naturally contributed [illegible] keep barleys down. The oat trade [illegible] brisk. The turnip crops have suffered no injury from the sudden change of weather. Hay and straw continue nearly at our last-reported prices. Little or nothing has been done of late in any branch of the wool trade, from so many manufacturers continuing unemployed. The meat markets have had a fine supply of good beef, mutton, and pork, on fair terms between the grazier and butcher. No shows of lean cattle have been made in the course of the month, from which any rise or fall of stock could be well ascertained; but neither beasts nor sheep, in the midland or northern counties, are stated to be dearer.

Fashions.—*Riding dress.*—Of fine Georgian cloth; colour, a pale lead or olive tinge; ornamented with frogs *a la militaire* in front, and finished at the pocket-holes to correspond. Beehive hat of fine moss or cottage straw; white lace curtain veil, twisted occasionally round the rim of the hat; jean or kid half-boots, the colour of the habit, trimmed with fur; gloves of straw-coloured kid or York tan. Pelerines of fur are a becoming and seasonable appendage to this equestrian habit.

Morning dress.—A round robe of fine iron-grey cloth or velvet, with long sleeves and demi high front, trimmed down the centre of the figure, at a measured distance, with chenille fur, and clasped in the centre, from the bosom to the feet, with lozenge clasps of jet, the belt confined with the same. Antique scolloped ruff of white crape;

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cuffs to correspond. Hungarian mantle, with double capes, trimmed with chenille fur, composed of the same material as the robe, and ornamented with black cord and tassels at the throat. A small eastern turban of grey and silver tissue; short willow feathers (alternately grey and white,) drooping on the left side. Ear-rings and necklace of jet, gloves of grey or white kid, slippers of black queen silk, with jet clasps; fan of black crape, frosted with silver.

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APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

STATE PAPERS.—BRITISH.

No. I.

An Act to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the Care of His Majesty's Royal Person, during the Continuance of his Majesty's Illness; and for the Resumption of the Exercise of the Royal Authority by His Majesty.

WHEREAS by reason of the severe indisposition with which it hath pleased God to afflict the king's most excellent majesty, the personal exercise of the royal authority by his majesty is for the present so far interrupted, that it becomes necessary to make provision for assisting his majesty in the administration and exercise of the royal authority, and also for the care of his royal person during the continuance of his majesty's indisposition, and for the resumption of the exercise of royal authority by his majesty: Be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales shall have full power and authority, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and under the stile and title of "Regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," to exercise and administer the royal power and authority to the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland belonging, and to use, execute, and perform all authorities, prerogatives, acts of government and administration of the same, which lawfully belong to the king of the said united kingdom to use, execute, and perform; subject to such limitations, exceptions, regulations, and restrictions, as are hereinafter specified and contained; and all and every act and acts which shall be done by the said Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, by virtue and in pursuance of this act, and according to the powers and authorities hereby vested in him, shall have the same force and effect to all intents and purposes as the like acts would have if done by his majesty himself, and shall to all intents and purposes be full and sufficient warrant to all persons acting under the authority thereof; and all persons shall yield obedience thereto, and carry the same into effect, in the same manner and for

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the same purposes as the same persons ought to yield obedience to and carry into effect the like acts done by his majesty himself; any law, course of office, or other matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, That as to all authorities given and appointments made in the name and in the behalf of his majesty, and all other acts, matters, and things usually done under the authority of the royal sign manual, the signature of the Regent in the form following, that is to say, "George P. R," or in cases where the royal signature has usually been affixed in initials only, then in the form "G. P. R.," shall be as valid and effectual, and have the same force and effect as his majesty's royal sign manual, and shall be deemed and taken to be to all intents and purposes his majesty's royal sign manual, and be obeyed as such.

III. And be it further enacted, That when his majesty shall by the blessing of God be restored to such a state of health as to be capable of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority, and shall have declared his royal will and pleasure thereupon, as herein-after provided, all and every the powers and authorities, given by this act, for the exercise and administration of his royal power and authority, or for the using, executing, and performing the authorities, prerogatives, acts of government, and administration of the same, which belong to the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to use, execute, and perform, or for the care of his majesty's royal person, shall cease and determine; and no act, matter or thing, which, under this act, and previous to such declaration might be done in the administration of his majesty's royal power and authority, or in the using, exercising, or performing any such authorities, prerogatives, acts of government, or administration as aforesaid, or in the care of his majesty's royal person, by virtue and in pursuance, of this act, shall, if done after such declaration of his majesty's royal will and pleasure, be thenceforth valid or effectual.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all persons holding any offices or places, or pensions, during his majesty's pleasure, at the time of such declaration, under any appointment or authority of the Regent, or her majesty, under the provisions of this act, shall continue to hold the same, and to use, exercise, and enjoy all the powers, authorities, privileges, and emoluments thereof, notwithstanding such declaration of the resumption of the royal authority by his majesty, unless and until his majesty shall declare his royal will and pleasure to the contrary; and all orders, acts of government, or administration of his majesty's royal authority, made, issued, or done by the said Regent, before such declaration, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the same shall be countermanded by his majesty.

V. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no acts of regal power, prerogative, government, or administration of government, of what kind or nature soever, which might lawfully be done or executed by the king's most excellent majesty, personally exercising his royal authority, shall, during the continuance of the regency by this act established, be valid and effectual, unless done and executed in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, by the authority of the said Regent, according to the provisions of this act, and subject to the limitations, exceptions, regulations, and restrictions herein-after contained.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the said Regent, before he shall act or enter upon his said office of regent, shall take the following oaths:

"I do sincerely promise and swear,

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That I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George.

So help me God."

"I do solemnly promise and swear, That I will truly and faithfully execute the office of Regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to an act of parliament passed in the 51st year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An act [here insert the title of this act;] and that I will administer, according to law, the power and authority vested in me by virtue of the said act; and that I will in all things, to the utmost of my power and ability, consult and maintain the safety, honour, and dignity of his majesty and the welfare of his people.

So help me God."

"I do faithfully promise and swear, That I shall inviolably maintain and preserve the settlement of the true protestant religion with the government, worship, discipline, rights, and privileges of the church of Scotland, as established by the laws made there in prosecution of the claim of right, and particularly by an act, intituled, "An Act for securing the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Church Government," and by the acts passed in the parliament of both kingdoms for union of the two kingdoms.

"So help me God."

Which oaths shall be taken before his majesty's most honourable privy council; who are hereby required and empowered to administer the same, and to enter the same in the books of the said privy council.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the said Regent shall, at the time of his taking such oaths as aforesaid, and before the members of the privy council administering the same, make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in an act made in the 30th year of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament;" and shall produce a certificate of his having received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in any of the royal chapels, signed by the person administering the same; which certificate shall be sufficient evidence of the said Regent's having received the sacrament; and such declaration and certificate shall respectively be registered in the books of the privy council.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That until after the 1st day of February, 1812, if parliament shall be then assembled, and shall have been sitting for six weeks immediately previous to the said 1st day of February, 1812, or if parliament shall be then assembled, but shall not have been so sitting for six weeks, then until the expiration of six weeks after parliament shall have been so assembled and been sitting; or if parliament shall not then be assembled, then until the expiration of six weeks after parliament shall have been assembled and sitting, next after the said 1st day of February, 1812, the Regent shall not have or exercise any power or authority to grant, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, any rank, title, or dignity of the peerage, by letters patent, writ of summons, or any other manner whatever, or to summon any person to the House of Lords, by any title to which such person shall be the heir apparent, or to determine the abeysance of any rank, title or dignity of peerage, which now is or hereafter shall be in abeysance, in favour of the coheirs thereof, by writ of summons or otherwise.

IX. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That the said Regent shall not, until after the said 1st day of February, 1812, or the expiration of such six weeks as aforesaid, have power or authority to grant, in the name or on

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the behalf of his majesty, any office or employment whatever, in reversion, or to grant for any longer term than during his majesty's pleasure, any office, employment, salary, or pension whatever, except such offices and employments in possession for the term of the natural life, or during the good behaviour of the grantee or grantees thereof respectively, as by law must be so granted: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner affect or extend to prevent or restrain the granting of any pensions under the provisions of an act passed in the 39th year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Augmentation of the Salaries of the Judges of the Courts in Westminster Hall, and also of the Lords of Session, Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, and Barons of Exchequer in Scotland; and for enabling his Majesty to grant Annuities to Persons in certain Offices in the said Courts of Westminster Hall, on their Resignation of their respective Offices;" and of another act passed in the 48th year of his present majesty, intituled, "An Act for enabling his Majesty to grant Annuities to the Judges of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer in Scotland, upon the Resignation of their Offices;" and of another act, passed in Ireland in the 40th year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to grant Annuities to the Lord High Chancellor, and to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, Judge or Commissary of the Court of Prerogative, the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the County of Dublin, and Assistant Barristers of the several other Counties, on the Resignation of their respective Offices;" and to amend an act passed in the 36th year of his present majesty, intituled, "An Act for increasing the Salaries of the Chief and other Judges of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Chief Baron and other Barons of the Court of Exchequer in this Kingdom;" or to prevent or restrain the granting of any pensions out of the revenues of the British territories in the East Indies, under the provisions of any act or acts of parliament now in force, to such persons as may have held the office of chief justice or other judge in the supreme courts of judicature at Fort William in Bengal and at Madras, and the office of recorder of Bombay.

X. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall in any manner affect or extend to prevent or restrain the granting of any pensions under the provisions of an act passed in the 41st year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of his Majesty's Prize Courts in the West Indies and America, and for giving a more speedy and effectual Execution to the Decrees of the Lords Commissioners of Appeals," and of another act passed in the 43d year of his present majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and for the better and more effectual Manning his Majesty's Navy; for regulating the Payment of Prize Money, and for making Provision for the Salaries of the Judges of the Vice Admiralty Courts in the Island of Malta, and in the Bermudas, and Bahama Islands;" and also of another act passed in the 45th year of his present majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and for the better and more effectually Manning of his Majesty's Navy."

XI. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to empower the said Regent, in the name and on

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the behalf of his majesty to give the royal assent to any bill or bills in parliament for repealing, changing, or in any respect varying the order and course of succession to the crown of this realm, as the same stands now established by an act passed in the 12th year of the reign of King William the Third, intituled, "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject;" or to any act for repealing or altering the act made in the 13th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayers and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for establishing, the form of making, ordaining, and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons in the Church of England:" or the act of the 5th year of the reign of Queen Anne, made in Scotland, intituled, "An Act for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government."

XII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That if his said Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales shall not continue to be resident in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or shall at any time marry a papist, then and in either of such cases, all the powers and authorities vested in his said royal highness by this act, shall cease and determine.

XIII. And whereas it is expedient that the care of his majesty's royal person should be committed to the queen's most excellent majesty, together with the sole direction of such portion of his majesty's household as shall be deemed requisite and suitable for the due attendance on his majesty's sacred person, and the maintenance of his royal dignity; Be it therefore enacted, That the care of his majesty's sacred person, and the disposing, ordering, and managing of all matters and things relating thereto, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the queen's most excellent majesty, during the continuance of his majesty's indisposition; and that the sole direction of his majesty's household, except the lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, the captain of the yeomen of his majesty's guard, and the captain of the honourable band of gentlemen pensioners, shall be and is hereby vested in her majesty; and her said majesty shall have the full and sole power and authority, by any instrument or instruments in writing, signed and sealed by her majesty, to nominate and appoint, in case of any vacancies arising by resignation or death, all the officers and persons belonging to his majesty's household, in the respective departments thereof, whose appointment, nomination, or removal have heretofore been made by his majesty; except the lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, and the gentlemen and grooms of his majesty's bedchamber, his majesty's equerries, the captain of the yeomen of his majesty's guard, and of the honourable band of gentlemen pensioners; and the nomination and appointment by her majesty, in manner and form aforesaid, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been made or done by his majesty in the accustomed manner; and the several persons so appointed, shall be entitled to the like precedence, privileges, salaries, wages, profits, and all other emoluments, as the several persons now holding and enjoying the same offices are respectively entitled to: Provided always, That the power and authority given by this act to her majesty to nominate and appoint such persons of his majesty's household as are not herein before excepted, shall continue in force until the said 1st day of February, or the expiration of such six weeks as aforesaid, and no longer: Provided also, That her said majesty shall not have any power or authority

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to remove any officer in any department of his majesty's household, by this act made subject to the nomination or appointment of her majesty, who shall have been nominated and appointed by his majesty: Provided also, That until the expiration of such period as aforesaid, no appointment shall be made to the office of lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, now vacant, but that all the duties of the said office shall be performed by the vice-chamberlain; and that during such period as aforesaid, no person holding the office of gentleman or groom of his majesty's bed-chamber, or being one of his majesty's equerries, shall be subject to be removed; and no vacancy which shall arise by death or resignation of any of the grooms or gentlemen of his majesty's bed-chamber, or of his majesty's equerries, shall be supplied or filled up, or any appointment or nomination made to supply any such vacancy.

XIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any officer in his majesty's household who is by this act put under the direction of her majesty, to make an appointment to any office to which such officer may have the power of appointment for any longer period than during his majesty's pleasure.

XV. And whereas the execution of the weighty and arduous trusts by this act committed to the queen's most excellent majesty, may require the assistance of a council, with whom her majesty may consult and advise; Be it therefore enacted, That in order to assist and advise her said most excellent majesty, in the several matters aforesaid, there shall be, during the continuance of his majesty's illness, a council, consisting of Charles Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Edward Lord Archbishop of York, James Duke of Montrose, George Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Heneage Earl of Aylesford, John Lord Eldon, Edward Lord Ellenborough, and the Right Honourable Sir William Grant; which council shall from time to time meet as her majesty shall be pleased to direct, and shall also have power to meet in manner by this act directed; and if it should happen that any of them the said Charles Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Edward Lord Archbishop of York, James Duke of Montrose, George Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Heneage Earl of Aylesford, John Lord Eldon, Edward Lord Ellenborough, or the Right Honourable Sir William Grant, should depart this life, or by instrument in writing communicated to her majesty, signify their intention to decline to act, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the queen's most excellent majesty, from time to time, by an instrument in writing, signed and sealed by her majesty, revocable at her will and pleasure, to nominate and appoint some one person, being or having been a member of his majesty's most honourable privy council, to be a member of the said council, to advise and assist her majesty as aforesaid, in the room and place of each and every of the said councillors, so departing this life, or declining to act as aforesaid; which nomination and appointment shall be forthwith certified by an instrument in writing, signed and sealed by her majesty, to the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and shall be entered in the books of the said privy council.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That each and every member of her majesty's council, shall within the space of five days after his appointment by virtue of this act, or by virtue of her majesty's nomination and appointment in manner aforesaid, take an oath before the lord high chancellor or keeper of the great seal, or commissioners for keeping the great seal of Great Britain, or the

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lord president of his majesty's privy council, or the chief justice of the court of King's Bench, for the time being respectively, or either of them, who are hereby severally and respectively required and empowered to administer the same, when required so to do by any person so appointed a member of her majesty's council as aforesaid; and the person administering such oath, shall give to the member of her majesty's council taking the same, a certificate of the same having been so taken, signed with his hand; which certificate shall be forthwith transmitted to his majesty's privy council, and entered in the books of the said privy council; and such oath shall be in the form following: (that is to say,)

"I, *A. B.* do solemnly promise and swear, That I will truly and faithfully counsel and advise the queen's most excellent majesty, according to the best of my judgment, in all matters and things relating to the trusts committed to her majesty, touching the care of his majesty's royal person, and the resumption of the personal exercise of the royal authority by his majesty."

XVII. And be it further enacted, That her majesty's council, or any three or more of them, shall have power and authority at all times, when they shall judge it necessary, to meet, and call before them, and to examine upon oath, the physicians and all other persons attendant on his majesty, during the continuance of his illness, touching the state of his majesty's health; and all matters relating thereto; (which oath any member of the said council is hereby authorised and empowered to administer;) and to ascertain the state of his majesty's health, by all such other ways and means as shall appear to them to be necessary for that purpose.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That three or more of the members of the council appointed to assist her majesty in the execution of the trusts committed to her majesty by this act, shall, in case such trusts shall then be in force, meet on some day in the first week in April, 1811, and some day in the first week of every third month thereafter; and shall, whilst the said trusts shall continue in force, at every such meeting declare the state of his majesty's health at the time of each of such meetings respectively, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such declaration to the president of his majesty's most honourable privy council, or, in his absence, to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, who shall thereupon cause the same to be inserted in the books of the privy council.

XIX. And whereas it is necessary that effectual provision should be made that his majesty may resume the personal exercise of his royal authority, as soon as his majesty is restored to such a state of health as to be capable of resuming the same; Be it therefore enacted, That when it shall appear to her majesty the queen, and to any four or more of the council appointed by this act to assist her majesty in the execution of the trust committed to her majesty by this act, assembled at any meeting held in pursuance of her majesty's royal will and pleasure signified for that purpose, or assembled under the direction of this act, or in pursuance of his majesty's royal will and pleasure signified to her majesty and her council for that purpose, which council of her majesty is hereby required to assemble in the presence of her majesty, upon his majesty's royal will and pleasure being signified for that purpose, that his majesty is restored to such a state of health as to be capable of resuming the personal exercise of the royal authority, it shall and may be lawful for her said majesty, by the advice of any four or more of her said council, to notify the same by an instrument under her majesty's hand,

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and signed also by the said four or more of her majesty's said council, and addressed to the lord president of his majesty's most honourable privy council for the time being, or, in his absence, to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and the said lord president or secretary of state shall and is hereby required, on the receipt thereof, to communicate the same to the said Regent, and to summon forthwith a privy council, and the members of his majesty's most honourable privy council are hereby required to assemble in consequence of such summons; and the said lord president, or, in his absence, the said secretary of state, is required, in the presence of any six or more privy counsellors so assembled, to cause the said instrument to be entered on the books of the said privy council.

XX. And be it further enacted, That, if at any time after the said instrument under the hand of her majesty, and of four or more of her said council, shall have been received and entered as aforesaid, his majesty shall think proper, by an instrument under his sign manual, to require the lord president of his majesty's most honourable privy council for the time being, or, in his absence, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to summon a council in his majesty's presence, consisting of any number of persons not less than nine, whom his majesty shall name, and who shall be or shall have been members of his majesty's most honourable council, not being members of her majesty's council, the said lord president or secretary of state shall and he is hereby required to summon such persons accordingly; and as well the said lord president or secretary of state, as the other persons so summoned, shall and they are hereby required to attend at the time and place appointed by his majesty; and such persons so assembled shall be and be deemed a privy council for the purpose herein after mentioned.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That if his majesty by the advice of the six or more of such privy council so assembled, shall signify his royal pleasure to resume the personal exercise of his royal authority, and to issue a proclamation declaring the same, such proclamation shall be issued accordingly, countersigned by the said six or more of the said privy council, and all the powers and authorities given by this act shall from henceforth cease and determine, and the personal exercise of the royal authority by his majesty shall be and be deemed to be resumed by his majesty, and shall be exercised by his majesty, to all intents and purposes, as if this act had never been made.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That if his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales shall depart this life during the continuance of the regency by this act established, or cease to be regent under any of the provisions thereof, the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council shall forthwith cause a proclamation to be issued, in his majesty's name, under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, declaring the same: And if her majesty the queen shall depart this life during the time that the care of his majesty's royal person shall be committed to her majesty, according to the provisions of this act, the regent shall forthwith order and direct a proclamation, under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be issued and published, declaring the same: And in case the parliament in being at the time of the issuing of any proclamation declaring the death of the regent or of her majesty, or at the time of the issuing of any proclamation for the resumption

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of the personal exercise of the royal authority by his majesty, shall then be separated, by any adjournment or prorogation, such parliament shall forthwith meet and sit.

XXIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case any such proclamation as aforesaid shall issue in any or either of such cases as aforesaid, at any time subsequent to the dissolution or expiration of a parliament, and before the day appointed by any writs of summons then issued for assembling a new parliament, then and in such cases the last preceeding parliament shall immediately convene and sit at Westminster, and be a parliament to continue during the space of six months and no longer, to all intents and purposes, as if the same parliament had not been dissolved or expired, but subject to be sooner prorogued or dissolved: Provided also, that if any such proclamation as aforesaid shall issue in any or either of such cases as aforesaid upon or at any time after the day appointed by any writs of summons then issued for calling and assembling a new parliament, and before such new parliament shall have met and sat as a parliament, such new parliament shall immediately after such proclamation convene and sit at Westminster, and be and be deemed to be a parliament in being to all intents and purposes under the provisions of this act.

XXIV. And be it also enacted, That in case of the death of her majesty the queen, the care of his majesty's royal person, and all and every the powers and authorities in and by this act vested in her majesty touching the care of his majesty's royal person, and the disposing, ordering, and managing all matters and things relating thereto, shall be and the same are hereby vested in her majesty's council, until due provision shall have been made in relation thereto by parliament: Provided nevertheless, that in such case, nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to empower the regent, or the said council, to nominate, appoint, or remove any of the officers or persons of his majesty's household, by this act made subject to the nomination, appointment, or removal of her majesty, until due provision shall have been made by parliament in that behalf.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That if any person, being a member of the House of Commons, shall accept of any office of profit from the crown, by the nomination and appointment of the regent in the name and on behalf of his majesty, or of her majesty the queen during the continuance of the regency hereby established, the election of such member shall be and is hereby declared to be void, and his warrant shall issue for a new election, in the form and like manner as if such member had been appointed to such office by his majesty.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That all letters patent, letters of privy seal, and of other lawful authorities of what nature or kind soever, then granted or issued by his majesty, by reason whereof sums of money have been issued, or payments of any sums have been directed to be made applicable to the use of the queen's civil government, or for the use of any of the branches of his majesty's royal family; the same are hereby enacted to continue and remain in full force respectively during the continuance of the regency, and that warrants be granted by the lord high treasurer, or lords commissioners of the treasury, for the payment of the several sums therein respectively contained; which warrants the said lord high treasurer, or lords commissioners of the treasury, are hereby respectively required to issue, at the usual and accustomed times,

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and in the usual and accustomed manner.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That the lord high treasurer or lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury for the time being shall direct, and they are hereby required annually to direct the sum of 60,000*l.* to be issued out of the monies in the civil list revenues to the keeper of his majesty's privy purse for the time being, in like manner, and at such times and in such proportions as has heretofore been usual and accustomed in respect to the issue of the sum of 60,000*l*, as aforesaid; and that the said keeper of his majesty's privy purse shall, and he is hereby authorised and directed, during the continuance of his majesty's indisposition, out of the monies so issued to him, to make such payments, and issue and apply such sums (not exceeding the sum of 15,461*l.* in the whole in the year,) to such persons, in such proportions, and at such times, for such purposes, and on such accounts and in such manner as he hath heretofore usually paid, issued, and applied the same by the authority and direction of his majesty; and the said keeper of his majesty's privy purse shall, and he is hereby authorised and directed to issue and pay to such persons as her majesty may think proper to appoint for this purpose, out of such 60,000*l.* as aforesaid, such sums of money, (not exceeding 4215*l.* in each quarter of the year in the whole, the first payment whereof shall be made for the current quarter as soon as may be after the passing of this act) as her majesty shall, by any order or orders in writing made for that purpose, direct, to be by such persons so to be appointed as aforesaid paid and applied in such sums and proportions, and to such persons and for such purposes, and upon such accounts, and in such manner, as the same have been heretofore accustomed to be paid and applied, under the immediate direction and authority of his majesty; and such persons, so appointed as aforesaid, shall, before any such money shall be issued to him after the passing of this act, take an oath before some one of her majesty's council (which oath each of her majesty's said council is hereby authorised to administer) that he will faithfully apply and will justly account to her majesty for the faithful application of such sums of money so issued to him as aforesaid; and such persons so appointed as aforesaid shall from time to time, within one month after the receipt of every such sum as aforesaid, render to her majesty a just and true account of the application thereof: Provided also, that the remainder of the aforesaid sum of 60,000*l.* shall be invested by the said keeper of his majesty's privy purse in some of the public funds, or government securities, in the name of the keeper of his majesty's privy purse for the time being, in trust for his majesty; and that the next surplus of the revenues of the duchy and county Palatine of Lancaster shall be from time to time paid under the order of the chancellor and council of the said duchy, into the hands of the keeper of his majesty's privy purse, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same, and shall by him be invested in some of the public funds or government securities, in manner aforesaid; and that the governor and company of the bank of England shall place the said several sums on an account to be raised in the books of the said governor and company, intituled, "The Account of the Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse;" and that upon the death or resignation of the present and every other keeper of his majesty's privy purse hereafter to be appointed, all and every the said stock or stocks and sum or sums of money arising from the dividends which shall accrue thereon, shall immediately

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vest in the successor of the present or any future keeper of his majesty's privy purse respectively; and the keeper of his majesty's privy purse for the time being is hereby required to lay out and invest the dividends so accruing as aforesaid from time to time, in the purchase of other stocks and securities on the like account, and that the keeper of his majesty's privy purse for the time being shall from time to time execute declarations of trust of all such funds and securities, declaring that the same are held in trust for his majesty, by instruments to be executed under his hand and seal, to be deposited with her majesty.

XXVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said keeper of his majesty's privy purse, and such person so to be appointed as last aforesaid by her majesty, shall on or before the first day of January, 1812, and on or before the first day of January in every succeeding year during the continuance of the act, respectively take an oath before the barons of the court of Exchequer, or one of them, in the form following:

"I, *A. B.* do swear, That according to the best of my knowledge, belief, or information, no part of the money which has been issued to me for the service of his majesty's privy purse, by virtue of an act intituled, An Act [here insert the title of this act,] between the first day of January, and the first day of January has been applied directly or indirectly for the benefit, use, or behoof of any member of the House of Commons, or, so far as I am concerned, applicable, directly or indirectly, to the purpose of supporting or procuring an interest in any place returning members to parliament.

"So help me God."

XXIX. And whereas an act passed in the 69th and 40th years of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "An act concerning the Disposition of certain real and personal Property of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and also the real and personal Property of her Majesty, and of the Queen Consort for the Time being:" and whereas it is necessary that provision should be made for the care of the real and personal estate and property of his majesty, during his indisposition, and for the preservation thereof for the use and future disposal of his majesty; be it therefore enacted, That all persons having the care or management of his majesty's real or personal estate or property, or any part thereof, now vested in any trustees for the use of his majesty, shall be and are hereby made and declared to be subject to the controul, order, direction, appointment, and removal of the several and respective trustees of the real and personal estate and property of which they are respectively in the care and management; and shall from time to time, and whenever required so to do, account to the respective trustees of the several and respective parts of the real and personal estate and property of which they so have the care and management, for all the rents, issues, profits, dividends, interests, and sums of money, arising or accruing therefrom respectively; and shall apply, pay over, lay out, invest, or otherwise dispose of the same, for the use of his majesty, in such manner as shall be from time to time ordered and directed by such trustees respectively, and as to such trustees shall appear most adviseable and beneficial for the care and improvements of such real and personal estate and property, and the preservation thereof, for his majesty's use and future disposal; and all the real and personal estate and property of his majesty, in relation to which no disposition shall have been made by his majesty before his illness, and which

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shall not now be vested in any trustee or trustees for his majesty's use, shall immediately from and after the passing of this act vest in the queen's most excellent majesty, his royal highness the regent, and the keeper of his majesty's privy purse for the time being, as trustees thereof, for the use of his majesty, and for the protection and care thereof during his majesty's illness, and preservation thereof for his majesty's use and future disposal; and her said majesty, and his said royal highness the regent, and the keeper of his majesty's privy purse, may appoint a secretary and such other persons as may appear to them to be necessary for the management of and keeping the accounts of the said trust, with such salaries to be paid out of the proceeds of the trust property, as may appear to the said trustees to be proper; and all persons in the care or management of any real or personal estate or property, so vested in such trustees as last aforesaid, under this act, shall in like manner as aforesaid be subject to the order, control, direction, appointment, or removal of such trustees as last aforesaid, and shall account to such trustees in like manner as is herein before directed, in relation to such real and personal estate and property as was vested in trustees before the passing of this act; and shall in like manner as aforesaid, apply, pay over, lay out, invest, or otherwise dispose of the rents, issues, profits, dividends, interests, and sums of money, arising or accruing therefrom respectively, according to the order and direction of such trustees as aforesaid: provided always, That all dividends arising from any public funds or securities shall be from time to time invested and laid out in the purchase of other like funds or public securities, unless any other order or direction shall be given by the trustees thereof respectively; and all trustees in whom any real or personal estate or property was vested, before the passing of this act, or in whom the same is vested by the provisions of this act, shall hold all such estates and property for the use and benefit of his majesty, and preserve the produce thereof, and of all rents, issues, profits, dividends, interest, and sums of money, arising and accruing therefrom, for his majesty's use and benefit, and for the future disposal of his majesty, in case no disposition shall have been made thereof by his majesty before his illness; and all such real and personal estate and property, and rent, issues, profits, produce, dividends, interest, and sums of money aforesaid, arising and accruing therefrom, whereof no disposition shall have been made by his majesty before his illness, shall, if no disposition thereof shall hereafter be made by his majesty, go and be disposed of according to law: provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to invalidate, or in any manner to affect any disposition which shall have been made, or which shall hereafter be made, by his majesty, by deed, will, or otherwise, of any such property or proceeds thereof as aforesaid, either before or after his majesty's illness, which should have been, or would be a good and valid disposition of such property, if this act had not passed.

XXX. And whereas his majesty hath been accustomed from time to time, by the advice and on the recommendation of the commissioners of the treasury, to make grants out of the droits of the crown and of the admiralty to persons concerned or interested in the capture of any vessels and cargoes, or other property, condemned to or becoming vested in his majesty, as droits of the crown or of the admiralty, or to persons praying for relief as of his majesty's bounty in any cases of damage or injury sustained by them on account of or in any manner connected with any capture or prize,

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or occasioned by any engagement with ships of the enemy; be it therefore enacted, That the said regent shall have full power and authority, by the advice and on the recommendation of the commissioners of the treasury for the time being, or any three or more of them, out of the droits of the crown or the droits of the admiralty, or any part or parts thereof, from time to time to make any such grants to persons concerned or interested in the captive of any vessels or cargoes, or other property, which have been or may hereafter be condemned to or become vested in his majesty as droits of his crown or of the admiralty, or to any person or persons praying for relief in any cases of damage or injury sustained by or on account of any matter or thing arising out of or in any manner connected with capture or prize, or occasioned by any engagement with ships or vessels of the enemy, in such manner as his majesty hath heretofore by the advice of the said commissioners been accustomed to make any grants of the same.

PROTESTS.

On the Rejection of the previous Question moved on the Second Resolution respecting the Regency.

1. Because it is always unwise, and often unsafe, to assert abstract principles, on the truth of which the proceeding proposed to be adopted does not exclusively rest; and on the present occasion, it seems peculiarly unnecessary to exact a compliance with speculative and questionable premises, to establish a conclusion in which all seem practically to concur.

Those who have regarded the prince as having a right to assume the royal functions on the declared incapacity of his father, have always held that the exercise of that right could not be called into activity otherwise than by the adjudication of the estates of the realm.

Those who have maintained a right in the two houses, have admitted the expediency of conferring the appointment on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Finally, those who deny any positive legal right, either in the prince to assume, or the estates to confer the exercise of the royal authority, do nevertheless approve of the estates offering, and of the prince accepting, the office of regent on the present melancholy occasion.

To select, therefore, topics of disagreement among men who are disposed to concur in the practical conclusion of supplying the defect in the exercise of the royal functions, by a regent, in the person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, seemed to us repugnant to the maxims of prudence, and directly at variance with those examples of moderation and temper, which, at remoter periods of our history, as well as at the glorious revolution of 1688, had been held out to us by the conciliatory policy and wisdom of our ancestors.

2. Because the agitation of the question was calculated to produce delay; and delay in supplying the means of exercising the royal authority, must either be injurious to the public service, or subversive of the constitution of this kingdom. For the functions of the executive government cannot be discontinued during a period of extensive war and great national embarrassment, without injury to the public welfare; and the duties of the kingly office cannot, on the other hand, be discharged by those who usurp the royal authority, unsanctioned by the laws, the consent of the estates, or the knowledge of their sovereign, without imminent danger to the constitution of the country.

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Cumberland	Holland
Clarence	Jersey
Kent	Lauderdale
Sussex	Ponsonby
Gloucester	Bedford
Charlemont	Albemarle
Granard	Keith
Yarborough	Upper Ossory
Erskine	Hastings
Fitzwilliam	Dundas
Hereford	Ailsa
Thanet	Spencer
Donoughmore	Norfolk
Somerset	Say and Sele
Dutton	Rosslyn
Scarborough	Grantley
Cholmondeley	Hutchinson
Carlisle	Suffolk and Berks.
Stafford	

On the Rejection of the Amendment to the third Resolution.

1. Because no objection has been urged to the amendment, which does not in greater force apply to the original resolution, and to every method that can be devised for supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority in the present emergency.

2. Because an address, such as is proposed in the amendment, is conformable to the practice of our ancestors at the glorious æra of the revolution, who, before they declared the throne to be vacant, requested the prince of Orange, by address, to continue to administer the government of the country; and after declaring the vacancy of the throne, did, by declaration, proceed to an immediate revival of the royal authority.

3. Because an address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the most plain, direct, and, above all, expeditious method of supplying the defect in the exercise of the royal authority; and is free from all appearance of fraud, as well as the assumption of powers not vested by the law and constitution of our country in the two houses of parliament.

4. Because, though we have heard it argued in debate, that the mode as proposed, of proceeding by bill, afforded stronger security for the concurrence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in such measures as the wisdom of the two houses may recommend for the care of his majesty's person, and for the reputation of the regent's authority, we have hitherto learned from no one, that there existed any circumstance in the station or character of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which could suggest the propriety of desiring stronger security than our ancestors exacted from the Prince of Orange, for his concurrence in such laws as they deemed necessary for the maintenance and safety of the liberties of the people.

5. Because, if we were capable of entertaining the unfounded suspicion, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had an inclination to withhold his assent to such measures as the two houses of parliament were disposed to suggest, for the security of his majesty's person, or for the regulation of the regent's authority, we should be of opinion, that his royal highness's accepting the power of conducting the government in consequence of an address, in which such regulations are stated, would afford better security than an act of parliament, which, if passed in the manner proposed, must at least appear to us of doubtful effect, after the legislature has declared the act enacting the attainder of the duke of Norfolk to be void and null—the commission under which it was passed not having been signed by his majesty's hand, or having the usual words indicating the royal assent.

Clarence	Norfolk, E. M.
Kent	Thanet

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Sussex	Dutton
Gloster	Clifton
York	Grantley
Cumberland	Erskine
Cambridge	Fitzwilliam
Hereford	Keith
Say and Sele	Upper Ossory
Donoughmore	Hastings
Spencer	Dundas
Lansdowne	Ailsa
Cholmondeley	Charlemont
Scarborough	Granard
Stafford	Yarborough
Vassal Holland	Headfort
Jersey	Butler
Lauderdale	Rosslyn
Ponsonby	Hutchinson
Bedford	Suffolk and Berks
Albemarle	Carlisle.

Against the third Resolution.

1. Because the proposal contained in the resolution, as explained in debate—that the two houses should direct the royal assent to be given by a bill or bills under a commission, to which the great seal, by their direction and authority, is to be affixed—seems to us a solecism in language, and a violation of the common and statute law of this kingdom.

If the assent is given by the direction of the two houses of parliament, without any person being empowered to give or withhold, at his discretion, that assent, it is in substance the assent of the two branches of the legislature to their own act; and it can neither deserve the name, nor obtain the authority of the assent of the king, or of any person representing on his behalf the third branch of the legislature.

By the statute of the 33d of Henry VIII. and more expressly by the 1st of Queen Mary, session the 2d, it is provided, declared, and enacted, "That the royal assent or consent of the king or kings of this realm to any act of parliament ought to be given in his own royal presence, being personally present in the higher house of parliament, or by his letters patent under a great seal, as signed with his hand, and declared and notified in his absence to the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons assembled together;"—and the omission of the usual words in the commission, and the substitution of the king's stamp for his royal signature are by the statute of Queen Mary, declaring the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk of none effect, deemed sufficient to render void and null the assent given under that commission, although the great seal was annexed thereunto.

By the 13th of Charles II. it is further declared, that no act or ordinance with the force or virtue of a law can be made by either or both houses of parliament.

We conceive, therefore, on the one hand, that a commission so created, and so limited, can never by any fiction of law, or annexation of seal, convey the royal assent in defiance of the obvious meaning of language, and the strict and legal definition of the term; and on the other hand, till the royal assent be obtained, we cannot, in violation of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and in the face of a declaratory statute, give to the act or ordinance of the two branches of the legislature only, the force and virtue of a law.

2. Because in no instance while the government of this country has been acknowledged to be in king, lords, and commons, has any statute or law been enacted without the concurrent assent of the three branches of the legislature.

3. Because the proceedings of the two houses in 1788 are incomplete, and cannot therefore be entitled to the weight and authority of a constitutional precedent.

The adherence to precedent, so wisely enforced by the theory and practice

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of our constitution, is justified by considerations which cannot attach to incomplete transactions, viz. the union of authority and experience, and a confidence in the wisdom of a design founded on a view of the benefits resulting from the execution of it.

The opinions therefore of the majorities and minorities of 1788-9 deserve such attention as the respective number and characters of those who composed them are calculated to command; but they cannot obtain the force and value of a constitutional precedent, which can only be conferred on a measure by the practical knowledge and experience of its effects.

4. Because the conduct of the Irish parliament in 1789 forms as binding a precedent, and affords as salutary an example to the two houses of the imperial parliament, as the proceedings of the estates of Great Britain on the same occasion—and the two houses of parliament in Ireland concurred in a joint address, requesting his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales "to take upon him the government of the realm of Ireland during his majesty's indisposition"—and "to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of that kingdom, all regal powers, jurisdictions, and prerogatives, to the crown and government thereof belonging."

Clarence	Dundas
Sussex	Ailsa
Gloster	Headfort
Kent	Butler
York	Charlemont
Cumberland	Granard
Cambridge	Yarborough
For 2d, 3d, and 4th reasons,	Upper Ossory
	Erskine
Lansdowne	Fitzwilliam
Holland	Thanet
Jersey	Hereford
Lauderdale	Donoughmore
Ponsonby	Spencer
Bedford	Norfolk, E. M.
Albemarle	Dutton
Keith	Rosslyn
Hastings	Clifton
Grantley	Hutchinson
Cholmondeley	Stafford
Suffolk and Berks	Scarborough.
Carlisle	

Correspondence between the Regent and Mr Perceval on the annunciation of his Royal Highness's Determination to retain the present Ministers in his Service.

Carlton-House, Feb. 4, 1811.

The Prince of Wales considers the moment to be arrived, which calls for his decision with respect to the persons to be employed by him, in the administration of the executive government of the country, according to the powers vested in him by the bill passed by the two houses of parliament, and now on the point of receiving the sanction of the great seal.

The prince feels it incumbent upon him, at this precise juncture, to communicate to Mr Perceval his intention not to remove from their stations those whom he finds there, as his Majesty's official servants. At the same time the prince owes it to the truth and sincerity of character, which, he trusts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever situation placed, explicitly to declare, that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted father leads him to dread that any act of the regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his sovereign's recovery.

This consideration alone dictates the decision now communicated to Mr Perceval.

Having thus performed an act of indispensable duty, from a just sense of what is due to his own consistency and honour, the prince has only to add, that among the many blessings to be

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derived from his majesty's restoration to health, and to the personal exercise of his royal functions, it will not, in the prince's estimation, be the least, that that most fortunate event will at once rescue him from a situation of unexampled embarrassment, and put an end to a state of affairs, ill calculated, he fears, to sustain the interests of the united kingdom in this awful and perilous crisis, and most difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the British constitution.

Mr Perceval's Reply.

Downing-street, Feb. 11, 1811.

Mr Perceval presents his humble duty to your Royal Highness, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of last night, which reached him this morning.

Mr Perceval feels it his duty to express his humble thanks to your Royal Highness, for the frankness with which your Royal Highness has condescended explicitly to communicate the motives which have induced your Royal Highness to honour his colleagues and him with your commands for the continuance of their services in the stations intrusted to them by the king. And Mr Perceval begs leave to assure your Royal Highness that in the expression of your Royal Highness's sentiments of filial and loyal attachment to the King, and of anxiety for the restoration of his Majesty's health, Mr Perceval can see nothing but additional motives for their most anxious exertions to give satisfaction to your Royal Highness, in the only manner in which it can be given, by endeavouring to promote your Royal Highness's views for the security and happiness of the country.

Mr Perceval has never failed to regret the impression of your Royal Highness, with regard to the provisions of the regency bill, which his Majesty's servants felt it to be their duty to recommend to parliament. But he ventures to submit to your Royal Highness, that, whatever difficulties the present awful crisis of the country and the world may create in the administration of the executive government, your Royal Highness will not find them in any degree increased by the temporary suspension of the exercise of those branches of the royal prerogatives, which has been introduced by parliament, in conformity to what was intended on a former similar occasion; and that whatever ministers your Royal Highness might think proper to employ, would find in that full support and countenance which, as long as they were honoured with your Royal Highness's commands, they would feel confident they would continue to enjoy ample and sufficient means to enable your Royal Highness effectually to maintain the great and important interest of the united kingdom.

And Mr Perceval humbly trusts, that whatever doubts your Royal Highness may entertain with respect to the constitutional propriety of the measures which have been adopted, your royal highness will feel assured, that they could not have been recommended by his majesty's servants, nor sanctioned by parliament, but upon the sincere, though possibly erroneous conviction, that they in no degree trenched upon the true principles and spirit of the constitution.

Mr Perceval feels it his duty to add, that he holds himself in readiness, at any moment, to wait upon your Royal Highness, and to receive any commands with which your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to honour him.

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Speech of the Prince Regent, Feb. 12.

The Lords Commissioners (the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Earl Camden, and the Earl Westmoreland) being seated on the woolsack, the lord chancellor read the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—In execution of the commission which has now been read to you, we are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express, in the strongest manner, how deeply he laments, not only in common with all his Majesty's loyal subjects, but with a personal and filial affliction, the great national calamity which has been the occasion of imposing upon his Royal Highness the duty of exercising in his Majesty's name the royal authority of this kingdom.

In conveying to you the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the great difficulties attending the important trust which is reposed in him, his Royal Highness commands us to assure you, that he looks with the most perfect confidence to the wisdom and zeal of parliament, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate people, for the most effectual assistance and support; and his Royal Highness will, on his part, exert his utmost endeavours to direct the powers with which he is invested, to the advancement of the prosperity, welfare, and security of his Majesty's dominions.

We are directed to inform you, that his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that fresh opportunities have been afforded during the late campaign for distinguishing the valour and skill of his Majesty's forces both by sea and land.

The capture of the islands of Bourbon and of Amboyna has still further reduced the colonial dependencies of the enemy.

The attack upon the island of Sicily, which was announced to the world with a presumptuous anticipation of success, has been repulsed by the persevering exertions and valour of his Majesty's land and sea forces.

The judicious arrangement adopted by the officers commanding on that station, derived material support from the zeal and ardour which were manifested during this contest by the inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the naval means which were directed by his Sicilian Majesty to this object.

In Portugal, and at Cadiz, the defence of which constituted the principal object of his Majesty's exertions in the last campaign, the designs of the enemy have been hitherto frustrated. The consummate skill, prudence, and perseverance of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the discipline and determined bravery of the officers and men under his command, have been conspicuously displayed throughout the whole of the campaign. The effect of those distinguished qualities, in inspiring confidence and energy into the troops of his Majesty's allies, has been happily evinced by their general good conduct, and particularly by the brilliant part which they bore in the repulse of the enemy at Buzaco. And his Royal Highness commands us further to state, that he trusts you will enable him to continue the most effectual assistance to the brave nations of the peninsula, in the support of a contest which they manifest a determination to maintain with unabated perseverance; and his Royal Highness is persuaded that you will feel, that the best interests of the British empire must be deeply affected in the issue of this contest, on which the liberties and independence of the Spanish and Portuguese nations entirely depend.

We have it likewise in command to

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acquaint you, that discussions are now depending between this country and the United States of America; and that it is the earnest wish of his Royal Highness that he may find himself enabled to bring these discussions to an amicable termination, consistent with the honour of his Majesty's crown, and the maritime rights and interests of the united kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—We are directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has given his commands that the estimates for the expenditure of the current year should be laid before you; and his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that although the difficulties under which the commerce of this kingdom has laboured, have in some degree affected a part of his Majesty's revenue, particularly in Ireland, yet that the revenue of Great Britain in the last year, though unaided by any new taxation, is greater than was ever known in any preceding year. And his Royal Highness trusts to your zeal and liberality to afford his Majesty adequate supplies for the support of the great contest in which he is necessarily engaged.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by his Royal Highness to declare to you, that it is the most anxious wish of his heart, that he may be enabled to restore unimpaired into the hands of his Majesty the government of his kingdom; and that his Royal Highness earnestly prays that the Almighty may be pleased in his mercy to accelerate the termination of a calamity so deeply lamented by the whole nation, and so peculiarly afflicting to his Royal Highness himself.

Prince Regent's Message, March 12.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a message from the Prince Regent: it was read from the chair, and was in substance as follows:—

The Prince Regent, in the name and in the behalf of the King, thinks proper to inform the House of Commons, that the maintenance of a body of Portuguese troops in British pay had been attended with the most important effects in the conduct of the war. The Prince Regent hopes the House of Commons will enable him to continue the same for the present year, according as circumstances and the nature of the contest may require.

Prince Regent's Message, April 8.

George P. R.

The Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, having taken into his serious consideration the accounts which he has received of the severe distresses to which the inhabitants of a part of the kingdom of Portugal have been exposed in their persons and property, in consequence of the invasion of that country, and especially from the wanton and savage barbarity exercised by the French armies, in their recent retreat, which cannot fail to affect the hearts of all persons who have any sense of religion or humanity, desires to be enabled by the House of Commons to afford the suffering subjects of his majesty's good and faithful ally, such speedy and effectual relief as may be suitable to this interesting and afflicting occasion.

G. P. R.

City Address.

The dutiful and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness, We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and

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commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly approach your Royal Highness with the warmest assurances of affectionate attachment to your royal person, and unshaken adherence to those sacred principles which seated your family upon the throne of this realm; fully convinced, that those principles afford the best security to the honour and dignity of the sovereign, and the rights and interests of the people.

Whilst we offer to your Royal Highness our sincere condolence upon the severe visitation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict our most gracious sovereign, which has occasioned a suspension of the royal functions, it is with heartfelt consolation, that, in common with all ranks of our fellow subjects, we behold in the person of your Royal Highness a prince highly endowed, and eminently qualified to exercise the regal duties—a prince, who has so greatly endeared himself to the people by his moderation and forbearance on various trying occasions, and the attachment he has so uniformly shown to their rights and liberties.

Had indeed the desire and the expectation of the united kingdom been realized, by vesting in your Royal Highness the full powers of the executive authority, we should have had just cause for congratulation, confident as we feel that those powers would have been wisely and beneficially exersised, to enable us to meet the extraordinary exigencies of so perilous a crisis.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the many and great difficulties, which, with powers so limited, your Royal Highness must have to encounter in the discharge of duties so arduous, and feeling towards your Royal Highness the fullness of that loyal affection, which in deeds as well as in words we have so long demonstrated towards your royal father and family, we would fain have forborne to cloud the dawn of our intercourse with your Royal Highness by even a glance at our grievances, manifold and weighty as they are; but duty to our sovereign, duty to our country, the example of our forefathers, justice to posterity, the fame and the safety of the kingdom, all, with voice imperious, forbid us to disguise our thoughts, or to smother our feelings.

Far be it from us, *insulted* as the corporation of this ancient (and at all formertimes respected) city *has recently been* by the servants of the crown; far be it from us to indulge in complaints of grievances peculiar to ourselves, ready and willing as we are to share in all the necessary burdens and all the dangers of our country. It is of general grievances, grievances sorely felt in all ranks of life; of *accumulated and ever-accumulating taxations*, rendered doubly grievous *by the oppressive mode of exaction*, and of the increased and increasing distress and misery therefrom arising; *of the improvident expenditure* of the immense sums thus wrung from industry and labour; of the waste of life, and of treasure, in ill-contrived and ill-conducted expeditions; of the attempts which for many years past, and especially within the last three years, have been made, and with but too much success, to crush public liberty in all its branches, and especially the liberty of freely discussing the conduct of public men and the nature and tendency of public measures.

Can we refrain from humbly expressing our complaints, when we have seen those ministers who have so long usurped the royal authority, and who, it is now discovered, have, *by practising the most criminal deception upon the parliament and the people*, carried on the

government during his majesty's former incapacity, exerting their influence to degrade the kingly office? When we have seen measures adopted, evincing the most ungrounded jealousy and mistrust of your Royal Highness—when we have seen the prerogatives of the crown curtailed and withheld—when we have seen a new estate established in the realm, highly dangerous and unconstitutional—when we have seen power, influence, and emolument, thus set apart to control and embarrass the executive government, at a time of such unprecedented difficulty, when all the energies of the state are necessary to enable us to surmount the dangers with which we are threatened, both at home and abroad—we confess that, feeling as we do the most unbounded gratitude to your Royal Highness, for undertaking these arduous duties at a moment of such peril, and under such circumstances, we can discover no cause for congratulation:—on the contrary, we should be filled with dismay and the most alarming apprehensions, were it not for the known patriotism and amiable qualities which your Royal Highness possesses, and the resource which we trust your Royal Highness will find in the zeal, ardour, affection, and loyalty of a free and united people.

Numerous other grievances we forbear even to mention; but there is one so prominent in the odiousness of its nature, as well as in the magnitude of its mischievous consequences, that we are unable to refrain from marking it out as a particular object of our complaint and of your Royal Highness's virtuous abhorrence—*the present representation in the Commons House of parliament*, a ready instrument in the hands of the minister for the time being, whether for the purpose of nullifying the just prerogatives of the crown, or of insulting and oppressing the people, and a reform in which representation is, therefore, absolutely necessary for the safety of the crown, the happiness of the people, and the peace and independence of the country.

Reposing the fullest confidence in your Royal Highness's beneficent views and intentions, we can only deplore the present unfortunate state of things, fully relying that, under circumstances so novel and embarrassing, every measure which depends personally upon your Royal Highness will be adopted towards extricating us from our present difficulties, and for promoting the peace, happiness, and security of the country.

Thus to mingle our expressions of confidence and affection with the voice of complaint, is grievous to our hearts; but, placing as we do implicit reliance on the constitutional principles of your Royal Highness, we are cheered with the hope, that such a change of system will take place, as will henceforward, for a long series of happy years, prevent your Royal Highness from being greeted by the faithful and loyal city of London in any voice but that of content and of gratitude.

Signed by order of court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

I thank you for the assurances of your attachment, and of your confidence in the sincerity of my endeavours to promote the welfare and security of his majesty's dominions, by the faithful administration of those powers with which I am entrusted during the lamented indisposition of the king.

In the arduous situation in which I am placed, I can assure you that it will be the happiest moment of my life when, by the blessing of providence, I shall be called upon to resign the powers delegated to me into the hands of my beloved and revered father and sovereign.

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My own disposition, no less than the example of my royal father, will make me at all times ready to listen to the complaints of those who may think themselves aggrieved; and will determine me on all occasions to regulate my conduct upon the established principles of that ancient and excellent constitution, under which the people of this country have hitherto enjoyed a state of unrivalled prosperity and happiness.

Report of the Queen's Council on the State of his Majesty's Health.

Queen's Lodge, Windsor, Apr. 6, 1811.

Present, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, Earl of Winchelsea, Earl of Aylesford, Lord Eldon, Lord Ellenborough, Sir W. Grant, (the Duke of Montrose being absent on account of indisposition.)

We the members of the council, here present, appointed to assist her majesty in the execution of the trust committed to her majesty by virtue of the statute passed in the 51st year of his majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person during the Continuance of his Majesty's Illness, and for the Resumption of the Exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty;" having called before us, and examined on oath the physicians and other persons attendant on his majesty, and having ascertained the state of his majesty's health by such ways and means as appear to us to be necessary for that purpose, do hereby declare the state of his majesty's health, at the time of this our meeting, as follows:

That the indisposition with which his majesty was afflicted at the time of the passing of the said act does still so far exist, that his majesty is not yet restored to such a state of health as to be capable of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority.

That his majesty appears to have made material progress towards recovery since the passing of the act; and that all his majesty's physicians continue to express their expectations of such recovery.

(Signed)

C. Cantuar.	Eldon
J. Ebor.	Ellenborough
Winchelsea.	W. Grant.
Aylesford	

From the Essequebo and Demerara Royal Gazette: Proclamation by his Excellency H. W. Bentinck, Governor, and the Honourable the Court of Policy of the said Colonies.

Unto whom these presents shall come greeting. Be it known,

Whereas representations have been made to us, that numerous meetings of slaves are permitted to take place on the east coast of the colony, at late hours in the evening; which, although they are avowedly for religious purposes, yet being at unseasonable and improper hours, have been found productive of disorder, and, if continued to be allowed, may have the most dangerous tendency: We have therefore thought fit to enact, and it is hereby enacted, that from the date of the publication of these presents, no meeting or convocation of slaves shall be lawful, or permitted to take place, after the hour of sun-set, for any purpose whatever, except only for the usual purposes of the estate or plantation to which such slave shall belong. And we do hereby in the strictest manner forbid any proprietor, attorney, or manager of estates, to permit such meeting, under pain of the several penalties of the law, directing the burgher officers of the different districts to use their authority to prevent the same; authorising them, in case of resistance, to commit the person or persons so re-

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sisting or refusing to comply, strictly conforming themselves to the instructions given them in the 25th article of the militia regulations.

Given at the court-house in Stabrock, the 2d day of May, 1811; and published the 25th of the same month.

H. W. Bentinck.

Report from the Select Committee on the State of Commercial Credit.

The Select Committee, appointed to enquire into the state of commercial credit: and who were directed to report the same, as it should appear to them, together with their observations thereon, from time to time to the House;—met, and examined a variety of witnesses, and have agreed upon the following report:—

Your committee directed its attention to three points;

First—The extent of the difficulties and embarrassments which are at present experienced by the trading part of the community:

Second—The causes to which the same should be ascribed; and,

Third—The expediency, with a view to the present and future interests of the merchants and manufacturers, and of the public, of any assistance being afforded by parliament.

Your committee found, that memorials had been presented to his majesty's treasury, towards the latter end of the last and the beginning of the present year, stating the great embarrassments and distress which were felt amongst the manufacturers in the cotton trade in Glasgow and Paisley, and their vicinity, and praying for public assistance; that the same were confirmed by the representation of a meeting held in the city of London on the 12th of February, which sent a deputation to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a copy of the resolutions adopted at that meeting. These resolutions your committee have inserted in the appendix to this report.

Your committee found, by the evidence of the witnesses which they examined, that those statements and representations were founded on fact.

It appeared to your committee, that the principal part of the distress which was complained of had arisen out of great and extensive speculations, which commenced upon the opening of the South American markets in the Brazils and elsewhere, to the adventures of British merchants.

Mr Garden, the chairman of the chamber of commerce and manufacture at Glasgow, said—"That in Glasgow and the neighbourhood the distress began among the manufacturing body of people, and it has pressed more severely upon them hitherto than on any class.—That it began about the month of October or beginning of November last; the cause of it appeared to him to be this—That a set of merchants in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, conceiving that the markets of South America would consume a vast quantity of our manufactures, entered into a project of very extensive exports to those countries and to the West India islands, chiefly intended for the Spanish colonies; these expeditions not meeting a ready market, those exporters have not been able to pay the manufacturers, when the bills became due; these bills were therefore returned upon the manufacturers, which created a great deal of distress.—Many of those houses that were the original causes of the evil are gone to bankruptcy long ago; but they have created this evil upon the manufacturers of whom they purchased the goods; that the manufacturers have their property locked up in bankrupts' estates; that part of it will be lost, no doubt; but yet, that in the course of nine, twelve, or fifteen months, a considerable part of the capital will return to the manufactu-

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rers; but while they are deprived of it, they go on with the greatest difficulty; many of the weaker have been broken down. That the manufacturers of goods who have capitals, still feel great distress from this cause; and it is that class of people that it would be desirable to relieve, because a little aid from government would enable them to go on with their business, though on a limited scale; but still they would be enabled to retain a certain proportion of their work people or labourers; whereas, if they get no kind of relief, they must be broken down also, and the labourers with their families must be left without means of subsistence.—That this distress still presses very heavily upon them, the export merchants not being able to pay the manufacturers for the goods they have taken. That in the course of trade great quantities of goods from Scotland were sold by agents in London; those agents gave a temporary accomdation to the manufacturer, but nothing more; when the merchants could not pay those bills which they had given for goods, the bills went back upon the manufacturers.

"That there is this chain of connection between the manufacturing body and the upper classes of merchants—the banks in Scotland having discounted or advanced money upon those bills of the merchants for the manufacturers; those bills having gone back, the manufacturers are not able to take them up; the capitals of the banks are therefore taken up also, and they are not able to give the regular accommodation which they had been used to do to their customers.—In this situation of things too, a want of confidence arises in the banks themselves; when they see people breaking down around them, they become timid and afraid of transacting any business; a want of confidence on the part of the banks naturally creates distress among the upper classes of merchants, who are thus deprived of the usual accommodation or means of negociation, that therefore persons who are possessed of solid property have not the same means of obtaining credit that they usually have had, and very far from it—this want of confidence in the banks makes them distrustful of every body, and the merchants have felt great inconvenience in consequence:—the witness said, he understands that some of the banks at Glasgow and in that neighbourhood, do little business, they will rather accumulate their capital, and wait the result of the present situation of things; this want of confidence creates general distress among very respectable merchants.

"That the intercourse of credit among the merchants themselves was much broken down by means of these circumstances, even where the merchants are solvent.

"That there is considerable injury to the manufacturer, from being obliged to stop his work; his machinery gets out of order, his workmen get dispersed through the country, and he cannot collect them again, but at considerable trouble and expense; and when it is understood that his business is stopped, he loses his custom, and when he begins again, it is almost the same as beginning a new business; it is therefore extremely important that the manufacturer should go on, though on a limited scale.

"That in his opinion the demand would in a great measure come round to them again; that the home trade and some other markets are still open to them; that he has always seen in his experience of thirty years, that a glut in a market is followed by a brisk demand; for no person will supply the markets, or adventure at all, when they are overstocked, hence the market becomes exhausted, and of course a very good demand arises afterwards.

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The markets of South America and the West India islands are overstocked at present; but they will naturally come round, and the home trade always takes off a certain quantity, so that he had no doubt in six or twelve months this increased demand will do more than take off what is on hand now, or what will be manufactured in the mean time, which will be a very limited quantity indeed.

"That if there was no particular glut in the market, from the time of shipping the goods till the payment could be commanded in this country, he should conceive would be twelve or fifteen months; it may in some instances be sooner, but, generally speaking, he should conceive about that time. In some instances payments have been much quicker, perhaps by the return of the same ship; and he mentioned that there have even been instances of ships returning within four or five months.

"The usual date of bills given by the merchant to the manufacturer is six or nine months, but in some cases it may be extended to twelve months; in cases where the goods are sold by an agent in London, that agent interposes his credit, and gives an accommodation to the manufacturer sooner, if he requires it, taking his chance of payment from the merchant.

"That the distresses were immediately and in the first instance occasioned by the want of payment for those that were vended; but at the same time the want of a market is certainly a part of the cause. The markets of South America having been for a time overstocked, there is no great demand at present; and even though there were a demand in the present situation of things, with the want of confidence and the want of credit, it would be difficult for the manufacturers to know to whom to sell with safety; that is chiefly occasioned by the want of payment for the goods sold; that will in some measure come round in the course of twelve months, and then the manufacturer will have his own capital again.

"That there has been a very considerable supply of this sort of manufactures sent to the peninsula, which was in a great measure with a view to their being sent to the Spanish colonies; that the same failure of payment happened in some degree, in respect of those goods, as those sent to South America; that one considerable house in London connected with this trade, which stopped or made a pause within the last two or three weeks, had sent a great quantity to Cadiz; and they informed the witness that the last account they had was, that the goods would be all sold in this and the next month, by which means they should be able to make a handsome dividend to their creditors; but their bills having gone back on the manufacturers, they are depressed in the mean time.

"That there had been a great fall in the price of the manufacture; that when he left Glasgow, there were some articles of manufacture which had fallen perhaps 40 or 50 per cent.; but he understands, from communications since, that the fall is greater, because the distress is become more general.

"With respect to the failures that had happened, there are several houses which will probably pay very large dividends; and indeed there are several of the houses in Glasgow that he alludes to, which stopped payment, have undertaken to pay their creditors in full in a certain time; one who had more than 200,000*l.* of bills out, has undertaken to pay his creditors in 3, 4, 8, 12, and 16 months, and probably he will do it, but in the mean time the manufacturers cannot command a shilling of this money; that the failure of those houses, before he left Glasgow, had amounted from one to two mil-

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lond; one house, (the same to which the witness alluded before) has failed since that time for 519,000*l.* which they have undertaken to pay in full.

"That the failures of the export houses certainly arose from their having gone greatly beyond their capital, having exported goods to a far greater extent; but he understood many of those houses were not without capital, and some even had large capital; but being disappointed in the markets, it was found that they could not make their returns so quickly as their bills became due; there are houses of that description in Liverpool, and some in Glasgow."

Being asked, as to the amount of failures on the present occasion, as compared with those in 1793, he said, "The proportion of failures will be always something in proportion to the extent of the trade (which has increased wonderfully since 1793), and of course the failures now are to a much larger amount than they were at that period."

Your Committee having given this full extract from the evidence of Mr Garden, have to state, that it was in general confirmed by the evidence of Messrs I. and R. Mackerrell, and Mr Henry Fulton, muslin manufacturers at Paisley; and that evidence in a great degree to a similar import was given to the Committee by Sir Robert Peel. With regard to the state of the manufacturers in Lancashire, he stated, that the price of goods had fallen 40, 50, and in some instances 60 per cent.—that the greatest manufacturers had been obliged to reduce the quantity of their work by one-third, others one-half, and others again had been obliged to discharge their workmen altogether; and that even those which were continued in employment, were continued at a very reduced rate of wages, amounting to not more than one-half of their ordinary payment—that under these circumstances, great distress was felt amongst the workmen; and though there had not been any failures among the more considerable and best established houses of manufacture in Lancashire, yet that great distress and embarrassment must already be felt by many, and that some parliamentary assistance would be of most essential advantage.

Your Committee think it right to refer to the returns of the export of the cotton manufactures in the following years, to shew the state and progress of the trade in this article of manufacture, up to the period when this distress began to be strongly felt. The official value of cotton manufactures exported from Great Britain, in the year ending 5th Jan. 1808, was

	£ 9,846,889
In the year ending 5 Jan. 1809,	12,835,803
In the year ending 5 Jan. 1810,	18,616,728
And in the three quarters ending 10 October 1810.....	13,761,136

It appeared to your committee, that there had been no want of a disposition on the part of the banks of Scotland to give their accommodation; that they had liberally applied it, as far as was possible; but that it was impossible they could continue their aid, as they had their capital already locked up in an immense number of bills, the payment of which was suspended.

Your committee also found, that great distress was felt in a quarter which was much connected with this trade, namely, amongst the importers of produce from the foreign West India islands, and from South America.

That great parts of the returns for the manufactures which were exported to those parts of the world, came home in sugars and coffee; which not being entitled to sale in the home market, there were no immediate means of realizing their value.

These representations of the distress experienced in the trade of the cotton

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manufacturer and exporter, and from the want of market for foreign colonial produce, were also confirmed by respectable merchants and traders in London; who also stated that the embarrassments were felt in other branches of trade not connected with foreign commerce or colonial produce.

It also appeared to your committee, that one cause which might be considered as connected with, and as at present aggravating the existing distress, was the extent to which the system of warehousing the goods of foreigners, as well as native merchants, for exportation, had been carried. On this point, the commitee refer to the evidence of Mr Cock, commercial and public agent for the corporation of Liverpool, and general agent to the merchants of the town; who informed the committee, that,

"Since the opening of the West India and London Docks, Great Britain has, under the provisions of the warehousing acts, become a free port, into which foreign goods of almost every description may be brought and safely deposited, and from whence they may be exported again without payment of importation duties.—This country possessing peculiar advantages for foreign commerce, the consequence of such facility to introduce goods from all parts of the world has been, that the merchants of other countries, whether neutrals, enemies or allies, have been eager to avail themselves of every opportunity of sending their goods hither. From Spain (for instance) such goods as have not been imported on British account, the Spanish merchants have been anxious to send here for safety and for sale—the same remark applies to Portugal; in fact, we are now the exporters of Portugal wines to that country. While importations from Europe, not the result of a demand for them, have thus been occasioned, the markets of South America, both Portuguese and Spanish, have been thrown open to us, and the greater part of the immense productions of those places (from which formerly we received but little property direct, except bullion) now comes to fill the warehouses, and for a time to exhaust the capitals of the merchants of this country. Our conquests also have had the same tendency; in addition to the produce of the old British colonies, we now receive that of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St Cruz, St Thomas's, &c.; the greatest part of the produce of St Domingo also now comes here. From Europe, the importations from places from which the British flag is excluded, have been immense—these causes co-operating at a period when the situation of the United States has prevented their ships from introducing into Europe that large proportion of West Indian and South American productions, of which they would have been the carriers, the effects have been more sensibly felt by our merchants."

Your committee, upon the whole, think themselves justified in stating, that the embarrassments and distresses at present experienced, are of an extensive nature; and though they are most severely felt amongst the manufacturers and merchants in those trades which have been more particularly specified, yet that they are also felt in a considerable degree in some other branches of trade; but they have the satisfaction of stating, that from the evidence of a very extensive and experienced merchant, it does not appear that they are felt in the woollen trade to such an extent, as would at all justify a call upon parliament for any extraordinary relief.

That your committee are warranted in stating, that there appeared a general concurrence of opinion amongst those of the witnesses who were examined, as to the expediency of affording parliamentary relief in the manner

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in which it was afforded by the issue of exchequer bills in the year 1793, although there was some difference as to the extent of benefit which might be expected to be derived from such relief. And your committee state it to be their decided opinion, that although there are many circumstances at the present time affecting the state of trade and commercial credit, which make a great difference between the present period and that of the year 1793, yet the distress is of such a nature and extent, as to make such parliamentary relief highly expedient and necessary; and that it promises to be productive of extensive and important benefit; that although in many cases such aid may not be capable of effectually relieving the persons to whom it may be applied, from great losses arising from the state of circumstances, yet by affording them time gradually to contract their operations, to call in their means, to withhold from immediate sale articles which at present can fetch only most ruinous prices, and to keep up the employment of their machinery and their workmen, though upon a very reduced and limited scale, it will divide and spread the pressure of this distress over a larger space of time, and enable them to meet it with consequences less ruinous to themselves, and less destructive to the interests of the community.

That your committee referred to the manner in which relief was afforded in the year 1793, and have found that the provisions of that measure, which, as appears by the report of the commissioners appointed on that occasion, was attended with the happiest effects, and the most complete success, are embodied in the act 33 Geo. 3. cap. 29; and the committee are of opinion, that similar provisions should be adopted with regard to the relief at present proposed; that the amount of exchequer bills to be issued should not be less, nor would the committee recommend that it should be more, than six millions; and that, considering the probable date of the returns of trade from South America, a greater interval should be given for repayment than was allowed in 1793, the committee being of opinion, that the time for payment of the first quarter's instalments should not be earlier than the middle of January next, and that the remainder of the sum advanced should be required to be repaid by three equal payments, from three months to three months, so that the whole should be discharged in nine months from the payment of such first instalment.

7th March, 1811.

APPENDIX.

London 12th February, 1811.

At a meeting of merchants and others, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the difficulties and distress, to which the mercantile and manufacturing bodies of this country are exposed, and the best remedy that, under the circumstances, can be applied; present, Sir J. Shaw, bart. James Maryat, John Tunno, Jer. Harman, Thomson Bonar, J. J. Angerstein, J. Staniforth, J. Inglis, Thomas Reid, and Wm. Porter, esqrs. and the Deputies from Glasgow and Paisley:—

Resolved, That this meeting is strongly impressed with a sense of the very great difficulties and distress to which the mercantile and manufacturing bodies of every part of this kingdom are subjected, and which threaten the most destructive consequences to the merchant, and to every class of manufacturers and others dependent on them.

That this distress, which in the origin was considered to be attributable to the imprudently extensive speculations of some individuals, to those new markets in South America, which had recently been opened, has, in the

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opinion of this meeting, been in a certain degree occasioned by circumstances of a different nature, and far more extensive influence; and such as, this meeting trust, will, upon enquiry, be found to justify an expectation of relief from the assistance of parliament, under the sanction of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury.

That the system of warehousing goods for re-exportation (without payment of duty) having been brought into complete operation by the construction of the West India and London Dock warehouses, and of similar receptacles for merchandize in the principal out-ports, the events which have occurred during the last two years have tended to make Great Britain the emporium of the trade, not only of the peninsula, but also of the Brazils, of the Spanish settlements in South America, St Domingo, the conquered colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, &c. but even of countries under the direct influence of the enemy, whose traders have been anxious to avail themselves of the protection of British laws and of the honour of British merchants. And thus it has, from these simultaneous and co-operating causes, happened, that in a short space of time, goods have been brought to this country, in amount beyond all precedent, and all calculation. That the power, wealth, and high character of the nation, have in fact contributed to produce a most alarming evil. And the measures of the enemy having been especially directed to the preventing the exportation of the immense quantities of merchandize of all descriptions thus accumulated, the consequences are, that the goods are become a burthen, and the advances to the owners on account, and the payment of freight and insurance, have become grievous, in such a degree, as to threaten the most solid and respectable houses with all the evils of insolvency.

That it has been the effect of this combination of circumstances, to produce a general distrust and want of confidence, whereby the evil has been incalculably aggravated, and is daily extending; so that, unless some immediate and effectual remedy be provided, the consequences will, in the opinion of this meeting, certainly prove of a fatal description to the trade and manufactures of this city, and the kingdom at large, and every interest dependent upon them.

That this meeting therefore consider it as incumbent on them, to submit these deeply interesting matters to the consideration of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury; humbly soliciting that relief may be afforded by a loan of exchequer bills, as was done in a similar case of commercial difficulty (but of a much less alarming extent) in the year 1793, for such period, and with such regulations, as, under all the circumstances herein set forth, shall appear to be just and expedient.

That Messieurs Thomas Reid, J. J. Angerstein, John Tunno, John Inglis, and the deputies from Glasgow and Paisley, be requested to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a copy of these resolutions.

Report on Petition of several Weavers, &c.

The commitee to whom the petition of several thousand manufacturers and artizans in the town of Manchester and neighbourhood; and also, the petition of several weavers and spinners of cotton, handicrafts, artists, and labourers, resident in the town of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, or its vinicity, were referred, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their observations thereupon, to the house;—and to whom the petitions of persons residing in the town of

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Paisley and suburbs thereof; and of heritors, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, and labourers of all denominations, residing in Lancaster, Ayr, and Renfrew shires, and the manufacturing places adjacent;—were referred;—

Have carefully and maturely examined the various suggestions submitted to their consideration; all of which appear to your committee, to be exposed to insuperable objections; some, as being of a nature too important and too extensive to fall within the limits of enquiry, which the committee thought it their duty to prescribe to themselves; others, as calculated either to restrict the number of hands when manufactures are flourishing; to confine workmen to a trade in which, by a change of circumstances, they may be no longer able to find employ; to arrest the progress of improvement, and of facilities for abridging labour, on grounds which, at former periods, must have been equally strong against the introduction of the loom itself; and to infringe on personal liberty, in that most essential point, the free exercise of industry, of skill, and of talent:—and have especially considered the expedient suggested to them, of administering pecuniary aid out of the public revenue.

"While your committee fully acknowledge, and most deeply lament the great distress of numbers of persons engaged in the cotton manufacture, in various trades connected with it, arising from circumstances which have caused the sale of cotton goods to decline, and consequently the demand for labour in these trades, and in that manufacture, to be reduced;—they are of opinion, that no interference of the legislature with the freedom of trade, or with the perfect liberty of every individual to dispose of his time and of his labour, in the way and on terms which he may judge most conducive to his own interest, can take place, without violating general principles of the first importance to the prosperity and happiness of the community; without establishing the most pernicious precedent, or even without aggravating, after a very short time, the pressure of the general distress, and imposing obstacles against that distress being ever removed; or, if the interference were extended to all trades and occupations, as it manifestly must be, when the system has been acted on in any, without producing great public mischief, and being destructive of the happiness and comfort of individuals.

"But above all, your committee are most decidedly of opinion that grants of pecuniary aid, to any particular class of persons suffering under temporary distress, would be utterly inefficacious as to every good purpose, and most objectionable in all points of view; particularly as they could not fail of exciting expectations unbounded in extent, incapable of being realized, and most likely to destroy the eliquibrium of labour and of employment, in the various branches of manufacture, of commerce, and of agriculture."

Report of Committee relative to the State of Appeals in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Lauderdale, after observing that the information before the committee on this subject only extended to the comparative increase of business in the court of Chancery between the periods of ten years up to 1755, and ten years from 1800, moved for an account of the business before that court from 1755 to 1800, and the number of decrees from 1755 to 1810.

The Earl of Liverpool had no objection to the motion, but could not consent to delay, till the information was produced, the measure in contem-

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plation for the more speedy hearing of appeals in that house, which he thought it was of great importance should be passed before the session closed, in order that they might begin in the next session on the new arrangement.—The motion was agreed to. The order of the day was read for taking into consideration the report of the committee relative to the state of appeals in the House of Lords. The report was read by the clerk at the table as follows:—" Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is indispensably necessary, and that it so appears to be from the great number of appeals and writs of error now depending in the house, amounting together to 338, of which 296 are appeals, and 42 writs of error, that a greater proportion of the time of the House of Lords should be employed in hearing appeals, than has been hitherto allotted to this part of the business of the house; and that it will be expedient, therefore, that the house should determine to sit for this purpose at least three days in every week during the session, meeting at ten o'clock at latest on each day till the present arrear of causes shall have been considerably reduced, and subsequently two days in the week at least, meeting at the same hour. That as the above regulation will unavoidably take up a large portion of the time of the Lord Chancellor, which would have been employed in other judicial duties, as appears from the statement contained in the appendix, of the periods during which the Lord Chancellor usually sits in the court of Chancery, it is absolutely necessary that some relief should be afforded to him in the discharge of such other judicial duties.

" Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, not only that the judicial business of the House of Lords hath so increased as to require a greater portion of the Lord Chancellor's time than was heretofore necessary for the execution thereof, and therefore, to disable him from giving sufficient attendance in the court of Chancery, but that it also appears from the statements in the appendixes of the comparative quantity of business in the court at different periods, its judicial establishments having continued the same, that there is a considerable increase thereof, taking together the whole of the different kinds of business transacted in the court; and that it is therefore expedient, in order to secure at the same time a sufficient attendance upon the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, and sufficient means for carrying on the business in the court of Chancery, that an additional judge in the court of Chancery should be appointed.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee to be expedient that such judge should hold his office during good behaviour, and that he should be of a rank correspondent with that of the Master of the Rolls.

" Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient to revive the practice which formerly prevailed in the House of Lords of limiting the period in each session, after which appeals shall not be received in that session.

" Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is expedient to order all the parties in the appeals and writs of error, which may be depending at the close of the present session in the House of Lords, to lay the prints of their cases upon the table of the house, before the end of the first week in the next session of parliament, in order that the house may be enabled to form some judgement of the nature of the cases which have been brought before them; and that it should be an order of the house that the prints in all cases of appeals and writs of error should be hereafter laid upon the table

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of the house, within a time to be limited after such appeals and writs of error have been presented."

The Earl of Liverpool, after an able and perspicuous commentary on the necessity of adopting measures for the more expeditious transaction of the judicial business of the house, and the beneficial tendency of adopting the resolutions, recommended by the committee, moved their lordships to agree to the first resolution.

Earl Stanhope cordially agreed with the noble secretary, that every thing which tended to dispatch in such cases was desirable; but with the resolution as now proposed he could not agree. It proceeded on a principle that a number of cases should be left or kept untried. This, he thought was wrong, as they should proceed until the whole arrear should be wiped off, instead of "considerably reduced," as the resolution had it; and he should move to amend it accordingly.

The Earl of Liverpool reminded the noble earl, that the resolution referred only to appeals and writs of error. The house had other judicial business to attend to, and which occupied a great portion of their lordships' time, as the cases of the Berkeley and the Banbury peerages this session amply evinced. There must always, from the nature of the thing, be some cases remaining untried, and he thought it would be preferable to leave the resolution as it stood, when the arrear should be considerably reduced, the house could decide on the most preferable mode of proceeding under the circumstances.

Earl Grey approved of the amendment. He thought they should proceed in the most expeditious way until the whole arrear was extinguished; and that it would be proper to introduce into that part of the resolution, instead of the present words, the following: "Until the then existing arrear of causes shall be extinguished."

The Earl of Liverpool repeated his argument in favour of the resolution as it now stood; and thought it would be better to leave the point to the subsequent discretion of the house, according to circumstances, as they were now guided in several other points of a nature nearly similar.

The question was then put on an amendment, as suggested by Earl Grey, which was negatived without a division.

The Earl of Liverpool then moved the adoption of the second resolution.

The Earl of Lauderdale recurred to his former argument, that the house had not sufficient information before them, as to the business of the court of Chancery, to warrant the adoption.

The Lord Chancellor briefly observed upon the vast increase of the number of appeals in that house since the periods adverted to by the noble earl; it was tenfold.

The Earl of Lauderdale, in reply, contended, that the information required was essentially necessary, to enable the house to form a judgement of the merits of the question. When Lord Loughborough presided in that house, there was only one year of appeals in arrear, and yet they had no information as to the state of the chancery business at that period. He meant not to speak either in praise or depreciation of the conduct of any noble lord while in that situation. He only wished they should be informed as to the matter of fact.

Earl Grey, referring to the increase of ballances in the hands of the accomptant-general, observed, that it was no proof of the increase of the general business of the court of Chancery.

Lord Liverpool's motion was adopted; as were the others founded on the several resolutions of the Committee, *seriatim*.

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FINANCE.

Mr Horner's Resolutions.

1. "That the only money which can be legally tendered in Great Britain, for any sum above twelve-pence in the whole, is made either of gold or silver; and that the weight, standard, and denomination, at which any such money is authorized to pass current, is fixed, under his majesty's prerogative, according to law.

2. "That since the 43d year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the indentures of his majesty's mint have uniformly directed that all silver used for coin should consist of $11^{oz.}$ $2^{dwts.}$ of fine silver, and $18^{dwts.}$ of alloy in each pound Troy: and that the said pound Troy should be divided into 62 shillings, or into other coins in that proportion.

3. "That since the 15th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, the indentures of his majesty's mint have uniformly directed, that all gold used for coin, should consist of $11^{oz.}$ of pure gold and $1^{oz.}$ of alloy in each pound Troy; and that the said pound Troy should be divided and coined into 44 guineas and one half-guinea, or into other coins in that proportion.

4. "That by a proclamation of the 4th year of the reign of King George the First, it was ordered and directed, that guineas and the several other gold coins therein named, should be current at the rates and values then set upon them; viz. the guineas at the rate of 21 shillings, and other gold coins in the same proportion; thereby establishing, that the gold and silver coins of the realm should be a legal tender in all money payments, and a standard measure for ascertaining the value of all contracts for the payment of money, in the relative proportion of $15\frac{28559}{13040}$ pounds weight of sterling silver to one pound of sterling gold.

5. "That by a statute of the 14th year of the reign of his present majesty, subsequently revived and made perpetual by a statute of the 39th year of his reign, it is enacted, that no tender in payment of money made in the silver coin of this realm, of any sum exceeding the sum of 25*l.* at any one time, shall be reputed in law, or allowed to be a legal tender, within Great Britain or Ireland, for more than according to its value by weight, after the rate of 5s. 2d. for each ounce of silver.

6. "That by a proclamation of the 16th year of the reign of his present majesty, confirmed by several subsequent proclamations, it was ordered and directed, that if the weight of any guinea shall be less than $5^{dwts.}$ $8^{grs.}$ such guinea shall cease to be a legal tender for the payment of any money within Great Britain or Ireland; and so in the same proportion for any other gold coin.

7. "That under these laws (which constitute the established policy of this realm in regard to money,) no contract or undertaking for the payment of money, stipulated to be paid in pounds sterling, or in good and lawful money of Great Britain, can be legally satisfied and discharged in gold coin, unless the coin tendered shall weigh in the proportion of $\frac{20}{21}$ parts of $5^{dwts.}$ $8^{grs.}$ standard gold for each pound sterling, specified in the said contract; nor in silver coin, for a sum exceeding 25*l.* unless such coin shall weigh in the proportion of $\frac{20}{62}$ of a pound Troy of standard silver for each pound sterling specified in the contract.

8. "That the promissory notes of the bank of England are stipulations to pay, on demand, the sum in pounds sterling respectively specified in each of the said notes.

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9. "That when it was enacted by the authority of parliament, that the payment of the promissory notes of the bank of England in cash should for a time be suspended, it was not the intention of parliament that any alteration whatsoever should take place in the value of such promissory notes.

10. "That it appears, that the actual value of the promissory notes of the bank of England, (measuring such value by weight of standard gold and silver as aforesaid,) has been, for a considerable period of time, and still is considerably less than what is established by the laws of the realm to be the legal tender in payment of any money contract or stipulation.

11. "That the fall which has thus taken place in the value of the promissory notes of the bank of England, and in that of the country bank paper, which is exchangeable for it, has been occasioned by too abundant issue of paper currency, both by the bank of England, and by the country banks; and that this excess has originated from the want of that check and controul on the issues of the bank of England, which existed before the suspension of cash payments.

12. "That it appears, that the exchanges with foreign parts have for a considerable period of time been unfavourable to this country, in an extraordinary degree.

13. "That, although the adverse circumstances of our trade, together with the large amount of our military expenditure abroad, may have contributed to render our exchanges with the continent of Europe unfavourable, yet the extraordinary degree in which the exchanges have been depressed for so long a period, has been, in a great measure, occasioned by the depreciation which has taken place in the relative value of the currency of this country, as compared with the money of foreign countries.

14. "That during the continuance of the suspension of cash payments, it is the duty of the directors of the bank of England to advert to the state of the foreign exchanges, as well as to the price of bullion, with a view to regulate the amount of their issues.

15. "That the only certain and adequate security to be provided, against an excess of paper currency, and for maintaining the relative value of the circulating medium of the realm, is the legal convertibility, upon demand, of all paper currency into lawful coin of the realm.

16. "That in order to revert gradually to this security, and to enforce meanwhile a due limitation of the paper of the bank of England, as well as of all the other bank paper of the country, it is expedient to amend the act which suspends the cash payments of the bank, by altering the time till which the suspension shall continue, from six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, to that of two years from the present time."

Mr Vansittart's Resolutions.

1. Resolved, "That the right of establishing and regulating the legal money of this kingdom hath at all times been a royal prerogative, vested in the sovereigns thereof, who have from time to time, exercised the same as they have seen fit, in changing such legal money, or altering and varying the value, and enforcing or restraining the circulation thereof by proclamation, or in concurrence with the estates of the realm by act of parliament: and that such legal money cannot lawfully be defaced, melted down, or exported.

2. "That the promissory notes of the governor and company of the bank of England are engagements to pay certain sums of money in the legal coin

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of this kingdom; and that for more than a century past, the said governor and company were at all times ready to discharge such promissory notes in legal coin of the realm until restrained from so doing on the 25th of February, 1797, by an order of council, confirmed by act of parliament.

3. "That the promissory notes of the said company have hitherto been, and are at this time, held in public estimation to be equivalent to the legal coin of the realm, and generally accepted as such in all pecuniary transactions to which such coin is lawfully applicable.

4. "That at various periods, as well before as since the said restriction, the exchanges between Great Britain and several other countries have been unfavourable to Great Britain; and that during such periods, the prices of gold and silver bullion, especially of such gold bullion as could be legally exported, have frequently risen above the mint price; and the coinage of money at the mint has been either wholly suspended or greatly diminished in amount; and that such circumstances have usually occurred, when expensive naval and military operations have been carried on abroad; and in times of public danger or alarm; or when large importations of grain from foreign parts have taken place.

5. "That such unfavourable exchanges and rise in the price of bullion occurred to a greater or less degree during the wars carried on by King William the Third and Queen Anne: and also during part of the seven years war, and of the American war; and during the war and scarcity of grain in 1795 and 1796, when the difficulty of procuring cash or bullion increased to such a degree, that on the 25th of February, 1797, the bank of England was restrained from making payments in cash by an order of council, confirmed and continued to the present time by divers acts of parliament, and the exchanges became still more unfavourable, and the price of bullion higher, during the scarcity which prevailed for two years previous to the peace of Amiens.

6. "That the unfavourable state of the exchanges and the high price of bullion, do not, in any of the instances above referred to, appear to have been produced by the restriction upon cash payments at the bank of England, or by any excess in the issue of bank notes; inasmuch as all the said instances, except the last, occurred previously to any restriction on such cash payments: and because, so far as appears by such information as has been procured, the price of bullion has frequently been highest, and the exchanges most unfavourable, at periods when the issues of bank-notes have been considerably diminished, and they have been afterwards restored to their ordinary rates, although those issues have been increased.

7. "That during the period of nearly seventy-eight years, ending with the 1st of January, 1796, and previous to the aforesaid restriction, of which period accounts are before the house, the price of standard gold in bars has been at or under the mint price twenty-eight years and five months; and above the said mint price forty-eight years and eleven months; and that the price of foreign gold coin has been at or under 3*l.* 18*s.* per ounce, thirty-six years and seven months, and above the said price thirty-nine years and three months; and that during the remaining intervals no prices are stated.—And that during the same period of seventy-eight years, the price of standard silver appears to have been at or under the mint price, three years and two months only.

8. "That during the latter part, and for some time after the close of the American war, during the years

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1781, 1782, and 1783, the exchange with Hamburgh fell from 34. 1 to 31. 5. being about eight per cent.; and the price of foreign gold rose from 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per ounce, and the price of dollars from 5*s.* 4½*d.* per ounce, to 5*s.* 11¼*d.*; and that the bank-notes in circulation were reduced between March, 1782, and December, 1782, from 9,160,000*l.* to 5,995,000*l.* being a diminution of above one-third, and continued (with occasional variations) at such reduced rate until December 1784; and that the exchange with Hamburgh rose to 34.6, and the price of gold fell to 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and dollars to 5*s.* 1½*d* per ounce, before the 25th of February 1787, the amount of bank-notes being then increased to 8,688,000*l.*

9. "That the amount of bank-notes in February 1787, was 8,688,000*l.* and in February 1791, 11,699,000*l.*; and that during the same period the sum of 10,704,000*l.* was coined in gold; and that the exchange with Hamburgh rose about three per cent.

10. "That the average amount of bank-notes in the year 1795, was about 11,497,000*l.*; and on the 25th of Feb. 1797, was reduced to 8,640,000*l.* during which time the exchange with Hamburgh fell from 36 to 35, being about 3 per cent. and the said amount was increased to 11,855,000*l.* exclusive of 1,542,000*l.* in notes of 1*l.* and 2*l.* each, on the 1st of February 1798, during which time the exchange rose to 38.2. being about 9 per cent.

11. "That the average price of wheat, per quarter, in England, in the year 1798, was 50*s.* 3*d.*; in 1799, 67*s.* 5d*d.*; in 1800, 113*s.* 7*d*; 1801, 113*s.* 3*d.*; and in 1802, 67*s.* 5*d.*

"The amount of bank-notes was

	At and above 5*l.*	Under.	Together.
in 1798,	10,920,400*l.*	1,786,000*l.*	12,706,400*l.*
in 1799,	12,480,790*l.*	1,162,110*l.*	13,674,906*l.*
in 1800,	13,421,920*l.*	1,831,820*l.*	15,253,740*l.*
in 1801,	13,454,370*l.*	2,715,180*l.*	16,169,550*l.*
in 1802,	16,139,980*l.*	1,364,170*l.*	17,554,450*l.*

"That the exchange with Hamburgh was in January 1798, 38.2; January 1799, 37.7; January 1800, 32; January 1801, 29.8; being in the whole a fall of above 22 per cent.—In January 1802, 32.2; and December 1802, 34; being in the whole a rise of about 13 per cent.

12. "That during all the periods above referred to, previous to the commencement of the war with France in 1793, the principal states of Europe preserved their independence, and the trade and correspondence thereof were carried on conformably to the accustomed law of nations; and that although from the time of the invasion of Holland by the French in 1795, the trade of Great Britain with the continent was in part circumscribed and interrupted, it was carried on freely with several of the most considerable ports, and commercial correspondence was maintained at all times previous to the summer of 1807.

13. "That since the month of November 1806, and especially since the summer of 1807, a system of exclusion has been established against the British trade on the continent of Europe, under the influence and terror of the French power, and enforced with a degree of violence and rigour never before attempted: whereby all trade and correspondence between Great Britain and the continent of Europe has (with some occasional exceptions, chiefly in Sweden and in certain parts of Spain and Portugal) been hazardous, precarious, and expensive, the trade being loaded with excessive freights to foreign shipping, and other unusual charges: and that the trade of Great Britain with the United States of America has also been uncertain and interrupted; and that in addition to these circumstances, which have greatly effected the course of payments between this country and other nations, the naval and military expenditure of

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the united kingdom in foreign parts has for three years past been very great; and the price of grain, owing to a deficiency in the crops, higher than at any time, whereof the accounts appear before parliament, except during the scarcity of 1800 and 1801; and that large quantities thereof have been imported.

14. "That the amount of currency necessary for carrying on the transactions of the country, must bear a proportion to the extent of its trade and its public revenue and expenditure; and that the annual amount of the exports and imports of Great Britain, on an average of three years, ending 5th of January, 1797, was 48,732,651*l.* official value; the average amount of revenue paid into the exchequer, including monies raised by lottery, 15,759,165*l.*; and of loans 18,409,842*l.* making together 37,169,007*l.*; and the average amount of the total expenditure of Great Britain, 42,855,111*l.*; and that the average amount of bank-notes in circulation (all of which were for five pounds, or upwards) was about 10,782,780*l.*; and that 57,274,617*l.* had been coined in gold during his majesty's reign, of which a large sum was then in circulation.

"That the annual amount of the exports and imports of Great Britain, on an average of three years ending 5th of January, 1811, supposing the imports from the East Indies and China, in the year ending 5th of January, 1811, to have been equal to their amount in the preceding year, was 77,971,318*l.*; the average amount of revenue paid into the exchequer, 62,763,746*l.*; and of loans, 12,673,548*l.* making together 75,437,294*l.*; and the average amount of the total expenditure of Great Britain, 82,205,066*l.*; and that the average amount of bank-notes, above 5*l.* was about 14,265,850*l.* and of notes under 5*l.* about 5,283,330*l.*; and that the amount of gold coin in circulation was greatly diminished.

15. "That the situation of this kingdom, in respect of its political and commercial relations with foreign countries, as above stated, is sufficient, without any change in the internal value of its currency, to account for the unfavourable state of the foreign exchanges, and for the high price of bullion.

16. "That it is highly important that the restriction on the payments in cash of the bank of England should be removed, whenever the political and commercial relations of the country shall render it compatible with the public interest.

17. "That under the circumstances affecting the political and commercial relations of this kingdom with foreign countries, it would be highly inexpedient and dangerous, now to fix a definite period for the removal of the restriction of cash payments at the bank of England, prior to the term already fixed by the act 44 Geo. 3. c. 1. of six months after the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace."

Earl Stanhope's Resolutions.

1. "That an internal circulating medium, which shall be a legal measure of the relative value of different commodities and things, is essential for transacting the private affairs of individuals, and the public concerns of the state, and for enabling debtors to make to each of their respective creditors a legal tender in satisfaction of his or her just demands, without any unjust loss to any debtor on that account.

2. "That it is most highly expedient that such internal circulating medium and legal measure of the relative value of different commodities and things, be so contrived as not to be

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unsteady, fluctuating, and variable; but to be fixed and invariable so far as the nature of things can possibly admit.

3. "That two or more circulating mediums, which, under any given circumstances whatsoever, can vary considerably in their relative value when compared to each other, cannot, under such given circumstances, exist together, so as to form together a fixed, invariable, and proper circulating medium, and a proper legal measure of the relative value of different commodities and things.

4. "That it is, therefore, highly expedient, that whenever (for the sake of more convenience) different internal circulating mediums shall be by law either established or allowed, some one only of them be made the permanent legal standard measure of the relative value of different commodities and things.

5 "That it is therefore expedient that such permanent legal standard measure as aforesaid, be so contrived as to be divisible into such parts as may bear to each other any requirable proportion, in order not only that all round sums, but likewise that all fractional sums whatsoever, may be paid and satisfied by means thereof.

6. "That it is moreover expedient that such permanent legal standard measure, and circulating medium as aforesaid, be so contrived as to be easily, rapidly, and safely transferable, without expence, from any one person to any other person, and from any one part of the country to another, either for the use and benefit of the same individual, or of any other individual, free from any depreciation, defalcation, or discount, and free from any loss by forgery, or by wear and tear, and also free from any danger of loss that might arise from housebreakers, highway robbers, mobs, insurrections, or even from foreign invasion in any particular district, and likewise free from any loss that might arise from the accidental or intentional destruction of any dwelling-house, banking-house, or other building, by fire or otherwise; and, moreover, free from any loss of interest on any quantity, however considerable, of circulating medium, which shall or may hereafter exist, and be transferable in any of the various ways above-mentioned, and (above all things) free from being affected by the course of all or any of the foreign exchanges.

7. "That neither gold nor silver ever did possess, or ever can possess, the various important and requisite qualities which are above particularly specified; and that, not only each of those precious metals (technically so called), but likewise every one of the other articles of merchandize, by means of which British debts to foreign nations can be discharged, is (from the irremediable fluctability of their value, arising from the necessary fluctability of the course of foreign exchanges) an improper and unfit legal standard to serve as a fixed, invariable, and permanent measure of the relative value of different commodities and things within the country itself, which is the grand and essential end and object of an internal circulating medium, whether the same be imperiously wanted for the use of individuals within this realm, in order for them to purchase from each other, either the objects of luxury, or even the necessaries of life, or whether such internal circulating medium be required for the indispensable services of the state.

8. "That the want of gold in circulation, in this country at present, prevents bankers and other persons, who may have large payments to make, from making, in any such case, any legal tender to the amount of the sum of money so due and payable, and in discharge thereof; and that the same is a grievance of such an immense magni-

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tude, that it requires a wise, speedy, radical, and efficacious remedy, which shall completely prevent the possibility of this nation being ever again deprived of its proper internal circulating medium, either from the circumstances of the balance of payments, in respect to foreign countries, being at any time against us, and which must ever of necessity tend to order our gold to be exported, in order to make such balance, or from the circumstance of any temporary alarm which may indeed cause our gold to be hoarded; or even any other circumstance or combination of circumstances; and that parliament should take into its most serious consideration this important subject, and must adopt such measures as shall effectively prevent the return of so intolerable a burden.

9. "That it would be an act of the greatest injustice, and an act likewise both impolitic and rash, if parliament were to make, by law, either bank-notes, or any other paper circulating medium, a regular legal tender, on account of this curious circumstance, viz. that the person to whom such a tender may be made, may not be certain that such note or other paper circulating medium is not forged.

10. "That for the various weighty reasons aforesaid, it is highly expedient, that a permanent mode of making payments be established, by means of which mode, legal tenders, even to the largest amount, may be made, without gold, as gold ought never again to be relied upon for that legal and necessary purpose, on account of the impossibility of procuring gold at all times in sufficient quantity; and by means of which same mode, legal tenders for fractional sums may be made, without either silver or copper, and by means of which same mode also, legal tenders may be made in all countries, without tendering in payment either bank-notes or any other kind of circulating paper whatever.

11. "That, in order to satisfy the public respecting the solvency of the bank of England, and to prevent all future apprehensions upon that important subject, it is expedient, that the governor and company of the bank of England be by law compelled to lay before both Houses of Parliament, in the first week of every session of parliament, a full, clear, luminous, and satisfactory account of the state of their affairs; and that a *maximum* be always fixed by law with respect to the number and value of the notes which may be issued by the said governor and company, and which may at one time be out in circulation.

12. "That it is expedient, that the bank of England shall establish various branches throughout the whole country, and in many parts of the metropolis, and shall cause books to be opened in each of those places; and that persons possessed of bank-notes, shall be entitled, upon depositing such notes, to have a credit in the bank-book at the place where such deposit is made, equal to the value in pounds sterling, which is specified in such notes to be payable to the bearer on demand; and that every person having such credit so entered to his account in any one place as aforesaid, shall be entitled to transfer the whole of such sum so accredited, or any part thereof, either to his own account or to that of any other person, at any place where any such book is opened.

13. "That for the perfect security of all persons who shall at any time be possessed of any such credit as aforesaid, it is expedient that triplicate corresponding entries be made, the first of which shall be on the bank-book at such place, the second of which shall be delivered to the person who shall have brought the bank-notes as a certificate

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of the proper entry having been made, and the third of which shall be forthwith transmitted to the original bank of England in London, in order to be by them filed and daily transmitted to the Tower of London, for safe custody, after such last-mentioned triplicate shall have been duly recorded in the books at the bank of England itself, and that every transfer be made in like manner.

14. "That, as under proper regulations in detail, such book entries and such book transfers cannot ever be forged, it would be highly expedient that the law should authorise legal tenders to be made, by tendering such a book transfer as aforesaid of the sum due in such form and manner as shall hereafter be prescribed by law."

Speech of the Prince Regent by Commission on proroguing Parliament, July 24.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has commanded us to signify to you the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to relieve you from your attendance in parliament, after the long and laborious duties of the session. We are particularly directed to express his approbation of the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in enabling his Royal Highness to continue the exertions of this country in the cause of our allies, and to prosecute the war with increased activity and vigour.

Your determined perseverance in a system of liberal aid to the brave and loyal nations of the peninsula has progressively augmented their means and spirit of resistance; while the humane attention which you have paid to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, under the unexampled cruelty of the enemy, has confirmed the alliance by new ties of affection, and cannot fail to inspire additional zeal and animation in the maintenance of the common cause.

His Royal Highness especially commands us to declare his cordial concurrence in the measure which you have adopted for improving the internal security and military resources of the United Kingdom.

For these important purposes you have wisely provided, by establishing a system for the annual supply of the regular army, and for the interchange of the militias of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Royal Highness has the satisfaction of informing you, that the voluntary zeal which has already been manifested upon this occasion has enabled him to give immediate operation to an arrangement by which the union and mutual interests of Great Britain and Ireland may be more effectually cemented and improved.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Royal Highness commands us to thank you, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, for the liberal supplies which you have furnished for every branch of the public service.

His Royal Highness has seen with pleasure the readiness with which you have applied the separate means of Great Britain to the financial relief of Ireland at the present moment, and derives much satisfaction from perceiving that you have been able to accomplish this object with so little additional burthen upon the resources of this part of the united kingdom. The manner in which you have taken into consideration the condition of the Irish revenue has met with his Royal Highness's approbation; and his Royal Highness commands us to add, that he looks with confidence to the advantage which may be derived from the attention of parliament having been given to this important subject.

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My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highness commands us to congratulate you upon the reduction of the island of Mauritius. This last and most important colony of France has been obtained with inconsiderable loss, and its acquisition must materially contribute to the security of the British commerce and possessions in that quarter of the world.

The successes which have crowned his Majesty's arms during the present campaign, under the distinguished command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, are most important to the interests, and glorious to the character of the country. His Royal Highness warmly participates in all the sentiments which have been excited by those successes, and concurs in the just applause which you have bestowed upon the skill, prudence, and intrepidity so conspicuously displayed in obtaining them.

It affords the greatest satisfaction to his Royal Highness to reflect, that, should it please Divine Providence to restore his Majesty to the ardent prayers and wishes of his Royal Highness and of his Majesty's people, his Royal Highness will be enabled to lay before his Majesty, in the history of these great achievements of the British arms throughout a series of systematic operations, so satisfactory a proof that the national interests and the glory of the British name have been successfully maintained, while his Royal Highness has conducted the government of the united kingdom.

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read. After which the Lord-Chancellor said,—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of the commission under the great seal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, prorogue this parliament to Thursday the 22d day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 22d day of August next.

His Majesty's Health.

The following is the official report of the state of his majesty's health on Saturday the 6th of July, as presented to the privy council by the queen's council.

Windsor, July 6.

We the under-written, members of the council appointed to assist her majesty in the execution of the trusts committed to her majesty, by virtue of the statute, passed in the 51st year of his majesty's reign, intituled, "An act to provide for the administration of the royal authority, and for the care of his majesty's royal person, during the continuance of his majesty's illness, and for the resumption of the exercise of the royal authority by his majesty," having duly met together, on the 6th day of July, 1811, at the Queen's Lodge, near to Windsor Castle, and having called before us, and examined upon oath, the physicians and other persons attendant upon his majesty, and having ascertained the state of his majesty's health by all such other ways and means as appeared to us to be necessary for that purpose, do hereby declare and certify, that the state of his majesty's health at the time of this our meeting, is not such as to enable his majesty to resume the personal exercise of his royal functions.

That his majesty's bodily health is but little disordered.

That, in consequence of an accession of mental disorder, subsequent to our report of the 6th April last, a change took place in the system of

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management which had been previously adopted for his majesty's cure. His majesty's mental health is represented to us by all the physicians as certainly improved since the 6th of April. We are unable, however, to ascertain what would be the effects of an immediate recurrence to any system of management, which should admit of as free an approach to his majesty's presence as was allowed in a former period of his majesty's indisposition.

Some of his majesty's physicians do not entertain hopes of his majesty's recovery quite so confident as those which they had expressed on the 6th of April. The persuasion of others of his majesty's physicians, that his majesty will completely recover, is not diminished—and they all appear to agree, that there is a considerable probability of his majesty's final recovery; and that neither his majesty's bodily health, nor his present symptoms, nor the effect which the disease has yet produced upon his majesty's faculties, afford any reason for thinking that his majesty will not ultimately recover.

(Signed)

C. Cantuar	W. Grant
E. Ebor	Montrose
Eldon	Winchelsea
Ellenborough.	Aylesford.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, &c.

Whereas, by an act made in the parliament of Ireland, in the thirty-third year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, "An act to prevent the election or appointment of unlawful assemblies, under pretence of preparing or presenting public petitions or other addresses to his majesty or the parliament," it is enacted, 'That all assemblies, committees, or other bodies of persons elected or in any other manner constituted or appointed to represent, or assuming or exercising a right or authority to represent, the people of this realm, or any number or description of the people of the same, or the people of any province, county, city, town, or other district within the same, under pretence of petitioning for, or in any other manner procuring an alteration of matters established by law, in church or state, save and except the knights, citizens, and burgesses elected to serve in the parliament thereof, and save and except the houses of convocation duly summoned by the king's will, are unlawful assemblies; and that it shall and may be lawful for any mayor, sheriff, justice of the peace, or other peace officer, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required within his and their respective jurisdictions, to disperse all such unlawful assemblies, and if resisted, to enter into the same, and to apprehend all persons offending in that behalf.' And it is further enacted, 'That if any person shall give or publish, or cause or procure to be given or published, any written or other notice of election to be holden, or of any manner of appointment of any person or persons, to be the representative or representatives, delegate or delegates, or to act by any other name or description whatever, as representative or representatives, delegate or delegates, of the inhabitants, or of any description of the inhabitants of any province, county, city, town, or other district within this kingdom, at any such assembly; or if any person shall attend and vote at such election or appointment of such representatives or delegates, or other persons to act as such, every person who shall be guilty of any of the said offences, respectively being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be deemed guilty of an high misdemeanour.

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And whereas at a meeting or assembly of persons held in the city of Dublin on the 9th day of July instant, and styling themselves "A Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland," certain resolutions, amongst others, were entered into, and have since been published, of the tenour following:—

"Resolved, That a committee of catholics be therefore appointed, and requested to cause proper petitions to be forthwith framed for the repeal of the penal laws, and to procure signatures thereto in all parts of Ireland, and to take measures for bringing such petitions under the serious consideration of the legislature within the first month of the ensuing sessions of parliament.

"Resolved, That said committee do consist of the catholic peers and their eldest sons, the catholic baronets, the prelates of the catholic church in Ireland, and also ten persons to be appointed by the catholics in each county of Ireland, the survivors of the delegates of 1793 to constitute an integral part of that number, and also of five persons to be appointed by the catholic inhabitants of each parish in Dublin.

"Resolved, That the appointment of the said persons be made forthwith.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to such committee to resort to all legal and constitutional means of maintaining a cordial communication of sentiment and co-operation of conduct amongst the catholics of Ireland, and generally of promoting the favourable reception of their petition.

"Resolved, That until the new committee shall be appointed, the management of catholic affairs shall be confided to the catholic peers, baronets, and survivors of the delegates of 1793."

And whereas there is reason to apprehend, that some of his Majesty's subjects may have already acted, and that others may be misled to act in furtherance of those resolutions, by taking a part in the election or appointment of delegates or representatives for such proposed assembly or committee; and that the persons so elected or delegated, or to be so elected or delegated, may be disposed to meet and form such assembly or committee as aforesaid.

And whereas such an assembly as is by these resolutions proposed to be convened, is not only in direct violation of the provisions of the statute aforesaid, and an unlawful assembly, but tends directly to endanger the peace and tranquillity of the state.

Now we, the Lord-lieutenant, by and with the advice of the privy council of Ireland, being determined, as far as in us lies, to enforce the due observance of the laws of this realm, and being anxious to prevent the mischiefs which the violation of those laws, and particularly of the statute herein before mentioned, must occasion, do, by this our proclamation, command all his Majesty's loving subjects of this part of the United Kingdom, that they do abstain from all acts and proceedings whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid statute.

"And we do hereby further call upon and require all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and other peace officers in this part of the United Kingdom, that they do proceed in due course of law to apprehend and hold to bail all persons against whom information on oath shall have been obtained of having given or published, or caused to be given or published, any written or other notice of elections to be holden, or of any manner of appointment of any representative or delegate for any such assembly as is herein before-mentioned, or of having voted, or in any other manner acted, or who shall be found actually voting, or in any other manner acting, in the election or appointment of such dele-

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gates or representatives, that the person or persons so offending may be prosecuted according to law; and in case an assembly of such delegates or representatives shall hereafter attempt to meet in defiance of the law, and notwithstanding this our proclamation, that they shall proceed to disperse the same as an unlawful assembly, pursuant to the directions of the aforesaid statute."

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 30th day of July, 1811.

MANNERS, E.
WESTMEATH.
MAYO.
ERNE.
CHARLES KILDARE.
CASTLE COOTE.
DE BLAQUIERE.
FRANKFORT.
W. W. POLE.
D. LATOUCHE.
S. HAMILTON.
WM. SAURIN.
P. DUIGENAN.

Correspondence between the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Auditor of the Exchequer, respecting the Issue of Money for the Service of the Army and Navy.

No. I.—Warrant—500,000*l.*—Bank of England; on account of the treasurer of the navy.

After our hearty commendations:—Whereas, by an act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, "An act for granting to his Majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year 1810, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament," the sum of 19,237,934*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* was granted to his majesty, for and towards the naval services therein more particularly mentioned: and whereas it appears by a joint resolution of the houses of lords and commons, that "his majesty is prevented by his present indisposition from coming to his parliament, and from attending to public business, and that the personal exercise of the royal authority by his majesty is thereby for the present interrupted:" and whereas it is indispensably necessary for his majesty's service, that the sums granted as aforesaid should be issued and applied for the purposes authorized by the said act; and that for the urgent and pressing demands of the navy it is necessary, in order to prevent the manifest and serious injury which the public service would sustain if such issue of money were not made, that the sum of 500,000*l.* should be forthwith issued for the service of the navy: And whereas, during the continuance of his majesty's indisposition, and previous to any authority being obtained by act of parliament to authorize the signature of his majesty's name or the application of his privy seal, the ordinary and accustomed mode of issuing money out of the exchequer cannot be pursued; and whereas, by the said recited act certain sums therein mentioned are directed to be issued and applied for and towards making good the supply granted to his majesty; and the commissioners of his majesty's treasury, now or for the time being, or any three or more of them, or the high treasurer for the time being, are or is thereby, or by other acts therein recited, authorized and empowered to issue and apply the same accordingly: These are therefore, under the particular exigency of the case, to pray and require you to draw an order for paying under the governor and company of the bank of England, upon account of the Right Honourable George Rose, treasurer of his majesty's navy, or of the treasurer thereof for the time being, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hun-

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dred thousand pounds, by way of imprest and upon account, for the service of the navy and the victualling thereof; and let the said order be satisfied out of any the treasure or revenue in the receipt of the exchequer, applicable to the uses and purposes above mentioned; for which this shall be your warrant. Whitehall treasury chambers, the 31st day of December, 1810.

SP. PERCEVAL, W. BRODRICK,
W. ELIOT, S. BARNE, B. PAGET.

To the auditor of the receipt of his majesty's exchequer.

No. II.—A like warrant for the same sum to be paid to Mr Long and Lord Charles Somerset, for army services.

No. III.—Lord Grenville, auditor of the exchequer, on the subject of issuing money from the exchequer, for the service of the army and navy, under the warrants of the lords of the treasury.

Camelford-house, Jan. 1, 1811,
53 min. p. 11 A. M.

SIR,—Mr Fisher has this moment brought to me two warrants from the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, under yesterday's date, by which I am required, in consideration of the circumstances therein stated, to draw an order for the issue of 500,000*l.* to the bank, on account of the paymaster-general of the forces, and also a like sum on account of the treasurer of the navy; for which issues no authority under his majesty's great seal, or privy seal, or sign manual, has as yet been presented, according to the accustomed mode and course of the exchequer in that behalf.

I have been, up to this moment, totally unapprised of any intention on the part of their lordships to transmit to me any such warrants; but had on the contrary every reason to believe, from what you had stated to Mr Fisher, that the officers of the exchequer were to be called upon to act on this occasion under the authority of his majesty's privy seal, which, however irregularly it might have been obtained, would have been, in my judgment, imperative upon them.

It now becomes necessary for me to consider the nature and extent of the duties which this new and unexpected course of proceeding imposes upon me; and I must for that purpose request, that you will do me the honour to inform me, within what time it will be necessary, for avoiding those inconveniences to the public service which are specified in the warrants of their lordships, that such orders as are before mentioned should be drawn and transmitted to their lordships.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GRENVILLE.

The Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, &c. &c. &c.

No. IV.—Mr Perceval to Lord Grenville, stating the period when an issue should be made from the exchequer, in pursuance of the treasury warrant.

Downing-street, 1st Jan. 1811,
¼ before 3 P. M.

MY LORD,—I have had the honour of receiving your lordship's letter of this day's date, desiring to know within what time it will be necessary, for avoiding those inconveniences to the public service which are specified in the warrants to which your lordship's letter relates, that the order for issuing the money under such warrants should be transmitted to their lordships; and I have to state to your lordship, that according to the usual course of supplying the weekly issues, both to the navy and the army, it would be necessary that sums should be issued to

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both services, beyond the amount of the existing credits at the exchequer, either to-morrow or the next day at furthest: but although such is the usual practice, which I should regret the necessity of departing from, yet if the orders could be so furnished as to admit of an actual issue being made upon them by Monday next, I do not apprehend any serious inconvenience to the public service from such a short delay. SP. PERCEVAL.

The Lord Grenville.

No. V.—Lord Grenville, auditor of the exchequer, transmitting a case on the subject of issuing money from the exchequer under treasury warrants, and requesting the same might be submitted to the attorney and solicitor general.

Exchequer, Jan. 1, 1811.

My Lords,—I have been informed by a letter of this date from the right honourable the chancellor of the exchequer, that it is desirable the orders required by your lordships' warrants of yesterday's date should be transmitted to your lordships either to-morrow or next day at furthest, and that serious inconvenience is apprehended to the public service, unless the actual issue can be made upon them by Monday next.

Under this pressure, I have thought it my indispensable duty to lose no time in drawing up such a statement of the case as my general knowledge of the subject enables me to do on the sudden. If there should appear to your lordships any deficiency or error in this statement, I beg leave to request that your lordships will have the goodness to direct that the same should be supplied by your lordships' officers; and I cannot doubt that your lordships will then, in compliance with my humble request, direct that the case should be immediately submitted, by your lordships' orders, to the attorney and solicitor general, in order that I may have the sanction of their legal advice and authority in a matter of such novel and unprecedented difficulty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE, auditor.

The lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury.

No. VI.—Case for the opinion of his majesty's attorney and solicitor-general—1st January, 1811.

The auditor of the exchequer is appointed by a constitution from the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury; his office is generally described by lord Coke, Inst. 106. His appointment states his duty to be, that of writing all and every the tallies and counter tallies of all whatsoever the bills to be made hereafter at the exchequer of our lord the king, on all and every the payments and assignments to be there made; and of doing and exercising all other things to that office belonging.

He has no general instructions accompanying his appointment.

Special provisions relative to his office and duties are contained in the eighth and ninth W. III. c. 28. particularly in section 6. 8. and 10. to which your attention is desired, as well as to the general tenor of the several statutes for the regulation of the exchequer, and also to the stat. 50 Geo. III. c. 115. f. 6.

Copies of the several forms of the warrants under privy seal and sign manual, and of the usual warrant from the lords commissioners of the treasury to the auditor, for drawing orders for the issue of money, according to the accustomed course of the exchequer, are transmitted herewith. And Mr Fisher, the auditor's chief clerk, an officer of long experience in the exchequer, will attend you, for the purpose of supplying any explanation of these instruments, or any other information which you may require.

A copy is herewith inclosed of two

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warrants from the lords commissioners of the treasury, dated December 31, 1810; and requiring the auditor, under the circumstances therein described, to draw orders for the issue of one million of the king's treasure, for the issue of which no authority under his majesty's great seal, privy seal, or sign manual, has been presented, according to the accustomed course of the exchequer in that behalf.

Your opinion is required, by the auditor, whether the aforesaid warrant of the lords commissioners of the treasury is a sufficient authority imperative on him, and therefore a legal sanction for his proceeding to obey the same; or whether any and what discretion is left to him on this occasion, for the exercise of which he may be responsible in any court of law, or to the two houses of parliament: they having resolved that it is their right and duty to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority arising from his majesty's indisposition, in such a manner as the exigency of the case may appear to them to require.

Having considered the several statutes and documents to which we are referred, and the general practice which we understand to have prevailed in the exchequer, as well before as since appropriation acts similar to the 50th Geo. III. c. 115, have been annually passed, we do not think that the warrant of the lords commissioners of the treasury is in law a sufficient authority, imperative upon the auditor, nor consequently a legal sanction for his proceeding to obey the same, nor that any discretion is left to him by the law on this occasion, for the exercise of which he will not be responsible,

(Signed) V. Gibbs, T. Plumer.

Lincoln's Inn, 2d Jan. 1811.

No. VII.—Mr Harrison to Lord Grenville, transmitting copy of the opinion of the attorney and solicitor-general on the case submitted by him; and stating the urgent necessity of his complying with the treasury warrant of the 31st December, 1810.

My Lord,—I am commanded by the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury to acknoweledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of yesterday, requesting that the case, therein transmitted, should be immediately submitted to the attorney and solicitor-general, in order that you may have the sanction of their legal advice and authority in a matter of such novel and unprecedented difficulty; and to acquaint your lordship, that they lost no time in complying with your request. And I am now commanded to transmit to you a copy of the opinion which they have just received from the attorney and solicitor-general, stating, that they do not think that the warrant of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury is, in law, a sufficient authority imperative upon the auditor, nor consequently a legal sanction for his proceeding to obey the same.

My lords direct me to add, that their sense of the mischief to the public service, which would arise if any delay should take place in the issues of the moneys required by their warrants of the 31st December, appears to render it indispensably necessary that those warrants should be forthwith complied with; and that they are consequently ready to take upon themselves the responsibility of any act which may be essential for that purpose.

I am, &c.

Jan. 2, 1811. Geo. Harrison.

No. VIII.—Lord Grenville, stating his reasons for not complying with the directions of the treasury warrants for issuing money from the exchequer.

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Exchequer, Jan. 3, 1811.

My Lords,—I had the honour to receive, yesterday evening, a letter from Mr Harrison, transmitting to me the opinion of his majesty's attorney and solicitor-general, on the statement which I took the liberty of submitting to your lordships for the purpose of being laid before them; and I beg leave to express the due sense which I entertain of your lordships' ready compliance with my request.

Having fully considered that opinion, I lose no time in humbly apprizing your lordships of the final judgement which I have formed as to the line of my official duty on this occasion.

It is matter of the deepest concern to me, to be made the involuntary cause of any even the shortest delay in an issue of his majesty's treasure, stated to me, from such high authority as that of your lordships, to be important to the public service. If I could be satisfied of the propriety of my doing what is required from me by the warrants which I have had the honour to receive from your lordships, there is no personal responsibility which I would not readily incur for the public interests; but I cannot persuade myself that I could obey those warrants without a breach of my official duty in that point which is above all others peculiarly obligatory on the person placed in the situation of auditor of the exchequer; nor without a high and criminal violation both of a positive statute, and also of the essential principles of our monarchical and parliamentary constitution.

The act passed in the 8th and 9th of king William the Third, cap. 28. intituled, "An act for the better observation of the course anciently used in the receipt of exchequer," prohibits the issue of the king's treasure, except in pursuance of the special provisions of an act of parliament, or under the authority of warrants under his majesty's great seal or privy seal, duly entered in the office of the auditor, who is thereupon to draw the necessary orders. In the present instance all these authorities are wanting; and it is proposed that 1,000,000*l.* sterling of his majesty's treasure shall be issued on the sole ground of a warrant signed by your lordships. Every step taken towards such an issue by any officer of the exchequer, but more especially by the auditor, would be in open violation both of that statute and of the accustomed course of the exchequer; for such an act your lordships' warrants cannot, as I now learn from the highest authority, afford me any legal sanction. I must, I am told, act on my own discretion, for the exercise of which I must alone be responsible. This responsibility, if it legally attaches upon me, I certainly cannot transfer to any other persons, and least of all to your lordships, whatever willingness you have expressed to take it on yourselves. My attempting to do so would itself be criminal; tending to confound the official relations in which I have the honour to stand towards your lordships, and to annul those checks which the law has established to ensure the faithful discharge of our respective duties, and thereby the security of the public treasure.

But I beg leave humbly to submit to your lordships, that the law has in truth invested me with no discretion on this question.

The exigencies of the public service, which your lordships have condescended to detail to me in these your warrants, are matters of state, of which, as auditor of the exchequer, I have no knowledge, and can take no cognizance; my official duty is strictly limited to an observance of the accustomed forms of the exchequer, and of the laws which have from time to time been passed for its regulation.

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To these I am bound to adhere; and it is on the fullest consideration which this pressure of time has permitted me to give to them, that I am compelled to decline, but with all due respect to your lordships, a compliance with the requisition contained in those warrants to which this letter refers.

Perhaps, however, on an occasion of such high and urgent public interest, it may not be improper for me, before I close this letter, further to submit to your lordships my view of the mode in which all difficulties on this subject may be removed, in so far at least as any agency of mine may be required for the purpose of those issues—a mode which I am happy to think may still be resorted to, even within the period which the right honourable the chancellor of the exchequer did me the honour to point out to me, as that within which no serious inconvenience is to be apprehended to the public service.

Your lordships have recited in your warrants, the resolution by which the two houses of parliament have declared the melancholy fact of the temporary incapacity of his majesty for the discharge of his high functions. If it be proper for me, in my official character, in any manner whatever to act on this declaration, I cannot separate my knowledge of it from that of the accompanying resolution by which the lords and commons did at the same time declare, that it was their right and duty "to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority arising from his majesty's said indisposition, in such manner as the exigency of the case may appear to them to require."

To this resolution all the subjects of this realm owe submission and obedience; and while it presents on the one hand, in my judgment, a fresh and insuperable obstacle to my obeying your lordships' requisition, it does, I trust, afford, on the other hand, the means of obviating any inconvenience that could arise from my adherence to this my public duty. I should think myself doubly criminal, if, while the two houses are actually proceeding in the execution of such their right and duty, I were to take upon myself to decide, for them, in what manner the defect in the personal exercise of the king's authority shall be supplied, in so important a branch as that of the issue of his royal treasure; much more, if I were to arrogate to myself the power of dispensing, for that purpose, with the express provisions of the laws by which my official duties are regulated.

But if your lordships shall think it proper to submit this difficulty to the consideration of the two houses of parliament, they have declared, that with them rests the right and duty to provide the means of removing it. With them resides, under the present exigency, the power to command those official seals, the use of which would constitute an imperative and unquestionable authority to the officers of the exchequer; with them rests the discretion of judgment in what other manner they may think it more fit to provide a sufficient warrant or sanction for any issue which they may determine to be requisite for the public interests; and I certainly should not fail to defer to their pleasure with entire submission, and to execute with the most implicit obedience any orders which I shall receive from your lordships, under the sanction of their authority.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GRENVILLE, auditor.

Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,—for

Copy of a letter from the deputy clerks of the privy seal, of the 4th January, 1811; stating their reasons why they could not prepare letters to pass the

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"privy seal, for the issue of certain sums of money for the service of the navy and army.

GEO. HARRISON.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, Jan. 4, 1811.

Privy Seal Office, 4th Jan. 1811.

SIR,—In pursuance of your request, by command of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, that we should state, in writing, the reason which induced us to acquaint the lord keeper of the privy seal, that we could not execute the command to prepare letters to pass the privy seal, for the issue of certain sums of money for the navy and army, we have no difficulty in complying with your request.

The course of official routine, before we present the letters of privy seal to the lord keeper, is as follows:

A warrant signed by the king, and countersigned by three lords of the treasury, is directed to the clerk of the signet, ordering him to prepare a bill for the royal signature, to cause letters of privy seal to pass. The clerk of the signet then prepares a transcript of this bill, which being signed with his name, as examined, after having his majesty's signet affixed to it, is directed to the lord keeper of the privy seal. Upon receiving this, the clerk of the privy seal has a transcript of it prepared; but previous to examining it, it is customary for him to send a docquet, which in point of fact is a copy of the docquet subjoined to the bill, which is prepared by the clerk of the signet for the royal signature. This docquet commences with the words following:

"His majesty's warrant for issuing, &c. &c:"—and terminates, "subscribed for Mr——,* by warrant under his majesty's royal sign manual;" countersigned by three lords of the treasury. This docquet is compared with the docquet to the king's bill aforementioned; and the clerk of the privy seal in waiting writes at the end of it "Examined;" signing his name. Upon this being returned, signed by three lords of the treasury, the letters of privy seal are compared with the signet transcript, and, being likewise signed by the said clerk, are laid before the lord keeper, in order that the privy seal may be affixed thereto.

Our objection to signing the letters of privy seal, therefore, was, that we conceived it would be departing from the official line of our duty, and acting contrary to the express letter and spirit of our oath, if we signed these letters of privy seal prior to the usual docquet being returned to the office countersigned by three lords of the treasury. We considered this of the greater importance, as we have always conceived the docquet to be a certificate, under the hands of their lordships, that the royal signature had actually been affixed.

Moreover, as the lord keeper always retains the signet, and docquet, as his vouchers for affixing the seal; and the entry of the docquet is the only record remaining in the office.

The tenor of the oath is as follows:

"You shall be true to our sovereign lord the king, his heirs and successors, kings and queens of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and them faithfully serve to the best of your power, as one of their clerks in the office of privy seal; and during the time you shall continue in the same, you shall not prefer nor colourably present to the keeper of the privy seal or commissioners for the execution of the office of keeper of the privy seal

* The clerk of the Signet.

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for the time being, any manner of thing to pass the seal, but such only as you shall have sufficient warrant for, by writing or by mouth granted or given by the king's majesty, or some of his highness's council in the court of requests.—You shall not disclose any of his majesty's causes to you commanded to be kept secret, until such time as publication be thereof made.—And you shall not seek to break any order used for the attendance of the clerks of the said office, or by colour thereof take any profits growing by the seal of the said office, and thereby defraud them of the whole due or any parcel thereof.

"So help you God, and by the holy evangelists."

(Signed) By the clerk.

This day of in the year of the reign of king George , the said * hath taken the oath above expressed, and subscribed his name before me † keeper of the privy seal; and hath also taken the oaths appointed by an act of parliament, entitled, "An act for abrogating the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and appointing other oaths."

(Signed) ‡

We have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN LARPENT.

JOHN JAS. LARPENT.

George Harrison, Esq. &c. &c.

Against the Order to issue Money.

Saturday, Jan. 5, 1811.

On the Report of the Committee of the whole House,

DISSENTIENT.

1. Because the principle on which the resolution is founded, would justify the assumption of all the executive powers of the crown by the two houses of parliament, during any suspension of the personal exercise of the royal authority.

2. Because this unprecedented and unconstitutional measure might have been avoided without injury to the public service, by resorting (as was suggested in debate) to the mode of proceeding sanctioned by our ancestors in 1668, namely, an address to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, to take upon him the civil and military administration of affairs, and the disposal of the public revenue, until the means of supplying the defect in the exercise of the royal authority should be finally adjusted.

Cambridge	Holland
York	Lauderdale
Kent	Keith
Clarence	Albemarle
Sussex	Erskine
Gloucester	Dundas
Cholmondeley	Darlington.
Spencer	Dawnay
Rosslyn	Hastings
Ponsonby	Say and Sele.
Seaforth	

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland intended to have signed the protest, but came a minute or two too late.

List of Public Acts, passed in the Fifth Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—51st of George III.

1. An Act to provide for the administration of the royal authority, and for the care of his Majesty's royal person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness; and for the

* Clerk's name. † Here insert the lord keeper's name. ‡ By the lord keeper of the privy seal.

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resumption of the exercise of the royal authority by his Majesty.

2. For continuing to his Majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates in England; for the service of the year 1811.

3. For raising the sum of 10,500,000*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1811.

4. For raising the sum of 1,500,000*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1811.

5. For raising the sum of one million by treasury bills for the service of Ireland for the year 1811.

6. For taking an account of the population of Great Britain, and of the increase or diminution thereof.

7. To amend two Acts of the 13th and 32d years of his present Majesty, relating to the wages of persons employed in the silk manufacture.

8. For punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

9. For the regulation of his Majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.

10. To continue until the 25th of March, 1833, certain Acts of the parliament of Ireland, so far as the same relate to the improvement of the city of Dublin, by making wide and convenient passages through the same.

11. To continue until the 25th day of March, 1832, certain Acts of the parliament of Ireland, so far as the same relate to the duty on coals imported into the harbours of Dublin, and to the regulating the coal trade thereof.

12. To continue until the 25th day of March, 1812, an act for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland.

13. For further continuing until the 25th day of March, 1812, certain bounties and drawbacks on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the countervailing duties and bounties on sugar, when the duties imposed by an act of the 49th year of his present Majesty shall be suspended; and for continuing so much of an act of the 27th year of his present Majesty as allows a bounty upon double refined sugar exported, until the 25th day of March, 1813, and so much of the same act as allows a bounty on raw sugar exported, until the 25th day of March, 1812.

14. To continue several laws relating to the granting a bounty upon certain species of British and Irish linens exported from Great Britain, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen yarns made of flax into Great Britain, until the 25th day of March, 1821; to the prohibiting the exportation from and permitting the importation into Great Britain of corn, and for allowing the importation of other articles of provision without payment of duty during the continuance of the war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace; and to the permitting the importation of tobacco into Great Britain from any place whatever, until the 25th day of March, 1812.

15. For enabling his Majesty to direct the issue of exchequer bills to a limited amount, for the purposes and in manner therein mentioned.

16. For granting annuities to discharge certain exchequer bills.

17. To render valid certain acts done for completing the regular militia, and to indemnify the persons concerned therein.

18. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the times limited for those purposes re-

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spectively, until the 25th day of March, 1812; and to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attornies and solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the first day of Hilary term, 1812.

19. To continue until the 25th day of March, 1812, an Act of the 45th year of his present Majesty, for appointing commissioners to enquire into the public expenditure and the conduct of the public business in the military departments therein mentioned, and to extend the same to public works executed by the office of works and others.

20. To allow a certain proportion of the militia of Great Britain to enlist annually into the regular forces; and to provide for the gradual reduction of the said militia.

21. To explain and amend an Act, passed in the 50th year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to direct that accounts of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances, shall be annually laid before parliament; and to regulate and controul the granting and pay of such salaries, pensions, and allowances;" so far as respects the grant of pensions or allowances by his Majesty to persons who previously to the passing of the said Act had served the crown in foreign courts.

22. For raising the sum of 2,500,000*l.* by way of annuities and treasury bills for the service of Ireland.

23. For rendering more effectual an Act made in the 47th year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the abolition of the slave trade."

24. To repeal so much of an Act of the 19th year of his present Majesty, as prevents masters of ships removing their vessels out of the stream, except to the lawful quays in the port of London, before the goods are discharged or their vessels are cleared by the proper officers inwards or outwards, so far as relates to any ship or vessel entered inwards or outwards from or to any port in Ireland.

25. For further continuing, until the 25th day of July, 1813, an Act made in the 33d year of his present Majesty, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

26. For raising the sum of 4,981,300*l.* by way of annuities.

27. To explain and amend two acts of the 50th and 51st years of his present Majesty, for continuing certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, and other purposes mentioned in the said Acts.

28. For increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to inn-keepers and others on quartering soldiers.

29. For continuing, until the 1st day of August, 1813, two acts of the 45th and 50th years of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of coals, culm, and cinders to London and Westminster, by inland navigation.

30. To amend the several acts for enabling his Majesty to accept the services of volunteers from the militia of Ireland.

31. To continue, during the present war, and until the expiration of six calendar months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and amend an act made in the 48th year of his present Majesty, for granting an additional duty on copper imported into Great Britain.

32. For the better securing exciseable goods, on board vessels, in the port of Bristol.

33. For repealing so much of two acts

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of the 14th and 25th years of his present Majesty as relates to weaving blue stripes in British calicoes.

34. For continuing the premiums allowed to ships employed in the southern whale fishery.

35. To secure to the bank of Ireland, the re-payment of all monies advanced by them for the purposes and in the manner therein mentioned.

36. To facilitate the execution of justice within the Cinque Ports.

37. Further to prevent the marriage of lunatics.

38. To protect masters against embezzlements by their clerks and servants, in Ireland.

39. To repeal so much of an act, passed in the parliament of Ireland in the 3d year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act for the better regulation of the linen and hemp manufactures," as takes away the benefit of clergy from felons convicted of stealing cloth from bleaching grounds; and for more effectually preventing such felonies.

40. To explain and amend an act of the last session of parliament, for repealing certain parts of several acts relating to the limiting the number of persons to be carried by stage coaches in Ireland.

41. To repeal so much of an act, passed in the 18th year of the reign of King George 2d., intituled, "An act for the more effectually preventing the stealing of linen, fustian, and cotton goods and wares, in buildings, fields, grounds, and other places used for printing, whitening, bleaching, or drying the same," as takes away the benefit of clergy from persons stealing cloth in places therein mentioned; and for more effectually preventing such felonies.

42. To empower the lords commissioners of the treasury to exonerate distillers of spirits from sugar, from the excess of the duties to which they were liable in consequence of the expiration of an Act passed in the 48th year of his present Majesty, above the duties imposed by the said Act.

43. For altering the time at which the additional duties of customs imposed by an Act of the last session of parliament on certain species of wood were to have taken place; and for granting a drawback upon deals and timber used in the mines of tin, copper, and lead, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

44. For imposing an additional duty on linen imported into Great Britain during the continuance of the present war, and for six months after the ratification of a definite treaty of peace.

45. For taking away the public use of certain ships rooms in the town of Saint John, in the island of Newfoundland; and for instituting surrogate courts on the coast of Labrador, and in certain islands adjacent thereto.

46. To authorize the officers of the customs to act for the superintendant of quarantine and his assistant.

47. For carrying into effect the provisions of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his majesty and his royal highness the prince regent of Portugal.

48. To permit rum and other spirits, the produce of the British colonies in the West Indies, to be imported into Lower Canada from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the islands of Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland.

49. For raising the sum of 12 millions by way of annuities.

50. To allow a greater number of sheep to be carried from England to the Isle of Man than are now permitted by law.

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51. For abolishing the duties of the prizage and butlerage of wines in Ireland.

52. For explaining and amending an act passed in the last session of parliament, for consolidating the duties of customs for the Isle of Man, and for placing the same under the management of the commissioners of customs in England.

53. For raising the sum of six millions, by exchequer bills for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1811.

54. For raising the sum of 1,500,000l. by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1811.

55. For abolishing the superannuation fund in the department of the customs, and for transferring the same to the head of consolidated customs, and for authorizing the payment of all retired allowances on that department out of consolidated customs.

56. To grant additional duties of excise on tobacco manufactured in Ireland.

57. To amend an act made in the 47th year of his present majesty's reign, for encouraging the export of salted beef and pork from Ireland.

58. To allow the free importation between Great Britain and Ireland of home-made chocolate; to prohibit the importation of foreign chocolate into Ireland so long as the same shall be prohibited in Great Britain; and to grant certain duties on cocoa nuts imported into Ireland.

59. For granting to his majesty additional duties of excise on wash and other liquors used in the distillation of spirits; and on foreign spirits imported.

60. To repeal the duties of stamps on hats made in Ireland, and on licences to persons to manufacture hats, or to utter or vend hats in Ireland, and all regulations for securing the said duties.

61. For charging the sum of 7,500,000l. raised for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1811, upon the duties granted to his majesty during the continuance of the present war, and for certain periods after the ratification of a definite treaty of peace.

62. To permit rum and other spirits, the produce of the British colonies in the West Indies, to be imported into Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the islands of Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland, from the island of Bermuda.

63. To authorize the punishment, by confinement and hard labour, of persons in Ireland liable to transportation; and to repeal so much of a former act as relates to that subject.

64. To enable the East India company to raise a further sum of money upon bond, instead of increasing their capital stock; and to alter and amend an act, passed in the 47th year of his present majesty, relative thereto.

65. To explain and amend an act, passed in the 39th year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices so far as respects certain penalties on printers and publishers."

66. To amend and render more effectual several acts for promoting the trade of Dublin, by rendering its port and harbour more commodious; and for erecting, repairing, and maintaining light-houses round the coast of Ireland, and to raise a fund for defraying the charge thereof.

67. For repealing the duties or customs now payable on the importation of hides in the hair, and granting new duties in lieu thereof.

68. For charging an additional duty on verdigrease imported.

69. For repealing the duty on the ma-

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terials used in making flint and phial glass; and for granting, until the 1st day of August, 1812, other duties in lieu thereof, and for continuing and amending an act passed in the 49th year of his majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for repealing the duties on the materials used in making spread window glass, and crown glass, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for the better collection of the said duties."

70. For repealing the hat duty in Great Britain.

71. For the abolition and regulation of certain offices in the customs.

72. For granting exemptions in certain cases from the payment of duties charged in respect of servants, carriages, horses, and dogs, kept in Great Britain and Ireland respectively.

73. For the better security of his majesty's naval arsenals in the river Medway, and Portsmouth and Hamoaze harbours, and of his majesty's ships and vessels lying at and resorting to the same.

74. For authorizing the sale of prize goods lodged in warehouses after a certain period.

75. For making further provision for the payment of salaries and other charges in the office of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and for enabling the East India company to restore to the service of the said company, military officers removed therefrom by sentences of courts martial; and to authorize the said company, in cases of unforeseen emergency, to take up ships by private contract.

76. For letting to farm the duties on horses hired by the mile or stage, to be used in travelling, and on horses hired for a less period of time than 28 days, for drawing carriages used in travelling, not be otherwise, in Great Britain; and for facilitating the recovery of the said duties.

77. To amend the laws for regulating the election, in Ireland, of members to serve in parliament.

78. To make provision in certain cases for the wives and families of serjeants, corporals, drummers, and privates, serving in the militia of Ireland.

79. To amend an act of the 48th year of his present majesty, for the better care and maintenance of lunatics, being paupers or criminals in England.

80. To render valid certain indentures for the binding of parish apprentices.

81. To continue until the 1st day of August, 1812, certain acts for appointing commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites and emoluments, received in several public offices in Ireland; to examine into abuses which may exist in the same, and into the mode of receiving, collecting, issuing, and accounting for public money in Ireland.

82. For establishing regulations respecting rock salt delivered to the refineries; for granting relief for salt lost at sea by shipwreck or capture; and for reviving, amending, and continuing, until the 25th day of March, 1815, so much of an act of the 41st year of his present majesty as allows the use of salt, duty free, for curing fish in bulk or in barrels.

83. For allowing the late drawback of duty paid on coals used in certain mines and smelting mills in Devonshire, as is now allowed in the county of Cornwall.

84. To explain an act passed in the 22d year of his present majesty, for better securing the freedom of election of members to serve in parliament, by disabling certain officers employed in the collection or managemement of his majesty's revenues from giving their votes at such

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elections, so far as relates to coal meters and corn meters of the city of London.

85. To enable the commissioners of his majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain for the year 1811.

86. To continue, until the 5th day of July, 1812, and to amend several acts for granting certain rates and duties, and for allowing certain drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into and exported from Ireland; and to grant to his majesty, until the 5th day of July, 1812, certain new and additional duties on the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandise into and from Ireland.

87. For allowing the manufacture and use of a liquor prepared from sugar for colouring porter, and for indemnifying persons who have manufactured or used such colouring.

88. For raising the sum of 200,000l. by treasury bills, for the service of Ireland for the year 1811.

89. To increase the salary of the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

90. For defraying, until the 25th day of March, 1812, the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of Ireland; and for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the militia during peace.

91. For discharging certain arrears of quit, crown, and composition rents, which have been growing due in Ireland.

92. To repeal certain parts of several acts of the parliament of Ireland, relating to the tolls on stage coaches, carrying above a certain number of passengers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

93. For granting additional duties of customs on fir timber, of certain dimensions, of the growth of Norway, imported into Great Britain.

94. To continue, until the 29th day of July, 1813, an act of the last session of parliament, intituled, "An Act to extend and amend the term and provisions of an act of the 39th and 40th year of his present majesty, for the better preservation of timber in the New Forest; and for ascertaining the boundaries of the said Forest, and the lands of the crown within the same."

95. To explain and amend certain laws respecting the duties on estates and goods sold by auction; the allowing dealers to roast their own coffee on certain conditions; and to the water-mark of the year on paper intended for exportation.

96. To extend the powers vested in the commissioners of the customs of restoring vessels and goods seized to seizures made by virtue of any acts relating to the department of the customs.

97. To regulate the trade between places in Europe, south of Cape Finisterre, and certain ports in the British colonies in North America.

98. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to give securities and to register memorials thereof, under an act of the last session of parliament, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until two months after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

99. For removing doubts as to the registering of certain property purchased or sold under the land-tax redemption act, in right of which persons may claim to vote at elections of members to serve in parliament.

100. To amend an act passed in the 38th year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to regulate the trial of causes, indictments,

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and other proceedings which arise within the counties of certain cities and towns corporate within this kingdom."

101. For amending an act of the 48th year of his present majesty, for regulating the British white herring fishery.

102. To extend the provisions of an act passed in the 49th year of his present majesty, for discharging from the claims of the crown certain real and personal estates belonging to General De Lancy, late barrack master general, and vested in trustees for sale; and also for vesting and settling certain lands heretofore contracted to be purchased by the said General De Lancy in trustees, to be sold for payment of a debt due to the crown, and for other purposes relative thereto.

103. To authorize the allowing officers to retire on half-pay or other allowances, under certain restrictions.

104. For extending and amending the regulations now in force, relative to the payment to the royal hospital at Chelsea, of the forfeited and unclaimed shares of army prize money.

105. To enable persons to bequeath lands and tenements to the commissioners for the government of the Royal Naval Asylum, and to authorize the said commissioners to hold the same for the benefit of the said Asylum; and for amending an act made in the 47th year of his present majesty, relating to the said asylum.

106. For enabling the wives and families of soldiers embarked for foreign service, to return to their homes.

107. For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia and local militia in Great Britain for the year 1811.

108. To revive and continue, until the 25th day of March, 1812, and amend so much of an act, made in the 39th and 40th years of his present majesty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants and serjeant-majors of the militia of England, disembodied under an act of the same session of parliament.

109. For making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the militia in Great Britain, while disembodied.

110. To prevent the counterfeiting of silver pieces denominated tokens, intended to be issued and circulated by the governor and company of the Bank of England, for the respective sums of five shillings and sixpence, three shillings, and one shilling and sixpence, and to prevent the bringing into the kingdom or uttering any such counterfeit pieces or tokens.

111. For permitting Sir William Bishop and George Bishop to continue, until the 5th day of July, 1813, the manufacture of Maidstone Geneva; for charging the same with certain duties; and for rectifying a mistake in an act of this session, for empowering the lords commissioners of the treasury to exonerate distillers of spirits from sugar from the excess of duties therein mentioned.

112. For enabling his majesty to raise the sum of three millions for the service of Great Britain.

113. For granting to his majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

114. To permit the services of the regiment of the miners of Cornwall and Devon to be extended to Ireland.

115. For amending the act 23d George 3d, to promote the building, repairing, or otherwise providing the churches and chapels, and of houses for the residence of ministers, and the providing of churchyards and glebes.

116. To enable his majesty to grant a piece of ground within the Tower

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of London, to be used as an additional burial ground for persons dying within the said Tower.

117. For granting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year 1811, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

118. To permit the interchange of the British and Irish militias respectively.

119. For repealing two acts made in the 42d and 47th years of his present majesty, for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace, in such parts of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey as lie in or near the metropolis, and for the more effectual prevention of felonies; and for making other provisions in lieu thereof; to continue in force until the 1st day of June, 1813, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the then next session of parliament.

120. To amend an act of the 47th year of his present majesty, for more effectually preventing the stealing of deer.

121. To suspend the payment of all drawbacks on spirits made or distilled in Great Britain or Ireland, and exported from either country to the other respectively; and to suspend the importation into Great Britain of any spirits made or distilled in Ireland, except such as shall have been warehoused according to law; and for regulating the exportation of home-made spirits from Great Britain to Ireland and from Ireland to Great Britain, until three months after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

122. To continue, until the 1st of January, 1813, an act for appointing commissioners to enquire and examine into the nature and extent of the several bogs in Ireland, and the practicability of draining and cultivating them, and the best means of effecting the same.

123. For the relief of certain insolvent debtors in Ireland.

124. Further to extend and render more effectual certain provisions of an act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late majesty King George the 1st, intituled, "An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests;" and of an act passed in the 5th year of the reign of his majesty King George the 2d, to explain, amend, and render more effectual the said former act; and of two acts passed in the 18th and 43d years of the reign of his present majesty, extending the provisions of the said former acts.

125. For the relief of certain insolvent debtors in England.

126. To extend an act made in the 18th year of his late majesty King George the 2d, to explain and amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the shire to serve in parliament for England, respecting the expences of hustings and poll-clerks, so far as regards the city of Westminster.

127. For making more effectual provision for preventing the current gold coin of the realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; for preventing any note or bill of the governor and company of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified; and for staying proceedings upon any distress by tender of such notes.

128. To explain an act passed in this present session of parliament, intituled "An Act to permit the interchange of the British and Irish militias respectively."

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STATE PAPERS.—FOREIGN.

Proclamation of the Cortes.

Don Ferdinand VII. by the grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies, and in his absence and captivity, the Council of Regency authorized *ad interim*, to all those who shall see and hear these presents, know that in the Cortes general and extraordinary assembled in the Royal Isle of Leon, it has been resolved and decreed as follows:—

The Cortes general and extraordinary, in conformity with their decree of the 24th of December of last year, in which they declare null and void the renunciations made at Bayonne by the legitimate King of Spain and the Indies, Senor Don Fernando VII. not only from his want of liberty, but from want of the essential and indispensable circumstance, the consent of the nation, declare that they will not acknowledge, but will hold for null and of no effect, every act, treaty, convention, or transaction, of whatever kind or nature they may have been, authorized by the king, while he remains in the state of oppression and deprivation of liberty, in which he now is, whether in the country of the enemy, or within Spain; while his royal person is surrounded by the arms and under the direct or indirect influence of the usurper of his crown: as the nation will never consider him as free, nor render him obedience, until it shall see him in the midst of his faithful subjects, and in the bosom of the national congress which now exists, or hereafter may exist, in the government formed by the cortes. They declare at the same time, that every contravention of this decree shall be considered by the nation an act hostile to the country, and the offender shall be amenable to all the rigour of the laws; and finally the cortes declare, that the generous nation whom they represent will never lay down its arms, nor listen to any proposition for accommodation of whatever kind it may be, which shall not be preceded by the total evacuation of Spain by the troops which so unjustly have invaded them, since the cortes, as well as the whole nation, are resolved to fight incessantly, till they have secured the holy religion of their ancestors, the liberty of their beloved monarch, and the absolute independence and integrity of the monarchy. The Council of Regency, that this may be known and punctually observed throughout the whole extent of the Spanish dominions, shall cause this to be printed, published, and circulated.

ALENGO CANEDO, President,
J. MARTINEZ, } Secretaries."
J. ASNARES, }

Isle of Leon, Jan. 1.

Order by the Council of Regency.

And for the due execution and fulfilment of the preceding decree, the Council of Regency orders and commands all the tribunals, justices, chief governors, and other authorities, as well civil as military, or ecclesiastical, of whatever class or dignity, that they observe, and cause to be observed, this

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decree, and fulfilled and executed in all its parts.

JOAQUIN BLAKE, President.
PEDRO DE AGAR,
GABRIEL CIRDAK.

Royal Isle of Leon, Jan. 5, 1811.

This is followed by another decree, relative to the Indians; setting forth, that the Cortes having considered the scandalous abuses, and innumerable oppressions practised on the primitive natives of America and Asia, and convinced that those worthy subjects deserve better treatment, orders all viceroys, presidents of audience, governors, intendants, and other magistrates, to take every care to prevent the said abuses, and to restrain every person exercising authority, civil or military, or any other person whatever, from injuring any Indian native, either in his person or property. This decree is to be transmitted to the different parts of America and Asia, and read three times in parish churches, and explained to the Indians, in order that those good subjects may know how anxiously the Cortes watch over their protection and welfare.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Palace of the Thuilleries,
March 25, 1811.

NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, &c.

Upon the report of the commission appointed to examine the means proper to naturalise on the continent of our empire, sugar, indigo, cotton, and divers other productions of the two Indies:

Upon the presentation made to us, of a considerable quantity of beet-root sugar, refined, crystallized, and possessing all the qualities and properties of cane sugar:

Upon the presentation also made to us at the council of commerce, of a great quantity of indigo extracted from the plant woad, which our departments of the south produce in abundance, and which indigo has all the properties of the indigo of the two Indies:

Having reason to expect that, by means of these two precious discoveries, our empire will shortly be relieved from an exportation of 100,000,000, hitherto necessary for supplying the consumption of sugar and indigo:

We have decreed, and decree as follows:—

Art. I. Plantations of beet-root, proper for the fabrication of sugar, shall be formed in our empire to the extent of 32,000 hectares.

2. Our minister of the interior shall distribute the 32,000 hectares among the departments of our empire, taking into consideration those departments where the culture of tobacco may be established, and those which, from the nature of the soil, may be more favourable to the culture of the beet-root.

3. Our prefects shall take measures that the number of hectares allotted to their respective departments shall be in full cultivation this year, or next year at the latest.

4. A certain number of hectares shall be laid out in our empire, in plantations of woad proper for the fabrication of indigo, and in proportion to the quantity necessary for our manufactures.

5. Our minister of the interior shall distribute the said number among the departments of the empire, taking into particular consideration the departments beyond the Alps, and those of the south, where this branch of cultivation formerly made great progress.

6. Our prefects shall take measures, that the quantity of hectares allotted to their departments shall be in full cultivation next year at the latest.

7. The commission shall, before the

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4th of May, fix upon the places most convenient for the establishment of six experimental schools, for giving instruction in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, conformably to the process of the chemists.

8. The commission shall, also, by the same period, fix upon the places most convenient for the establishment of four experimental schools, for giving instruction as to the extraction of indigo from the lees of the woad, according to the processes approved by the commission.

9. Our minister of the interior shall make known to the prefects in what places these schools shall be formed, and to which the puplis destined for this manufacture should be sent. The proprietors and farmers who may wish to attend the course of lectures in the said experimental schools shall be admitted thereto

10. Messrs. Barruel and Isnard, who have brought to perfection the processes for extracting sugar from beet-root, shall be specially charged with the direction of two of the six experimental schools.

11. Our minister of the interior shall in consequence, cause to be paid to them the sum necessary for the formation of the said establishments, which sum shall be charged upon the fund of one million, placed, in the budget of the year 1811, at the disposal of the said minister, for the encouragement of the manufacture of beet-root sugar, and woad indigo.

12. From the 1st of January, 1813, and upon the report to be made by our minister of the interior, the sugar and indigo of the two Indies shall be prohibited, and be considered as merchandize of English manufacture, or proceeding from English commerce.

13. Our minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Message of his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

SENATORS, I have ordered my minister for foreign affairs to communicate to you the several circumstances which occasion the junction of Holland with the empire. The orders published by the British council in 1806 and 1807 have rent in pieces the public law of Europe. A new order of things governs the universe. New securities becoming necessary to me, the junctions of the mouths of the Scheldt, of the Meuse, the Rhine, the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, with the empire, the establishment of an inland navigation with the Baltic, have appeared to me to be the first and most important. I have ordered the plan of a canal to be prepared, which will be executed in the course of five years, and will connect the Seine with the Baltic. Those princes will be indemnified who may find themselves circumscribed by this great measure, which is become absolutely necessary, and which will rest the right of my frontiers upon the Baltic. Before I came to this determination, I apprised England of it. She was acquainted that the only means for preserving the independence of Holland was to retract her orders in council of 1806 and 1807, or to return at last to pacific sentiments. But this power was deaf to the voice of her interests, as well as to the cries of Europe. I was in hopes of being able to establish a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war between France and England, and to avail myself, in consequence of the residence of two commissioners at Paris and London, to bring about an approximation between the two countries. I have been disappointed in my expectations. I could find nothing in the mode in which the English government negotiated but craft and deceit.—The junction of the Valais is an

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effect long intended of the immense works which I have had performed in the Alps within the last ten years. At the time of my act of mediation, I separated the Valais from the Helvetic League, foreseeing then a measure of such advantage to France and Italy.—So long as the war continues with England, the French people must not lay down their arms.—My finances are in a most flourishing state. I can meet all the expenses which this immense empire requires, without calling upon my people for fresh sacrifices.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Palace of the Thuilleries,
Dec. 10, 1810.

By order of the emperor.
H. B. DUKE OF BASSANO.

After the message was read, his excellency the Duke of Cadore, minister for foreign affairs, laid the following report before the sitting.

Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

SIRE,—Your majesty has exalted France to the highest point of greatness. The victories obtained over five successive coalitions, all promoted by England, have produced these consequences; and it may be said, that we are indebted to England for the glory and power of the great empire. At every opportunity your majesty made offers of peace, and without considering whether it would be more advantageous than war: you looked, sir, only to the happiness of the present generation, and you always showed yourself ready to sacrifice to it the most flattering prospects of the future. It was in this spirit that the peace of Campo Formio, of Luneville, and of Amiens, and subsequently of Presburg, of Tilsit, and of Vienna, were concluded; it was in this spirit that your majesty has five times sacrificed to peace the greater part of your conquests. More anxious to adorn your reign by the public happiness than to extend the frontiers of your empire, your majesty set bounds to your greatness; while England, keeping the torch of war continually alive, seemed to conspire against her allies as well as herself to create the greatest empire that has existed for twenty centuries. At the peace of 1783, the power of France was strong in the family compact, which closely bound Spain and Naples with her political system.—At that of Amiens, the respective strength of the three great powers was increased by the addition of twelve millions of Polish inhabitants. The houses of France and Spain were essentially hostile to each other, and the people of the two countries were removed farther than ever from each other by the difference of their manners. One of the great continental powers had her strength less diminished by the junction of Belgium with France, than it was increased by the acquisition of Venice; the secularizations also of the Germanic body added more to the power of our rivals. Thus, at the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, the relative force of France was less than at the peace of 1783, and much inferior to that to which the victories obtained during the wars of the two first coalitions gave her a right to expect. This treaty, however, was scarcely concluded, when the jealousy of England displayed itself strongly. She took the alarm at the continually increasing prosperity and riches of the interior of France; and she hoped that a third coalition would wrest Belgium, the provinces of the Rhine, and Italy, from your crown. The peace of Amiens was broken; a third coalition was formed; three months after it was dissolved by the treaty of

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Presburg. England saw all her hopes blasted: Venice, Dalmatia, Istria, the whole of the Adriatic coast, and that of the kingdom of Naples, fell into the power of France. The Germanic body, established upon principles contrary to those upon which the French empire was founded, dropped to pieces; and the system of the confederation of the Rhine transformed into close and necessary allies the same nations who in the first coalitions marched against France, and united them indissolubly to herself by their common interests. The peace of Amiens then became in England the object of the regret of every statesman. The new acquisitions by France, which there were no hopes of wresting from her at any future time, rendered the fault that was committed more evident, and showed the full extent of it. An enlightened man, who, during the short interval of the peace of Amiens, visited Paris, and had learned to know France and your majesty, was put at the head of affairs in England. This man of genius comprehended the situations of the two countries. He perceived that it was not in the power of any state to compel France to retrograde; and that the true policy consisted in arresting her progress. He perceived, that by the success obtained over the third coalition the question was changed; and that it must no longer be thought of contesting with France the possessions that she acquired by victory; but that it was necessary by a speedy peace, to prevent those new acquisitions which the continuation of the war would render inevitable. This minister did not conceal any of the advantages which France derived from the erroneous policy of England; but he had in view those which she might still acquire. He thought that England would gain much, if none of the continental powers lost more. He directed his policy to disarm France, and to have the confederation of the North of Germany recognised in opposition to the confederation of the Rhine. He perceived that Prussia could only be preserved by peace; and that on the fate of that power depended the system of Saxony, of Hessia, of Hanover, the fate of the mouths of the Ems, of the Jade, of the Weser, of the Elbe, of the Oder, and of the Vistula, ports necessary for the commerce of England. Like a great man, Fox did not deliver himself up to useless sorrow for the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, and losses henceforth irreparable; he wished to prevent greater, and he sent Lord Lauderdale to Paris. The negociations began, and every thing led to hope that they would have ended happily, when Fox died. From that time they languished. The ministers were neither sufficiently enlightened nor temperate to perceive the necessity of peace. Prussia, excited by that spirit which England infused into all Europe, put her troops to march. The imperial guard received orders to set out. Lord Lauderdale appeared terrified at the consequences of the new events that were preparing. It was proposed to sign the treaty; that Prussia should be included in it, and that the confederation of the North of Germany should be recognised. Your majesty, with that spirit of moderation of which you have given such frequent examples to Europe, consented. The departure of the imperial guard was delayed for some days; but Lord Lauderdale hesitated; he thought it necessary to send a messenger to his court, and that messenger brought him order to return. In a few days after, Prussia no longer existed as a preponderating power. Posterity will consider that period as one of the most decisive in the histories of England and France. The treaty of Tilsit put an end to the fourth coalition.—Two great sovereigns, lately enemies, united in offer-

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ing peace to England; but that power, who, notwithstanding all the forewarnings she had received, could not bring herself to subscribe to conditions which would leave France in a more advantageous situation than she was after the treaty of Amiens, would not enter into a negociation, the unavoidable consequence of which would have been to place France in a situation still more to her advantage. We refused, it was said in England, a treaty which maintained the North of Germany, Prussia, Saxony, Hessia, and Hanover, independent of France, and which secured all the outlets of our trade: how, then, can we agree at this time to conclude with the emperor of the French, when he has extended the confederation of the Rhine to the North of Germany, and to found on the banks of the Elbe a French throne, a peace which, by the course of things, whatever the stipulations might be, would leave under his influence Hanover, and all the ports of the north, those principal arteries of our commerce?

The expose dwells at some length upon the conditions—declares that a proposition was made to our government to recal the orders in council, upon condition that the independence of Holland should be respected by the French; which was rejected—recommends the annexation of the Hans Towns to the empire, the repairing the canal between Hamburg and Lubeck, and the construction of a new canal which would unite the Elbe to the Weser, and the Weser to the Ems—advises the countenance of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the opposition of the continental blockade to the maritime one, from which the most auspicious results are predicted.]

(Signed) Champagny,
Duke of Cadore.

Lisbon, August 3.

Proclamation of the Governors of the Kingdom of Portugal and of the Algarves.

Portuguezes,—The day of our glory is at last arrived, the troops of the enemy, in disgraceful flight, and routed on all points, rapidly disappear from the Portuguese territory, which they have infested with their presence. The governors of Portugal rejoice with you on this happy event; and after humbling themselves in the presence of the Almighty, the first and sovereign author of all good, they render due thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent our lord, whose wisdom established the basis of our defence; to his British Majesty, to his enlightened ministry, and to the whole British nation, in whom we have found powerful and liberal allies, the most constant co-operation in repelling the common enemy, and that honour, probity, and steadiness of principle, which particularly characterise that great nation; to the illustrious Wellington, whose sagacity and consummate military knowledge enabled him to penetrate the plans of the enemy, to take the most effectual precautions for frustrating them, and compelled them at last to fly with the remains of their numerous army, diminished by famine, by the most severe privations, and by the incessant pursuit of the allied forces; to the zealous and indefatigable Beresford, the restorer of discipline and organization to the Portuguese troops; to the brave and skilful generals and officers of both nations; to their brave comrades in arms, who, with generous emulation, never sought that they did not triumph; and, in fine, to the whole Portuguese people, whose loyalty, patriotism, constancy and humanity, have been so gloriously distinguished amidst

the tribulations which have afflicted us.

"A nation possessed of such qualities can never be subdued; and the calamities of war, instead of disheartening, serve only to augment its enthusiasm, and to make it feel all the horror of the slavery with which it was threatened.

"But, Portugueze, the lamentable effects of the invasions of those barbarians; the yet smoking remains of the humble cottage of the poor, of the palace of the man of opulence, of the cell of the religious, of the hospital which afforded shelter and relief to the poor and infirm, of the temples dedicated to the worship of the Most High; the innocent blood of so many peaceful citizens of both sexes, and of all ages, with which those heaps of ruins are still tinged; the insults of every kind heaped upon those whom the Vandals did not deprive of life—insults many times more cruel than death itself; the universal devastation of the fields, of plantations, of cattle, and of the instruments of agriculture; the robbery and destruction of every thing that the unhappy inhabitants of the invaded districts possessed; this atrocious scene, which makes humanity shudder, affords a terrible lesson, which you ought deeply to engrave on your memory, in order fully to know that degenerate nation, who retain only the figure of men, and who in every respect, are worse than wild beasts, and more blood-thirsty than tigers or lions. Wretched are they who trust in their deceitful promises! Victims of a foolish credulity, a thousand times will they repent, but without avail, of the levity with which they have trusted to the promises of a nation without faith and without law; of men who acknowledge neither the rights of humanity, nor respect the sacred tie of an oath. Opposed to such an enemy, the only alternatives which remained to us were resistance, or retreat; the former depended on a competent armed force, the latter is a law which the duty of preserving life and property imposes on all peaceful citizens. These evacuating the towns where they dwell, transporting the effects which they can carry off, destroying those which they are obliged to abandon, and which might serve for the subsistence of the enemy, escape the horrors of the most infamous slavery, throw themselves into the arms of their fellow countrymen, who receive them as brothers, assist the military operations, depriving the invaders of the means of maintaining themselves in the territory which they occupied; and in this way they are so far useful to themselves, because the enemy, not being able to support himself for a long time in positions where he is in want of subsistence, will soon be obliged to evacuate them; and the inhabitants returning immediately to their homes, neither suffer the inconveniences of a lengthened absence, nor find their houses and fields in that state of total devastation, in which the enemy's army would have left them, had he remained for a longer period.

"Such, Portugueze, are the lessons of experience which we ought never to forget.

"But amidst such great disasters, Providence is pleased to give us sources of consolation which will make them less sensibly felt.

"The unfortunate people who fled from the fury of their cruel oppressors have experienced the greatest kindness in the humanity of their fellow citizens. In all the districts to which they have fled, they were received with open arms; the inhabitants eagerly pressed to afford them all that succour which they could individually bestow; they filled their houses with emigrants;

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and many times have we perceived with tears of joy the generous emulation of those who disputed with one another who should afford the rights of hospitality to those unknown families who arrived in this capital without shelter or the means of subsistence.

"It is the duty of the government to take immediate measures for the relief of these necessitous persons; but the want of public funds, which are not even sufficient to provide for our defence, must make these measures less effectual, unless individuals liberally concur in a proceeding as much recommended by humanity as by patriotism.

"Under the inspection of an illustrious tribunal, which has advanced part of these succours, by the wise and economical measures of a member of that tribunal, executed by zealous and intelligent officers, the wretched fugitives have been fed, and numberless unfortunate persons have been rescued from the jaws of death. This great expense has been supported, not only by the resources which were at the disposal of government, but still more, by voluntary donations presented by natives and foreigners; among whom we ought to mention with particular distinction the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, both those who are employed in the army, those who are attached to the legation, and those who are comprehended in the class of merchants. Those acts of patriotism and of Christian charity were not confined to the capital and its vicinity. In all the districts of the kingdom, whither the fugitives resorted, they met the same reception, and experienced the same kindness and liberal aid, as far as the ability of the inhabitants enabled them to extend it.

"The governors of the kingdom, in the name of the Prince Regent, return thanks to all for such distinguished services, by which the lives of so many of his subjects have been saved, and those calamities softened, which were caused by the scourge of a destructive war. His Royal Highness will rejoice in being the sovereign of a people so loyal, patriotic, generous, and Christian.

"It now only remains to complete the work, to promote the restoration of the fugitives to their homes, to render habitable the towns which the barbarism of these spoilers has left covered with filth, and unburied carcases; to relieve with medicine and food the sick who are perishing for want of such assistance; to give life to agriculture, by supplying the husbandman with seed-corn, as well as a little bread for his consumption for some time, and facilitating his means of purchasing cattle, and acquiring the instruments of agriculture.

"Such have been and are the constant cares of the governors of the kingdom.

"Portugueze! tribulations are the crucible in which the merit of men is purified. You have passed through this ordeal, and the result has been glorious. You are become a great nation,—a nation worthy of those heroic progenitors who illustrated the cradle of the monarchy. Preserve unalterable these sentiments; confide in your government, as your government confides in you; draw every day more closely the bonds of union among yourselves, with other nations, and with our generous allies, who are our true brothers. Let one soul, one will, direct our common efforts; and if any one attempt to sow discord, let us tear from our bosom the venomous viper, and let us seal with his blood the ratification of our indissoluble alliance.

"Practise these maxims with the same constancy with which you have

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hitherto followed them, and you will [illegible]

Palace of the Government,
March 8, 1811.

THE BISHOP CARDINAL ELECT,
P. SOUZA,
CHARLES STUART,
Marquis MONTEIRO MOR,
Conde de REDONDO,
R. RAIMUNDO NOGUEIRA.

The Council of Regency to the Spanish Nation, on the Anniversary of May 2.

That memorable day, Spaniards, on which the nation rose to the majesty of independence, from the depth of servitude and distress, has now come round for the third time. What grand, but, at the same time, mournful recollections does not its return excite! When Napoleon was issuing from Bayonne his decrees of blood—when, madly impatient, he was accusing Murat of remissness for not precipitating the mobs of terror—he did not perceive that these atrocious counsels, recoiling upon the very iniquity which planned them, would be destructive to their treacherous agents. The second of May dawned; the French had fixed upon it for completing their murderous plots; and the people of Madrid, indignant at the outrages which they suffered, rose at once to revenge them, or to die. Ill armed, without plan, without chiefs, they did not hesitate a moment to attack those veteran battalions, formidable by their arms, their victories, and their union. The patriots died fighting nobly; or they perished by treachery, while thinking themselves protected by the truce which disarmed them. But the blood which was shed could not be confined to the Prado of the capital; it spread itself over the soil of the peninsula; it everywhere excited enthusiasm; and at one and the same time, and with one voice, the signal was every where given for this rancorous, sanguinary, and desolating war, similar in all respects to the execrable aggression which gave it birth.

It was then said by our treacherous enemies, and their unworthy partizans, "How rash and unavailing your attempt! You have neither arms, magazines, nor soldiers; your generals and officers want experience and military knowledge; your poverty is great, your ignorance greater; you must lose every battle which you hazard against the most practised troops in the world; the war will disorganise, will ruin every thing; and your impotent efforts, instead of saving that shadow of a country which you adore, will plunge it in misery and desolation, and load it with much heavier chains, than those you now wish to escape."

Spaniards, you rejected with horror these vile suggestions, and devoted yourselves to adversity, certain of shaking off ignominy by resistance, and by finally establishing, though at the expence of immense labours and numberless exertions, that independence and happiness to which you aspired. True it is, that the stupid tyranny to which you were previously subject had left you without mounds to oppose to the inundation. A furious sea broke in, and covered with its waves an unprotected country; but it must one day abandon it again; and the inundation, though now destructive (in like manner as the earth is fertilised by the conflagration of forests, or the ashes of volcanoes,) will deposit in our soil all the germs of prosperity and abundance.

What combats, what vicissitudes, what contrariety of events, have you not experienced during these three terrible years! Conquerors at first, then conquered; formidable again, by the force which you opposed to your enemies; favoured by the war of Austria against the tyrant, but too soon the

[illegible] of that powerful assistance; condemned again to experience all the rigour of destiny, and reduced to extremity; threatened with the dissolution of empire by the separation of some distant provinces; yet always firm, always magnanimous; encountering adversity, without being overcome by it; forming new establishments amidst your very ruins, and dismaying the enemy by your ceaseless efforts.

If from this stormy and uncertain spectacle, impartial Europe and posterity turn their eyes to your political and civil march, how much will they see to compensate for your military misfortunes! What were you before the *second of May?* Grief to recollect it, and shame to utter it!—Slaves, bending under the yoke of tyranny; obeying, like a worthless herd, the empire of despotism and caprice. What are you now?—At the solemn voice of your representatives, in cortes assembled, the imperishable rights of the people are revived, which despotism had usurped; arbitrary government has disappeared, by three powers being no longer confounded in one; the political balance is re-established; the liberty of thought is secured by that of the press; the execution of justice is at this moment founding on the eternal basis of natural equity; and the constitution, which is preparing for you, will be the key-stone of that grand arch, on which the throne of the reorganized monarchy will be erected.

Thus the Spaniard of the present day, dependent upon the law alone, inviolable in his person, his property, and the just freedom of his opinions; contributing to such taxes only as are imposed by the national congress; interposing by himself, or by persons enjoying his confidence, in the collection and application of such sacrifices; having all the paths of knowledge, of glory, and of fortune, opened to his activity and industry—marches proudly on the face of the earth, in no respect inferior to its potentates in social dignity. In vain will you search for his equal on the continent, where the iron rod of oppression holds men degraded, and where all are his inferiors. You must search for his equals in that island alone, his generous ally and heroic compeer in this great contest; in that island, the happy sanctuary of liberty, the grand seat of laws, and the eternal model of human civilization!

Such is, such ought to be, the Spaniard under the reign of law. O you who live under its benign influence, convey yourselves in thought to the provinces oppressed by the enemy, and compare your situation with that of those who are there groaning in sorrow! Behold them tyrannized over by the chiefs, insulted by the subalterns, pillaged by the tax-gatheters; behold them harassed by spies, assailed by suspicions, ruined by accusations; without security, without confidence, without civil or political consideration. Then will you feel how much more the rapacity of tyrants costs than the defence of your country, and the preservation of good laws.

Whatever blessings social order confers upon man, these the Spanish citizen has either in prospect or in possession. One impediment alone prevents us from enjoying them in all their extent, and that impediment is war;—a war just, necessary, unavoidable. Has it been declared by the pride or the private interests of a despot, by the caprice of a favourite, or through the exaggerated declamations of an ambitious demagogue? No! all Spaniards have voted it in a manner the most unanimous and solemn; all have hastened to revenge the greatest outrages which ever were offered to any nation; and to defend the first blessing of a great people—their

independence? All the authorities which have been hitherto established—all the systems of government which have succeeded each other—have they not all been for maintaining the struggle? Has any one of them talked of peace?

Spaniards! you have demanded war; and the war is in the mean time a continual and painful series of dangers, of alarms, of fatigues, and of privations. But if individuals sink under the rigours of adversity, powerful nations never perish; and our's will know how to imitate the magnificent example of the 2d of May, as it has followed it hitherto without turning aside for a moment. Yes, Spaniards, since the 2d of May has again dawned upon our eyes, and finds us struggling with the same inflexibility as at first, let us, on it, proudly repeat to the slaves of Buonaparte, that the tyrant was most bitterly deceived in his calculations at Bayonne. The innocents sacrificed at Madrid could not plunge us into the stupor of terror. By them began a war which perhaps shall last for ages. Thousands upon thousands of warriors shall be immolated to our vengeance. What, though discipline and military skill may give them victories, their fate shall not, on that account, be better in this terrible country.—Conquerors, or conquered—to-day in small numbers, to-morrow in greater—as many as pass the Pyrenees shall, sooner or later, accompany the three hundred thousand victims whom we have already offered as a holocaust to the manes of those who fell on the 2d of May; and Spain, like the gulph of eternity, shall receive the French on her bosom, and shall not permit one of them to escape from it.

PEDRO DE AGAR, President.
M. J. QUINTANA, Sec.

Cadiz, May 2d.

From the Buenos Ayres Gazette, June 15, 1811.

Letter from his Excellency Lord Strangford to this most excellent Junta.

Most Excellent Senor,—I have received the letter of your excellency of the 24th of February, in which you inform me of the proceedings of General Elio, in interrupting the commerce of Buenos Ayres, and in which (after some observations on the supposed want of legitimate official authority on the part of that general) you beg me to communicate them to my government. On this point I will comply with your excellency's wishes; but am convinced that I only anticipate the opinion of my court, when I assure you, that this communication will be received with the deepest regret, and will augment those painful feelings which must be inspired by the present unfortunate contest between Buenos Ayres and its dependencies.

The confidence which your excellency has placed in me, and the conviction that I shall acquire a new title to it by the proposal which I am about to submit to your consideration, encourage me to speak frankly and without reserve.

Your excellency, by constantly expressing a fixed determination to adhere to the common cause of the allies against France, to respect the authority and preserve the claims of your legitimate sovereign, have secured an undoubted right to the friendship and good offices of Great Britain, founded on a basis much more solid, and extensive, than that of the advantages and concessions which you have so liberally and wisely granted to its subjects.

But it is nevertheless to be lamented, that while these principles deserve every applause, their practical results have hitherto so little corresponded to

their tenour; and that, in a crisis which requires united efforts and undivided energy, the power of the confederation formed against France should be weakened by the failure of those resources, which might rationally be expected from those who are in no small degree interested in the event of the struggle, but who, unhappily, cannot contribute to its fortunate issue, because they are plunged in all the evils of civil dissension.

Your excellency knows too well the scrupulous good faith of the court of London, the sacred ties which connect it with Spain, and the great and universally important object of their mutual alliance, to believe, that Great Britain, without violating that faith, sacrificing those obligations, and abandoning those objects, can lend the sanction of her approbation to measures productive of dissension between the component parts of a coalition, the happy issue of which depends upon a cordial co-operation and good understanding among all its constituent members.

But though it is thus impossible for Great Britain to act in opposition to her obligations, and the interests of the just cause which she supports, the just claims which your excellency has to her friendship, inspire her with a sincere desire to become instrumental to your happiness and prosperity in the only way in which she can at present promote these objects.

I therefore take upon me to offer to your excellency, in the most ample manner, the good offices and friendly interpositions of the English government, for the purpose of facilitating an amicable settlement of the differences which at present subsist between the Spaniards of both hemispheres, and delivering them from the greatest of all calamities—civil discord, as the origin of their ruin, and of the greatest danger to the common cause.

I offer this mediation to your excellency in the firm confidence that it will be undertaken with promptness by the English government, and in the knowledge of what has been already proposed and accepted by other parts of the Spanish monarchy, which were in circumstances similar to those in which Buenos Ayres is now placed.

I beg your excellency clearly to understand, that the proposal which I make does not involve any disposition on the part of my court to interpose in the political affairs of the Spanish monarchy, or to support any system inconsistent with liberality and justice, and with the permanent prosperity of Spanish America.

It does not appear possible, that your excellency can confide your cause in better hands than those of England. Every motive of interest and of policy unites in declaring, that the prosperity of Buenos Ayres must be to us an object of importance; and this consideration, founded on identity of interests, is calculated to produce the most unlimited confidence on the part of your excellency.

Should the proposal which I have had the honour to make be adopted by your excellency, I would suggest, as the first step to its actual execution, the adoption of measures for an armistice between your excellency and General Elio; nothing can be more simple than such a negociation: the withdrawal of your excellency's troops on the one side, and the cessation of the blockade on the other, would be just measures of mutual concession. It might be stipulated, that this armistice should last till the final adjustment, under the friendly mediation of Great Britain, of the points at present in discussion between the government of Buenos Ayres and that of Spain.

A proposition of this nature, so analogous to the moderation which has characterised the commencement of

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your excellency's proceedings, would cover Buenos Ayres with honour; and even should it be rejected, the very fact of having made so equitable an offer would prove, that you had left no means untried to avert the calamities of civil war, while the party that refused to accede to so just a measure would be in a great degree responsible for them.

Your excellency cannot fail to perceive the various immediate advantages which would result from this proposal. The restoration of commerce would instantly follow,—the termination of the difficulties under which British agents have laboured in this part of the world,—and the removal of every disposition to interfere in the affairs of Spanish America, which may have been felt by any other states under the influence of the jealousies excited by the military movements and political proceedings of its neighbours.

I think it proper to apprize your excellency, that I have also written to General Elio on the subject to which this letter relates, and that I have laboured to produce in him a disposition, corresponding to that which I confidently hope and believe is felt by your excellency.

I conclude by again requesting your excellency's attention to the proposition which I have had the honour to make; and that you will favour me with your sentiments upon it, as soon as you conveniently can; and to believe that I am solely actuated by a sincere desire for your peace and prosperity, and for the prosperous issue of the just contest in which we are equally engaged, and in which we cannot hope to conquer if we are divided among ourselves.

I have the honour, &c.

STRANGFORD.

Answer of the Junta of Buenos Ayres to the Letter of Lord Strangford.

"Most Excellent Senor,—The junta has received by Captain Heywood, of the navy, the confidential letter addressed to them by your excellency, acknowledging the receipt of theirs of the 24th of February. It is not difficult to discover the reasons of your excellency's silence on the most material part of its contents, nor of your answer to the last, dated March 6th, even had it not been ascertained by other channels, that your excellency, acknowledging these ports to be in a state of blockade, even to ships of your own nation, chose rather to give a silent refusal, notwithstanding the reasons in opposition to it.

This unexpected event, and the great exertions of Admiral de Courcy to free the British flag from the obstructions put many months before, by the government of Monte Video, to the freedom of these ports, present to us a very mortifying contrast. The junta can assign no cause for this retrograde movement, unless it form part of the plan of the British government to adopt no measures that may tend to disunite America from Spain. The junta, however, cannot reconcile such inconsistent projects. It is certain that the commercial prospects of Great Britain and America have nothing to do with this disunion.

If Spain should ever renounce her system of exclusion with respect to America, it is time for her to know, that in the state of insignificance in which she is, her true interest consists in soliciting England to approach these sources whence she may supply that strength which she has exhausted for the interest of Spain, and be enabled to clothe a people left naked by Spanish tyranny; at least, in this way, she might have acquired an idea of

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gratitude and justice; but she chooses rather to be deficient on this score, than to renounce exclusive rights, to which she believes herself to be entitled to all eternity, declaring imperiously, by her emissary General Elio, these ports to be in state of blockade, and issuing express orders to annihilate the British commerce in this quarter. While she cannot reconcile such conduct with her declaration of attachment to Great Britain, her ally, she gives the highest offence to the colonies, who, as subject to the same king, have an equal right with Galicia, the Asturias, and Catalonia, to a direct intercourse with the nation that affords them protection. These reasons are of weight sufficient to convince the junta, that without any violation of the good faith pledged to Spain, and without a breach of any positive agreement, the court of London may resist the blockade which General Elio has imposed upon British ships.

Your excellency observes, that it is a matter of regret, that in the present crisis, the power of the confederacy against France should be weakened for want of resources. The junta is of opinion, that to avoid the mischiefs of which your excellency speaks, and not to come to a state of the greatest weakness, the most effectual way is, not to place the resources of America in the hands of Spain, but make them pass to England, by means of an open and unrestricted commerce.

The world is not ignorant how incapable Spain is to employ her public funds with economy, as well as to direct her armies, because she has already dilapidated the supplies remitted from America for her defence. Such contributions of loyalty and of honour ought to have been kept sacred; the proper disposal of them was pointed out by her necessities, and the intention of those who granted them. Notwithstanding this, no consideration was sufficient to limit the prodigality and covetousness of the Spanish administrations; and the question is now asked with astonishment, what has become of such funds, sufficient to support for so many years the expences of the armies?

These provinces profess entire fidelity to Ferdinand the Seventh: they only wish to direct their own affairs themselves, and without the hazard of exposing their means to the rapacity of unfaithful hands; they promise to enter into the coalition against the tyrant, so long as their civil independence is acknowledged. Here your excellency will observe a means of strengthening the power of the confederation towards a final success, much more secure and conformable to the principles of equity, than by threatening us with punishments and blockades, into subordination which no person has a right to require.

Your excellency may be firmly assured, that the blockade imposed by General Elio is more prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain, and to Spain herself, than it is to us. If the scrupulous considerations of your nation carry it to dissemble such aggressions, the junta cannot propose to the people such a species of humiliation. They can perceive in the people nothing else than a determination to resist the audacious attempts of a chief, who, without any other authority than a simple letter from the Secretary Bardaxi, his relation, exhibits himself a hostile viceroy. It was this circumstance which hastened the aversion they previously bore in their minds, and made the people of the eastern province take up arms. They demanded assistance from this junta, and they have confined their aggressions to investing the walls of Monte-Video.

In this state of things, the armistice which the conciliating disposition of your excellency proposes, can produce

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no other effects than to frustrate an enterprise already far advanced; to expose the safety of many patriots to the vengeance of Elio; to excite an universal convulsion among the provinces, and the abandonment of our expectation to fluctuating opinion. This would surely be to act against the principles of our institution, and to raise again the colonial system which our hands destroyed. This junta entertain too high an idea of the penetration of your excellency, to attribute your proposal to any other motive than an unacquaintance with occurrences which are obscured by distance.

In respect to the mediation which your excellency has proposed to remove the differences which subsist between these states and the peninsula, nothing could be more satisfactory to this junta than to place their cause in hands so faithful and generous as those of the British cabinet. The good faith which characterizes it, and the identity of its interests with ours, are circumstances which assure us of its fidelity. But the junta cannot discover reasons to authorize them at present to avail themselves of such mediation.

The peninsula is no more than a part of the Spanish monarchy, and that so maimed, that it would be no small concession to put it upon an equality with America. It, therefore, follows, from this principle, that the peninsula cannot hold any authority over America, nor this over that. Were the English cabinet to act the part of an impartial mediator, it would be a precise acknowledgment of the independence of the two states. On the other hand, were the British cabinet possessed of an idea of our inferiority, it would not be surprising that the result of a negotiation would be to grant us much less by way of favour than we deserve in justice. Therefore, until we can know the opinion of the British nation, all ulterior proceedings should be suspended.

In addition, your excellency combines your mediation with the armistice; and, should a negotiation take place, General Elio would continue to hold all the authority of viceroy wherewith he is invested by the junta of Cadiz, at least in that place which he now occupies; but this would involve a contradiction in principle: Elio, and the illegitimate power from which he derives his authority, would remain triumphant over our rights before the termination of the dispute.

The unlimited confidence which the junta has in the pure intention of your excellency, convinces us that you have no other object in view than to unite the political ties which subsist in common betwixt both nations; but your excellency may rest assured that if the state of our negotiations do not permit us to adhere to them, our friendship towards Great Britain shall not be less firm, nor our consideration of your excellency less high.

God preserve your excellency many years.

THE MEMBERS OF THE JUNTA.

Buenos Ayres, May 18th, 1811.

To his Excellency
Lord Strangford, &c.

Paris, June 16th.—Speech of the French Emperor to the Legislative Body.

Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body,

The peace concluded with the Emperor of Austria has been since cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted: the birth of the King of Rome has fulfilled my wishes, and satisfies my people with respect to the future.

The affairs of religion have been too often mixed with and sacrificed to

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the interests of a state of the third order. If half Europe has separated from the church of Rome, we may attribute it specially to the contradiction which has never ceased to exist between the truths and the principles of religion which belong to the whole universe, and the pretensions and interests which regarded only a very small corner of Italy. I have put an end to this scandal for ever. I have united Rome to the empire. I have given palaces to the popes at Rome and at Paris; if they have at heart the interests of religion, they will often sojourn in the centre of the affairs of Christianity. It was thus that St. Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land.

Holland has been united to the empire; she is but an emanation of it; without her the empire would not be complete.

The principles adopted by the English government not to recognize the neutrality of any flag, have obliged me to possess myself of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indispensable to me. It is not my territory that I wished to increase, but my maritime means.

America is making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be recognized. I will second her.

I have nothing but praises to give to the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The union of the Valais has been foreseen even since the Act of Mediation, and considered as necessary to reconciate the interests of Switzerland with the interests of France and Italy.

The English bring all the passions into play. One time, they suppose France to have all the designs that could alarm other powers, designs which she could have put in execution if they had entered into her policy. At another time they make an appeal to the pride of nations in order to excite their jealousy. They lay hold of all circumstances which arise out of the unexpected events of the times in which we live. It is war over every part of the continent that can alone ensure their prosperity. I wish for nothing that is not in the treaties I have concluded. I will never sacrifice the blood of my people to interests that are not immediately the interests of my empire. I flatter myself that the peace of the continent will not be disturbed.

The King of Spain is come to assist at this last solemnity. I have given him all that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces. Since 1809, the greater part of the strong places in Spain have been taken after memorable sieges. The insurgents have been beat in a great number of pitched battles. England has felt that this war was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer sufficient to nourish it. She found herself, therefore, obliged to change the nature of it, and from an auxiliary she is become a principal. All she has of troops of the line have been sent into the peninsula. England, Scotland, and Ireland are drained, English blood has at length flowed in torrents, in several actions glorious to the French arms.***** This conflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would be decided in fields of battle, on the ocean, or beyond the seas, will henceforth be decided in the plains of Spain! When England shall be exhausted—when she shall at last have felt the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the continent—when half her families shall be in mourning—then shall a peal of thunder put an end to the affairs of the peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and

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Asia by finishing this second Punic war.

Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body,

I have ordered my minister to lay before you the accounts of 1809 and 1810. It is the object for which I have called you together. You will see in them the prosperous state of my finances. Though I have placed within three months 100 millions extraordinary at the disposal of my ministers of war, to defray the expences of new armaments which then appeared necessary, I find myself in the fortunate situation of not having any new taxes to impose upon my people. I shall not increase any tax: I have no want of any augmentation in the imposts.

TWO DECREES OF BUONAPARTE.

By two decrees, dated the 27th of July, the Emperor of France, wishing to make several dispositions useful to his good city of Rome, as he affectedly calls it, has decreed as follows:

The imperial court of justice shall be established at the chancery; the academy of the university in the good city of Rome shall be established at the college della Sapienza. Two lyceums shall be established at Rome, one at the Roman college, and the other at that of the Jesuits. The magazines of corn and oil at the baths of Dioclesian and Cœneto, and Civita Vecchia, are ceded to the city of Rome.

Every year there shall be provided an extraordinary fund of one million, under the title of The special Fund for the Embellishments of Rome. This fund shall be raised partly on the city and partly on the revenues of the extraordinary. It shall be applied to the excavations for the discovery of antiquities; to the perfectioning of the navigation of the Tiber; to the construction of a new bridge on the site of that of Horatius Cocles; to the finishing of the bridge of Sixtus; to the aggrandisement and embellishment of the squares of Trajan and the Pantheon; to the construction of a market and two slaughtering-places; to the opening of a promenade on the side of the gate of the people, and another on the site of the Forum, of the Coliseum, and of the Mount Palatine; to the establishment of a botanic garden, &c.

The fund of one million shall be employed in 1811 in the following manner:—100,000 livres for the wood to complete the navigation of the Tiber, especially in that part of the river which flows through the city of Rome; 50,000 to begin the new bridge of Horatius Cocles; 50,000 for the bridge of Sixtus; 50,000 for the enlargement and embellishments of the squares of Trajan and the Pantheon; 150,000 for the promenade at the Gate of the People; 100,000 for the promenade at the Capitol, 50,000 for the market; 100,000 for the slaughtering-places; 50,000 for the botanic garden; 300,000 livres for a fund to furnish supplementary aid, according to the statements made of the progress of the works, and to commence new ones, according to the proposals which shall be made by the committee.

The plans for the perfectioning of the navigation of the Tiber, from Perugia to the sea, and especially of that part of the river which flows through the city of Rome, the new bridge of Horatius Cocles, and the bridge of Sixtus, shall be commenced without delay, and shall be submitted to his majesty in the sittings of bridges and causeways which shall be held in December.

Also shall be commenced, with as little delay as possible, the plans for the enlargement and embellishment of the squares of Trajan and the Pantheon, and for the market and slaughter-

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ing places. In the mean time, till the plans for the square of Trajan shall have received his majesty's approbation, the convents of the Holy Ghost and St. Euphemia shall be pulled down.

The plans which have been submitted to his majesty for the promenade on the side of the Gate of the People are approved; and to carry them into effect the Convent del Populo, and its dependencies, shall be pulled down. This promenade shall be called the Gardens of the Great Cæsar.

The promenade projected on the site of the Capitol and the Coliseum shall be called the Garden of the Capitol. The plans of them shall be presented without delay, as well as those of the botanic garden.

The houses, palaces and dependencies, situated on the sites destined for the embellishments of Rome, and which appertain to his majesty, or which appertain to the court of Naples, shall be pulled down.

PARIS.

Palace of St Cloud, August 24th.

Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, mediator of the Swiss confederation, &c. &c. &c.

An account having been given of the state of printing and vending of books in the departments of the Hanseatic towns of Tuscany, and the Roman states;

Wishing to reconcile the rights which are guaranteed by our laws and decrees of the literary property of authors with the interests of our subjects, the booksellers and printers of the above-mentioned departments, and to prevent the latter from being troubled on account of editions of the aforesaid works which they may have published anterior to the ruinous disputes between them;

Upon the report of our minister of the interior, our council of state agreeing, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. Editions printed anterior to the 1st January, 1811, in the departments of the 22d, 29th, and 30th military divisions, of works printed in France ulterior to the same epoch, and constituting a part of private literary property, shall not be considered as counterfeit, provided they are stamped before the 1st of January next.

2. Consequently editors, printers, and all booksellers or others in any way trading in books in the above-designated departments, who may be proprietors or in possession of any of them, are bound to declare to the prefect of their department the number of copies they possess of the said editions. The prefects will transmit a copy of these declarations to our director-general for bookselling.

3. These copies must be presented in each department, and by each printer or bookseller, prior to the 1st of October, to the commissioner delegated for the purpose, and the first page in each of them carefully stamped; after which they may be freely sold throughout the empire.

4. The booksellers shall be bound to pay the authors or proprietors the twelfth part of the whole of the copies declared by them to be in their warehouses, or at their disposal, and that too every six months, in proportion to the sales they make, which shall be determined by the number of copies that remain of those they produce.

5. On the 1st of October, the stamps shall be sent back to our director-general for bookselling; after which time all copies of the above-mentioned editions that shall be found without a stamp shall be considered spurious, and those upon whom they are found, subject to the punishments settled by the laws and our regulations.

6. Our grand judge, minister of

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justice, and our minister for the interior, are charged, each in as much as concerns him, with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in our bulletin of laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Milan, August 25th.

To-day being the nativity of her majesty the empress and queen, there was a court and spectacle at the palace.

The royal institute, in the sitting of the 6th of May last, voted an address to his majesty the emperor of France, containing sentiments of regard for his royal person.

His majesty the emperor and king was most graciously pleased to receive it, and remitted the following letter to the Italian institute:

Count Parades, president of the institute, after having recalled Italy to the glory of arms, my care has been to recall it to the ancient honour of the sciences and arts.

For this end I have given my kingdom of Italy that form which to me appeared most conducible to the progress of Italian literature. The sentiments which the Italian institute have expressed for me are guarantees of its zeal to second my intentions.

The present having no other end, I pray, M. President, God may have you in his holy keeping.

NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

The cortes having appointed a committee of their body to form the plan of a constitution, the following are said to be the preliminary and fundamental principles of the plan which the committee have proposed. The two sections, consisting of 242 articles, were read in the public sitting of the 19th August.

Preliminary and fundamental Principles.

Spain belongs to the Spanish people, and is not the patrimony of any family. The nation only can make fundamental laws. The Romanic catholic and apostolic religion, unmixed with any other, is the only religion which the nation professes or will possess. The government of Spain is an hereditary monarchy. The cortes shall make the laws and the king shall execute them.

Spanish Citizens.—The children of Spaniards, and of foreigners married to Spanish women, or who bring a capital in order to naturalize themselves to the soil, or establish themselves in trade, or who teach any useful art, are citizens of Spain. None but citizens can fill municipal offices.—The rights of citizenship may be lost by long absence from the country, or by condemnation to corporeal or infamous punishments.

The King.—The person of the king is inviolable and sacred. He shall sanction the laws enacted by the cortes. He may declare war and make peace. He shall appoint to civil and military employments on the proposal of the council of state. He shall direct all diplomatic negotiations. He shall superintend the application of the public revenue, &c.

Restrictions on the kingly Authority.—The king shall not obstruct the meeting of the cortes in the cases and at the periods pointed out by the constitution, nor embarrass or suspend the sittings, &c. All who may advise him to any such proceedings shall be holden and dealt with as traitors. He must not travel, marry, alienate any thing, abdicate the crown, raise taxes, nor exchange any town, city, &c. without having first obtained permis-

tion of the cortes. Don Ferdinando VII. is declared king of Spain, and after his decease his legitimate descendants shall succeed to the throne. The king shall be a minor until he has completed the age of 18 years. The eldest son of the king shall be called Prince of the Asturias, and, as such, shall at the age of 14 take an oath before the cortes to maintain the constitution, and to be faithful to the king. During a minority a regency shall be formed, which shall superintend the education of the young prince according to the orders of the cortes. The regency shall be presided by the queen mother, if she be in life; and shall be composed of two of the oldest deputies of the cortes, who shall be replaced from year to year; and of two counsellors of the council of state chosen in the order of their seniority. The cortes shall fix the salary proper for the support of the king and his family, and shall point out the places destined for his recreation, &c. The infantes may be appointed to all employments, but cannot be magistrates, nor members of the cortes, and must not leave the kingdom without the permission of the said cortes. There shall be eight secretaries of state, including two for South and North America; they shall be responsible for the affairs of their respective departments, and the remuneration which they shall receive shall be determined by the cortes. A council of state shall be formed, consisting of 40 members; four of this number are to be grandees of Spain of acknowledged merit and virtue; four ecclesiastics, of which two shall be bishops; twelve Americans; the remaining twenty members to be chosen from among the most respectable citizens of the other classes of the community. This council shall meet every year on the first of March, and shall sit during three months. This period can only be extended on the request of the king, or for some reason of great urgency. In such cases the session may be prolonged, but not beyond one month.

The Cortes.—The election of the cortes shall take place conformably to the mode prescribed by the constitution, and one deputy shall be chosen for each 70,000 souls. The sittings of the cortes shall be opened by the king, or in his name, by the president of the deputation of the cortes, which ought to remain permanent, in order to watch over the fulfilment of the constitution.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Declaration of Rights of the Provinces of the Caracccas.

The supreme congress of Venezuela, in its legislative session for the province of Caracccas, taking into consideration that to the neglect and outrage of the rights of man, which have hitherto prevailed, must be ascribed all those evils which this people have endured for three centuries past; and actuated by the desire of re-establishing those sacred principles on a solid basis, has resolved, in obedience to the general will, to declare, and doth now solemnly declare, in the presence of the universe, these rights inalienable; to the end that every citizen may at all times compare the acts of the government with the purposes of the social institutions; that the magistrate may never lose sight of the rules by which his conduct must be regulated; and that the legislator may in no case mistake the objects of the trust committed to him.

Sovereignty of the People.

1. The sovereignty resides in the people, and the exercise of it in the citizens, by the medium of the right

of suffrage, and through the agency of their representatives legally constituted.

2. Sovereignty is by its essence and nature imprescriptible, inalienable, and indivisible.

3. A portion only of the citizens, even with the right of suffrage, cannot exercise the sovereignty; every individual ought to participate by his vote in the formation of the body which is to represent the sovereign authority; because all have a right to express their will with full and entire liberty. This principle alone can render the constitution of their government legitimate and just.

4. Any individual, corporate body, or city, which attempts to usurp the sovereignty, incurs the crime of treason against the people.

5. The public functionaries shall hold their offices for a definite period of time, and the investiture with a public function shall not attach any other importance or influence than what they acquire in the opinion of their fellow-citizens, by the virtues they may exercise whilst occupied in the service of the republic.

6. Crimes committed by the representatives and agents of the republic shall not be passed over with impunity; because no individual has a right to become more inviolable than another.

7. The law shall be equal for all, to punish crimes, and to reward virtues, without distinction of birth or hereditary pretensions.

Rights of Man in Society.

1. The purpose of society is the common happiness of the people, and government is instituted to secure it.

2. The felicity of the people consists in the enjoyment of liberty, security, property, and equality of rights, in the presence of the law.

3. This law is fortified by the free and solemn expression of the general will, declared by agents whom the people elect to represent their will.

4. The right to declare their thoughts and opinions, through the medium of the press, is unrestrained and free, under responsibility to the law for any violation of the public tranquillity, the religious opinions, property, and honour of the citizen.

5. The object of the law is to regulate the manner in which the citizens ought to act upon occasions when reason requires that they should conduct themselves not merely by their individual judgment and will, but by a common rule.

6. When a citizen submits his actions to a law which his judgment does not approve, he does not surrender his right nor his reason, but obeys the law because he should not be influenced by his own private judgment against the general will to which he ought to conform. Thus the law does not exact the sacrifice of reason, nor the liberty of those who do not approve it, because it never makes an attempt upon liberty, unless where the latter violates social order, or swerves from those principles which determine that will shall be governed by one common rule or law.

7. Every citizen cannot hold an equal power in the formation of the law, because all do not equally contribute to the preservation of the state, to the security and tranquillity of society.

8. The citizens shall be ranged in two classes; the one with the right of suffrage, the other without it.

9. Those possessing the right of suffrage are such as are established in the territory of Venezuela, of whatever nation they may be, and they alone constitute sovereignty.

10. Those not entitled to the right of suffrage are such as have no certain place of residence; those without property, which is the support of society.

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This class, nevertheless, enjoys the benefits of the law, and its protection, in as full a measure as the other, but without participating in the right of suffrage.

11. No individual can be accused, arrested, or confined, unless in cases explicitly pointed out by law.

12. Every act exercised against a citizen, without the formalities of the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical.

13. Any magistrate who decrees or causes an arbitrary act to be executed, shall be punished with the severity the law prescribes.

14. The law shall protect public and individual liberty against oppression and tyranny.

15. Every citizen is to be regarded as innocent, until he shall have been proved culpable. If it become necessary to secure his person, unnecessary rigour for the purpose shall be repressed by law.

16. No person shall be sentenced or punished without a legal trial, in virtue of a law promulgated previously to the offence. Any law which punishes crimes committed previous to its existence, is tyrannical. A retroactive effect assumed by the law is a crime.

17. The law shall not decree any punishment not absolutely necessary, and that shall be proportionate to the crime, and useful to society.

18. Security consists in the protection afforded by society to each of its members, for the preservation of his person, his rights, and his property.

19. Every individual possesses the right to acquire property, and to dispose of it at will, unless his will be contrary to a previous compact, or to law.

20. No kind of labour, art, industry, or commerce, shall be prohibited to any citizen, save only such establishments as may be required for the subsistence of the state.

21. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent, except when the public necessity requires it, and then under the conditions of a just compensation. No contribution can be required and established, unless for the general utility. Every citizen entitled to suffrage, has the right, through the medium of his representatives, to advise and consult on the establishment of contributions, to watch over their application, and to require an account of the same from those he has elected as his representatives.

22. The liberty of claiming one's rights, in the presence of the depositaries of the public authority, in no case can be withheld, nor confined to any particular citizen.

23. There is individual oppression, when one member of society is oppressed; there is also the oppression of a number, when the social body is oppressed. In these cases the laws are violated, and the citizens have a right to demand the observance of the laws.

24. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum. No one has a right to enter it violently; except in cases of conflagration, deluge, or application proceeding from the same house; or for objects of criminal proceedings in the cases and with the essentials determined by law, and under the responsibility of the constituted authorities who have issued the decree. Domiciliary visits, and civil executions, shall take place only in open day, in virtue of the law, and with respect to the person and object expressly pointed out in the act authorising such visitation and execution.

25. Every foreigner, of whatever nation he may be, shall be received and admitted into the state of Venezuela.

26. The persons and properties of foreigners shall enjoy the same security as the native citizens, provided al-

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may, that they acknowledge the sovereignty and independence, and respect the catholic religion, the only one in this country.

27. The foreigners who reside in the state of the Caracas, becoming naturalised and holding property, shall enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

Duties of Man in Society.

1. The rights of others, in relation to each individual, have their limit in the moral principle which determines their duties, the fulfilment whereof is the necessary effect of the respect due to the rights of each of the individuals. Their basis are these maxims:—"Render to others the good which you would they should render unto you." "Do not unto another that which you do not wish to be done unto you."

2. The duties of every individual with respect to society, are; to live in absolute submission to the laws—to obey and respect the legal acts of the constituted authorities—to maintain liberty and equality—to contribute to the public expences—to serve the country in all its exigencies—and, if it becomes necessary, to render to it the sacrifice of property and life; in the exercise of these virtues consists genuine patriotism.

3. Whoever openly does violence to the laws—whoever endeavours to elude them—declares himself an enemy to society.

4. No one can be a good citizen, unless he be a good parent, a good son, a good brother, a good friend, and a good husband.

5. No man can be a man of worth, unless he be a candid, faithful, and religious observer of the laws; the exercise of private and domestic virtues is the basis of public virtue.

Duties of the Social Body.

1. The duty of society with respect to its individual members is the social guarantee. This consists in the obligation on the whole to secure to every individual the enjoyment and preservation of his rights, which is the foundation of the national sovereignty.

2. The social guarantee cannot exist, unless the law clearly determines the bounds of the powers vested in the functionaries; nor when the responsibility of the public functionaries has not been expressly determined and defined.

3. Public succour is a sacred duty of society; it ought to provide for the subsistence of unfortunate citizens, either by inturing employment to those who are capable, or by affording the means of support to such as are unfit for labour.

Declaration of Independence of the Province of Venezuela.

In the Name of the Most High.

We, the representatives of the federal provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, constituting the confederation of Venezuela, on the southern continent of America, in congress assembled; considering, that we have been in the full entire possession of our natural rights since the 19th of April, 1810, which we re-assumed in consequence of the transaction at Bayonne, the abdication of the Spanish throne, by the conquest of Spain, and the accession of a new dynasty, established without our consent; while we avail ourselves of the rights of men, which have been held from us by force for more than three centuries, and to which we are restored by the political revolutions in human affairs, think it becoming to state to the world the reasons by which we are called to the free exercise of the sovereign authority.

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We deem it unnecessary to insist upon the unquestionable right which every conquered country holds to resume itself to liberty and independence: we pass over, in a generous silence, the long series of afflictions, oppressions, and privations, in which the fatal law of conquest has indiscriminately involved the discoverers, conquerors, and settlers, of these countries, whose condition has been made wretched by the very means which should have promoted their felicity; throwing a veil over three centuries of Spanish dominion in America, we shall confine ourselves to the narration of recent and well-known facts, which prove how much we have been afflicted; and that we should not be involved in the commotions, disorders, and conquests which have divided Spain.

The disorders in Europe had increased the evils under which we before suffered, by obstructing complaints, and frustrating the means of redress; by authorising the governor placed over us by Spain, to insult and oppress us with impunity, leaving us without the protection or support of the laws.

It is contrary to the order of nature, impracticable in relation to the government of Spain, and has been most afflicting to America, that territories so much more extensive, and a population incomparably more numerous, should be subjected and dependent on a peninsular corner of the European continent.

The cession and abdication made at Bayonne, the transactions at the Escorial and at Aranjuez, and the orders issued by the Imperial Lieutenant, the Marshal Duke of Berg, to America, authorised the exercise of those rights, which till that period the Americans had sacrificed to the preservation and integrity of the Spanish nation.

The people of Venezuela were the first who generally acknowledged, and who preferred that integrity; never forsaking the interests of their European brethren, while there remained the least prospect of salvation.

America had acquired a new existence; she was able and was bound to take charge of her own safety and prosperity; she was at liberty to acknowledge or to reject the authority of a king who was so little deserving of that power as to regard his personal safety more than that of the nation over which he had been placed.

All the Bourbons who concurred in the fatile stipulations of Bayonne, having withdrawn from the Spanish territory contrary to the will of the people, abrogated, dishonoured, and trampled upon all the sacred obligations which they had contracted with the Spaniards of both worlds, who with their blood and treasures had placed them on the throne, in opposition to the efforts of the house of Austria: such conduct has rendered them unfit to rule over a free people, whom they disposed of like a gang of slaves.

The intrusive government, which have arrogated to themselves the authority which belongs only to the national representation, treacherously availed themselves of the known good faith, the distance, and effects which ignorance and oppression had produced among the Americans, to direct their passions against the new dynasty which had been imposed upon Spain; and, in opposition to their own principles, kept up the illusion amongst us in favour of Ferdinand, but only in order to baffle our rational hopes, and to make us with greater impunity their prey; they held forth to us promises of liberty, equality, and fraternity, in pompous discourses, the more effectually to conceal the snare which they were insidiously laying for us by an inefficient and degrading shew of representation.

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As soon as the various forms of the Spanish government were overthrown, and others had been successively substituted, and imperious necessity had taught Venezuela to look to her own safety, in order to support the king, and afford an asylum to their European brethren against the calamities by which they were menaced, all their former services were disregarded; new measures were adopted against us, and the very steps taken for the preservation of the Spanish government were branded with the titles of insurrection, perfidy, and ingratitude; but only because the door was closed against a monoply of power, which they had expected to perpetuate in the name of a king whose dominion was imaginary.

Notwithstanding our moderation, our generosity, and the purity of our intentions, and in opposition to the wishes of our brethren in Europe, we were declared to the world in a state of blockade; hostilities were commenced against us; agents sent among us to excite revolt, and arm us against each other; whilst our national character was traduced, and foreign nations excited to make war upon us.

Deaf to our remonstrances, without submitting our reasons to the impartial judgment of mankind, and deprived of every other arbitrement but that of our enemies, we were prohibited from all intercourse with our brethren; and, adding comtempt to calumny, they undertook to appoint delegates for us, and without our consent, who were to assist at their cortes, the more effectually to dispose of our persons and property, and render us subjects to the power of our enemies.

In order to defeat the wholesome measures of our national representation, when obliged to recognize it, they undertook to reduce the ratio of our population, submitting the forms of election to servile committees acting at the disposal of arbitrary rulers, thus insulting our inexperience and good faith, and utterly regardless of our political importance or our welfare.

The Spanish government, ever deaf to the demands of justice, undertook to frustrate all our legitimate rights by condemning as criminals, and devoting to the infamy of the gibbet, or to confiscation and banishment, those Americans who at different periods had employed their talents and services for the happiness of their country.

Such were the causes which at length have impelled us to look to our own security, and to avert those disorders and horrible calamities, which we could perceive were otherwise inevitable, and from which we shall ever keep aloof; by their fell policy they have rendered our brethren insensible to our misfortunes, and have armed them against us; they have effaced from their hearts the tender impressions of love and consanguinity, and converted into enemies many members of our great family.

When, faithful to our promises, we were sacrificing our peace and dignity to support the cause of Ferdinand of Bourbon, we saw that to the bonds of power by which he united his fate to that of the emperor of the French, he added the sacrifice of kindred and friends; and that on this account the existing Spanish rulers themselves have already resolved to acknowledge him only conditionally. In this painful state of perplexity, three years have elapsed in political irresolution, so dangerous, so fraught with evil, that this alone would have authorised the determination which the faith we had pledged and other fraternal attachments had caused us to defer, till imperious necessity compels us to proceed further than we had first contemplated: but, pressed by the hostile and unnatural conduct of the Spanish rulers,

we are at length absolved from the conditional oath which we had taken, and now take upon us the august sovereignty which we are called here to exercise.

But as our glory consists in establishing principles consistent with human happiness, and not erecting a partial felicity on the misfortunes of our fellow mortals, we hereby proclaim and declare, that we shall regard as friends and companions in our destiny, and participators of our happiness, all those who, united by the ties of blood, language, and religion, have suffered oppression under the ancient establishments, and who shall assert their independence thereof, and of any foreign power whatsoever; engaging that all who co-operate with us shall partake in life, fortune, and opinion; declaring and recognizing not only these, but those of every nation, in war enemies, in peace friends, brethren and fellow-citizens.

In consideration, therefore, of these solid, public, and incontestable motives, which force upon us the necessity of reassuming our natural rights, thus restored to us by the revolution of human affairs, and in virtue of the imprescriptible rights of every people to dissolve every agreement, convention, or social compact, which does not establish the purposes for which alone all governments are instituted, we are convinced that we cannot and ought not any longer to endure the chains by which we were connected with the government of Spain; and we do declare, like every other independent people, that we are free, and determined to hold no dependence on any potentate, power, or government, than we ourselves establish; and that we now take among the sovereign nations of the earth the rank which the Supreme Being and Nature have assigned to us, and to which we have been called by the succession of human events, and by a regard for our own happiness.

Although we foresee the difficulties which may attend our new situation, and the obligation which we contract by the rank which we are about to occupy in the political order of the world; and, above all, the powerful influence of ancient forms and habits by which (to our regret) we have been hitherto affected—yet we also know, that a shameful submission to them, when it is in our power to shake them off, would prove more ignominious to ourselves, and more fatal to posterity, than our long and painful servitude. It therefore becomes our indispensable duty to provide for our security, liberty, and happiness, by an entire and essential subversion and reform of our ancient establishments.

Wherefore, believing, for all these reasons, that we have complied with the respect which we owe to the opinions of mankind, and to the dignity of other nations with whom we are about to rank, and of whose friendly intercourse we assure ourselves,—

We, the representatives of the confederated provinces of Venezuela, invoking the Most High to witness the justice of our cause, and the rectitude of our intentions; imploring his divine assistance to ratify, at the epoch of our political birth, the dignity to which his providence has restored us, the ardent desire to live and die free, and in the belief and the defence of the Holy Catholic and apostolic religion of Jesus Christ, as the first of our duties,—

We, therefore, in the name, by the will, and under the authority which we hold for the virtuous people of Venezuela, do solemnly declare to the world, that these united provinces are, and ought to be, from this day forth, in fact and of right, free, sovereign, and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance and dependence on the crown of Spain, and of

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those who now call, or may hereafter call themselves its representatives, or agents; and that, as free, sovereign, and independent states, we hold full power to adopt whatever form of government may be deemed suitable to the general will of its inhabitants: to declare war, make peace, form alliances, establish commercial treaties, define boundaries, and regulate navigation, and to propose and execute all other acts usually made and executed by free and independent nations; and for the due fulfilment, validity, and stability of this our solemn declaration, we mutually and reciprocally pledge and bind the provinces to each other, our lives, fortunes, and the honour of the nation.

Done at the federal palace of the Caracas, signed with our hands, and sealed with the great seal of the provincial confederation, and countersigned by the secretary to the congress assembled, on the 5th day of July, in the year 1811, and in the first of our independence.

Representatives.

J. Ant. Rodrigues Dominiques, President of Nutrion, in the province of Barinas.

Luis Ignacia Mendoza, Vice-President of Obispos, in the province of Barinas.

Province of Caracas.

Isidora Antonia Lopez Mendez, for Caracas.

Juan G. Rosio, for Calabozo.

Felipe F. Paul, for St Sebastian.

Francisco X. de Ustariz, for St Sebastian.

Nicholas de Castro, for Caracas.

Fernando de Penaever, for Valencia.

Gabriel Perez Pagola, for Villa de Orpino.

Salvador Duegado, for Nirgua.

El Marquis del Toro, for Tocuyo.

Juan Antonio Diaz Aagote, for Villa de Cura.

Gabriel de Ponte, for Cameas.

Juan Jose Maya, for San Felipe.

Luis Jose Cazorla, for Valencia.

Dr Ticente Unda, for Guanare.

Francisco X. Yanes, for Ataure.

Ferando Toro, for Caracas.

Martin Torar Ponte, for St Sebastian.

Juan Toro, for Valencia.

Jose Angel Alamo, for Barquisimeto.

Francisco Hernandez, for St Carlos.

Linode Clemento, for Caracas.

Province of Cumana.

Francisco X. Marez, for Capital.

Jose G. Aloala, for Capital.

Juan Bermudez, for Sur.

Mariano de la Eova, for Norte.

Province of Barcelona.

Francisco de Miranda, for Pao.

Francisco Policarpo Ortiz, for S. Diego.

Province of Barinas.

Juan N. Quintana, for Achaguas.

Ignacio Fernandez, for Capital.

Ignacio Ramon Brizeno, for Pedraza.

Jose de Sata Y. Busy, for S. Fernando de Apure.

Jose Luis Cabrera, for Guanacito.

Ramon Y. Mendez, for Guasdualito.

Manuel Palacio, for Mijagual.

Province of Margarita.

Manuel P. Maneyro, for Margarita.

Province of Merida.

Antonio Nicolas Brizena, for Merida.

Manuel V. Maya, for Grita.

Province of Truxillo.

Juan P. Pachece, for Truxillo.

Villa of Aragua and Province of Barcelona.

Jose Maria Ramirez.

A true copy (L. S.)

FRANCISCO IZNARDI, Sec.

Decree of the Supreme Executive.

Federal Palace of Caracas, July 8th, 1811.

By the executive power of the confederation of Venezuela, it is ordained, that the above declaration of independence be published, carried into effect,

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and be of full authority throughout the states and territories of this confederation.

CHRISTOVAL DE MENDOZA, President pro-tem.
JUAN DE ESCALONA.
BALTAZAR PADRON.
MIGUEL JOSE SANZ, Secretary of State.
CARLOS MACHADO, Grand Chancellor.
JOSE TOMAS SANTANA, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Decree of the Spanish Cortes with regard to Seigniories, August 5th.

The general and extraordinary cortes of the kingdom, desirous of removing the obstacles which may have been opposed to the good government, increase of population, and prosperity of the Spanish monarchy, decree:—

1. That henceforth all jurisdictional seigniories, of whatever class and condition, shall be incorporated with the nation.

2. The appointment of all magistrates, and other public functionaries, shall be proceeded in, by the same orders, and in the same manner, as in the townships of royal jurisdiction.

3. All public employments of the above description remain suppressed after the publication of the present decree.

4. The words vassal and vassalage are abolished; and all payments, whether real or personal, which owe their origin to a jurisdictional title, with the exception of those that proceed from free contract in the exercise of the sacred rights of property.

5. The territorial seigniories remain henceforward in the class of other rights attached to private property, if not of such a description, that, by their nature, they ought to be incorporated with the nation.

6. All contracts, bargains, and agreements, which have been made in regard to rents, dues, &c. between those called lords and vassals, shall be considered as contracts between one individual and another.

7. The privileges called exclusive, privative, and prohibitive, and having the same origin as seigniories, such as those of the chase, of fishing, of ovens, mills, water-courses, forests, &c. are abolished; the free use of them remaining to the inhabitants, in conformity to the municipal laws established in every township.

8. Those who have purchased the above prerogatives for a valuable consideration, shall be repaid such capital as appears in the deed of purchase; and those who enjoy them as a reward for great and acknowledged services, shall be indemnified in another way.

9. The nation will acknowledge and pay these capital sums when they are ascertained in the proper courts, and will pay an interest of 3 per cent. upon them, till the capital is liquidated.

10. At whatever time the possessors shall present their claims, they shall be heard, and the nation will be bound by the result of them, as is specified in the preceding article.

11. Henceforward no one can call himself lord of vassals, exercise jurisdiction, appoint judges, or exercise any of the claims and privileges comprehended in the present decree; and he who does so, shall lose the right of indemnification in the cases that have been specified.

The present decree shall be communicated to the Council of Regency, who shall take the necessary measures for its due execution, causing the same to be printed and circulated.

Note transmitted by the Hon. Henry Wellesley, the English Minister, to

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Don Eusebio de Bardaxi y Azara, first Secretary of State.

"Most Excellent Sir,—I have hitherto abstained from calling the attention of the Spanish government to the rumours and writings which have for some time been circulated in Cadiz, in the belief that my forbearance and moderation might disarm those who have endeavoured to weaken the bonds of friendship and confidence, which so happily, and with so many advantages to the cause, have hitherto subsisted between Great Britain and Spain. But the papers that have been published, as well as the reports that have been circulated, have at length become so injurious to the British good name and character, and so adapted to promote the interest of the enemy, and sow dissensions between the allied nations, that I should be wanting to the duties of my charge, and to all the sentiments of an Englishman, anxious for the happy issue of this glorious and interesting cause, if I could look with indifference on the unjust and unfounded calumnies which are daily accumulated against my country.

"To give a specimen of the terms in which these assertions are conveyed, and which originate, as it appears to me, from a certain class of persons, I think it will be sufficient to request your excellency to read the subjoined paper, in which are imputed to my sovereign, to his government, and to the British nation, intentions destitute of honour and justice, and of good faith, and entirely subversive of all the principles upon which Great Britain has come forward to aid the cause of the Spanish nation. But the complaints and imputations contained in this paper, relative to the conduct of Great Britain, rumours noticed in the month of March last, are again revived,—that the Spanish provinces bordering on Portugal were placed under the military command of Lord Wellington; that the Spanish army was to be placed under English officers; and, in a word, withdrawn from subordination to the Spanish military authorities, in order to form an army truly British. To the British government is also attributed the design of sending to Cadiz a reinforcement of troops, sufficient to take possession of this city and island, and retain it in the name and possession of his Britannic Majesty.

"Considering the sacrifices which Great Britain has made in support of the Spanish cause; considering her repeated declarations of the conduct which she has resolved to observe with respect to the Spanish colonies, some of which have been published in the gazette of the regency; considering the decisive proof which she has just given of her disinterested views, by offering her mediation between Spain and the colonies which have refused to acknowledge the authority of the mother country; I ought to be far from being under the necessity to refute charges such as those contained in this paper. In fact, it was necessary that we should find ourselves in a situation so critical as that in which we are reduced to the narrow bounds of this place, the salvation of which depends on harmony and good understanding, so indispensable at all times, but especially at this critical moment, to consent to suffer the humiliation of vindicating the honour of my country, attacked as it has been by publications, the malignant tendency of which is sufficiently apparent. Desirous, however, to preserve, without the least alteration, the sentiments of respect and esteem with which the two nations are mutually animated, I consider myself as under an obligation to deny, in the most positive and solemn manner, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, that of his government, and that of the whole British nation, all the imputation of

sions of aggrandizement, or territorial acquisition, either in Europe or America, at the expence of the Spanish nation. With the same positiveness, I deny that there is any foundation for the interpretation given to the notes which I presented in the month of March last, suggesting that the Spanish provinces on the borders of Portugal should be placed under the temporary authority of Lord Wellington; as by this no more was intended than to authorize him to derive from them the military supplies which they were capable of furnishing. I, in like manner, solemnly affirm, that neither my sovereign nor his government had any intention to render themselves masters of Cadiz; and that if any reinforcements were sent to this city, it was solely and exclusively in order to contribute to the defence of this important position, and preserve it to the crown of Spain.

"Lastly, I repeat what on many occasions I have declared to your excellency, that Great Britain, in taking part in this contest, had no other view, than to assist the glorious efforts of the Spanish nation to recover its liberty and independence; and that she persevered in it without any idea of her own aggrandizement, or any exclusive advantage which she might derive from the unfortunate circumstances to which the Spanish nation has been reduced; but solely to contribute to the expulsion of the enemy, and the re-establishment of the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy.

"In conclusion, most excellent sir, I earnestly entreat your excellency will be pleased to present, with the least possible delay, this note to the Council of Regency; and I think myself obliged to demand from the Spanish government, that all proper publicity may be given to it, in order to prevent the serious consequences which must inevitably result, should the Spanish nation once conceive the intentions of the English nation to be such as the injurious suspicions which the rumours and writings circulated throughout this city are calculated to inspire.

"I have the honour to reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "H. Wellesley."

To his Excellency Senor Don Eusebio de Bardaxi y Azara.

ANSWER.

"Sir,—Without loss of time, I presented to the council of regency the note which your excellency was pleased to transmit to me on the 5th instant, as well as a copy of the paper lately printed and published in this city. His excellency, fully impressed with what your excellency has been pleased to state concerning the malicious rumours which have been for some time so industriously circulated in these parts, has ordered me above all things to declare, that, believing himself as much interested as your excellency in discrediting reports and writings which can in the least degree offend the respect and decorum due to his Britannic Majesty, his government, and the English nation, he will most willingly hasten to publish the note of your excellency, with this reply; well persuaded that their publication cannot fail to undeceive the incautious, who have allowed themselves to be seduced by people who intend to destroy the friendship and amity which happily, and without the least interruption, subsists between the two allied nations; and without which, neither union nor concord can subsist between their respective governments.

"In regard to the imputations to which your excellency refers in your note, considering them as injurious to the august sovereign as to the government of the British nation, they can-

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not certainly be attributed to the generality of the inhabitants of Cadiz,—of this bulwark of Spanish independence,—much less to the nation in general, which has given so many proofs of its gratitude for the generous assistance of Great Britain. They can, therefore, have their origin only in the imagination of some individuals, who, influenced by the enemy, or carried away by the desire of being singular in their opinions and writings, aspire at an ephemeral celebrity, to which they sacrifice the most sacred interests of their country, which they do not know, or prefer to their own.

"Fortunately, the number of persons engaged in introducing mistrust between the two allied nations is very limited, and so very inferior to those who properly appreciate the generous efforts of Great Britain in the present contest, that they can never obtain the end which they have proposed; but rather, on the contrary, the artifice employed by the enemy to sow discord being once known, as well as the instruments made use of, both will be included in the execration of all good Spaniards, who, without dispute, constitute the greater part of those who compose this vast monarchy.

"Nothing proves so much what I have stated, as the injurious suspicions which accompany the reports and rumours spread respecting the pretended occupation of Cadiz by the troops of his Britannic majesty, to which the French have contributed from the first day they presented themselves before this place, for the purpose of introducing discord, and producing mistrust in the minds of its inhabitants. The object of this imposture being known, it will not be difficult to comprehend the views of those who are so eager in circulating and giving credit to them; but the public, in reading the concluding expressions of your excellency on this point, and well persuaded before, that the two governments cannot do less than agree in respect to the number of troops necessary for the defence of so important a position, will remain tranquil in the confidence with which the government must inspire them, and in the good faith of the British cabinet.

"The same council of regency has more than once been the mark of calumnies, more or less injurious, both in words and writings; but certain of its rectitude of conduct, and that nothing could be attached with the least foundation, contrary to the decorum and dignity of its representation; thoroughly satisfied that it has its support in the opinion of the good, his excellency has in consequence charged me to inform your excellency, that the Spanish nation, as well as its government, far from paying attention to the insidious remarks with which the enemy has continually endeavoured to dissolve the firm bonds which unite the two powers, are completely convinced that nothing but the combined efforts of both can bring to a glorious conclusion the arduous enterprise for which they have fought; and they are therefore penetrated with the just gratitude they owe Great Britain, for the lively interest with which, from the commencement of the war, it has protected and assisted Spain in defence of its king and political independence.

"The expressions contained in this reply, and the sincere protestation, that the council of regency ardently desires, as your excellency must know, to every day draw closer the relations of friendship and reciprocal confidence between both nations, will, without doubt, suffice to calm the inquietude which momentarily was excited in the mind of your excellency by the rumours and writings which gave occasion to your excellency's note; and at the same time, I flatter myself, will ensure the continuation of the aids

which the painful situation of Spain renders so indispensable, in order to happily conclude the heroic contest in which it is engaged, and whose success must necessarily be promoted through the united efforts of the two united nations. I reiterate to your excellency my great esteem and consideration. God preserve your excellency many years.

"EUSEBIO DE BARDAXI Y AZARA."

Cadiz, August 7th.

Translation of a Letter from the original Latin, into English, of the Catholic Bishops of North America, to the Catholic Bishops of Ireland.

"To the most Illustrious and Reverend Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, the Archbishops of the United States of America send greeting in the Lord.

"We have received, venerable brethren, with gratitude, and with the respect which is due to your distinguished merit, the letter dated February 26, which you addressed to the Bishops of the whole Catholic Church.

"We are resolved, with the Divine assistance, to preserve the unity of the Church of Christ, and to assert and defend that authority of the Holy See, and primacy of honour and jurisdiction, which the chief pontiff is possessed of, and which are essential to the maintenance of this unity. We are equally led by sentiment and by duty to profess our fidelity and obedience to Pope Pius VII. who now holds that supreme station. We adhere, like members to their head, to this incomparable pontiff; and since, as St Paul says, "When one member suffers, the other members partake in the pain," how much more sensibly must we feel the bitter affliction of this our spiritual head!

"We lament, in common with you, venerable brethren, and we are animated with a pious indignation at the idea of "a Reverend Ancient being turned out of his house, and driven from his country; of our innocent bishop being cruelly oppressed; of the head of the church being stripped of his patrimony, and of a most meritorious pope being overwhelmed with contumelies." It is our duty to confess, that we, in particular, are under the greatest obligation to the venerable Pius VII.; since it is owing to his wise and apostolical conduct that this portion of the Lord's flock, situated in the United States of America, has been formed into a regular ecclesiastical province, consisting of the Archbishop of Baltimore, and of our suffragan Bishops.

"We firmly trust in the Lord, that the same invincible fortitude which shone forth in Pius VI. of happy memory, will at all times be equally conspicuous in his successor, Pius VII.; and we have not the smallest doubt that he will continue to exhibit, for the consolation of the church, that invincible firmness in bearing afflictions, which he has hitherto manifested, whatever may become his duty to pronounce, to transact, or to endure.

"In the mean time, we declare before God, that we will respectfully listen to the admonitions of the Holy Father, notwithstanding his incapacity; and that we will yield a cheerful submission to his directions and ordinances, provided they bear the proper and genuine characters of the voice of Peter, and of the real intentions and authority of the Supreme Pontiff. But we shall not think ourselves bound by any briefs, or other documents of any kind, which may be circulated in his name, and under his alleged authority, unless the least apprehension of his not enjoying full and perfect liberty in deliberating and resolving shall be removed from our minds.

"And should the Chief Pontiff de-

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part this life (which God forbid should happen in the present perilous state of the church,) we, no less than you, venerable brethren, are fully persuaded, that God will not be wanting to his church, which, though it should even for a considerable time be deprived of its Chief Pastor here on earth, would be exposed to less mischief than if any person by force or terror were to place himself in the chair of Peter, and thus the mystical body of Christ was to be torn in pieces by fatal schisms. Hence we are resolved to instruct the flock committed to our care to acknowledge no person as the true and genuine successor, but him whom the far greater part of the bishops of the whole world, and whole Catholic people in a manner, shall acknowledge as such.

"If we, who are hardly yet known among the Christian churches, thus venture to declare ourselves to you, our venerable brethren, it is in consequence of your sending to us, in common with the other bishops of the Catholic world, your late energetical letter; for it would be highly unbecoming of us not to acknowledge this high mark of esteem in which you hold us. As to yourselves, you are seated in those episcopal sees, which have been illustrated through a long series of ages by the virtues of the holy prelates, your predecessors in them. In imitation of them, you conduct the people entrusted to you, by example as well as instruction, in the ancient and true faith, and in sincere piety; and together with them you exhibit, in defiance of all human artifice, fraud, and violence, a rare and perhaps singular instance of invincible fortitude in preserving and fostering the catholic faith.

"We humbly commend ourselves to your prayers; and we earnestly beseech God to shew favour to your country, to your churches, and each one of yourselves.

"Fare ye well, most Illustrious and Reverend Prelates.

"JOHN, Archbishop of Baltimore.

"LEONARD, Bishop of Gerstyra, Co-adjutor of the Bishop of Baltimore.

"F. R. MICHAEL, Bishop of Philadelphia.

"JOHN, Bishop of Boston.

"BENEDICT, Bishop of Bardstown."

Baltimore, Sept. 10, 1811.

Speech delivered by his Majesty the Emperor, at the opening of the Diet of Hungary.

"Employed incessantly, and with paternal solicitude, about the means of establishing a system of finance, which may be advantageous to the state, and in accordance with the interests of our faithful subjects; wishing to establish upon that basis, the measures which we adopt for consolidating public credit, and procuring for ourselves funds which may cover the wants of the monarchy, we have called you together, faithful states of our kingdom of Hungary, in whom we place the greatest confidence, for the purpose of deliberating together on this great and salutary object. We do not conceal from you, that the sacrifices which it will be necessary to make on the altar of the country are considerable; but every one knows, from the examples of times past, that what is great in itself can alone produce great effects; that the strength, the liberty, and even the existence of a nation, are only to be acquired and perpetuated by sacrifices of considerable amount. Our paternal heart experiences, however, very sensible pain in being forced, by the most imperious necessity, to demand from our dear

Hungarian people a powerful aid, by contributing with generosity to the welfare of the state. But we feel an entire conviction, that our faithful states, listening only to the zeal which they have inherited from their forefathers, and to that love of country to which no sacrifice is too costly, will adopt, in order to second our paternal intentions, the only object of which is the universal welfare of the nations which Providence has entrusted to us, measures which shall be adequate to the state of the royal dignity, to the glory, the celebrity, and the grandeur of the monarchy; and thus to that of our well-beloved Hungarian people, which is in effect contributing to the welfare of individuals, and the general prosperity.

"We are the more inclined to expect from you favourable arrangements for the execution of our paternal plans, upon which, as you know, depend not only the happiness of the Hungarians, but also the maintenance of their constitution; inasmuch as we witnessed the zeal which you displayed in the late wars which we supported, when you exerted all your efforts to avert the dangers which threatened our empire, with which was so closely connected the peril of the Hungarian monarchy. We have, therefore, from the first, reckoned upon the efficacious co-operation of the States of Hungary for the re-establishment of our finances. All our views tend only to the general good, without which, the prosperity of individuals is illusory; but we mean not to demand of the States any thing more than is required by an indispensable necessity.

"In fine, we doubt not that you yourselves are fully persuaded, that the aids which we ask will be employed solely for the good of our people, and, especially, of the Hungarian nation; and that, this great and difficult object being terminated, we have it extremely at heart to confer with our states about matters connected with the internal administration of the Kingdom. Moreover, the faithful States whom we assure of our imperial and royal good-will, shall learn our intentions more in detail from the propositions which we shall transmit to them."

Maritime Decree of Napoleon.

In the name of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c. the commission of the government, established by the decree of the 18th of December, 1810, considering the decree of his majesty, dated 26th of December, 1810, ordering that a maritime administration and navigation police should be established in the Hanseatic departments, conformably to the laws and regulations in existence in France, upon the report of the counsellors of state, intendant of the interior and finances, decrees as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be taken throughout the Hanseatic departments, a particular account of French citizens who are destined to navigation.

Art. 2. The offices for maritime inscription are provisionally established at Hamburgh, for Hamburgh and Luneburg; at Travemunde, for the arondissement of Lubeck; at Stadte, for the arondissement of Stadte; at Bremerlehe, for the department of the mouth of the Weser; and at Varel, for the department of the Upper Ems.

Art. 3. There are comprehended in the maritime inscription,

1. Sailors of every description, whether navigating armed or merchants' ships.

2. Those who navigate, or are fishermen.

3. Those who sail in barges or boats, upon the coasts or in the roads, rivers, or canals, comprehended in the maritime districts.

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Art. 4. There shall be included in the maritime inscription every citizen, aged 18, who has fulfilled one of the following conditions:

1. The having performed two long voyages, or to the grand fishery.

2. Having been at sea eighteen months.

3. Having been employed in the coasting fishery two years.

4. Having served two years apprenticeship to the sea.

Art. 5. All foreign sailors residing in the territory of the empire, who have married French women, and sailed in French merchant-ships, are subject to the maritime inscription.

Art. 6. The already mentioned sailors are bound to present themselves at the office of maritime inscription, in the district where they reside, and have their names inscribed.

Art. 7. Carpenters, sail-makers, &c. exercising their professions in the maritime ports and places, shall be called to the military posts in the event of war, preparations for war, or of extraordinary or considerable works. There shall be kept an exact registry in the offices of inscription, and they shall be exempt from all other requisitions than those relative to the maritime service.

Art. 8. Every French citizen comprehended in the maritime inscription is exempt from all other services, than those of the navy, marine, arsenals, and the national guard, in the arondissement of their districts.

Art. 9. Every sailor who has attained the full age of 50 years, is, by right, exempt from the requisition for the ships or arsenals of the empire; without, however, losing the power of continuing the employment of fishing, or even serving in the ships of the state.

Art. 10. There shall be granted to enrolled sailors, pensions, according to their rank, age, wounds, or infirmities. These pensions will be fixed according to their services on board the ships and arsenals of the empire, and the merchants' vessels.

Art. 11. The length of service in the three departments, either in the merchants' service, or on board ships of war, shall be computed agreeably to article 205 of the imperial decree of the 4th of July, 1811, as if it had taken place on board French ships, and give the same right to half-pay and pensions upon the invalid marine chest.

Art. 12. The widows and children of sailors shall have the same claims to assistance and succours, as those of military men who died in the service.

Art. 13. All captains, &c. navigating the rivers, or on the coasts of the 32d military division, will from hence to the 1st of November next, provide themselves with a *rolé d'equipage*, at the maritime office of inscription.

Art. 14. Every captain, &c. who, after the 1st of November, sails upon the rivers, coasts, &c. of the 32d military division, and has not conformed to the dispositions of the present decree, shall be punished with eight days imprisonment, without prejudice to still greater penalties, should there be occasion to inflict them.

Given at the palace at Hamburgh, Sept. 17.

(Signed) The Marshal Prince of ECKMUHL.

Lisbon, October 28th.

ROYAL EDICT.

It having been represented to the Prince Regent, our Lord, that many persons, forgetful that the defence of their country is a sacred duty dictated by reason and nature, resort to all means in order to escape from the recruiting service, even retiring from this kingdom in vessels which leave its ports, on board which they are admit-

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and without the necessary passports, or with such passports as are inconsiderately given to them, notwithstanding the laws and proclamations which have repeatedly prohibited the same; and his Royal Highness being desirous of preventing such a shameful and pernicious abuse, particularly at a moment when the greatest efforts are necessary to repel and frustrate the attempts of the common enemy:

He has thought fit, in conformity to the regulation of the 9th of January, 1792, to direct, that during the continuance of the present war, the edicts of the 6th of September, 1645, of the 8th of February, the 4th of July, and the 5th of September, 1646, and of the 6th of December, 1660, be strictly and entirely observed; and he has resolved in consequence,

1st. That no minister resident in this capital, or in the provinces, shall grant passports to leave the kingdom; and that persons who claim them shall apply only to his Royal Highness, through his secretaries of state for foreign affairs and for war, or for the naval service, conformably to every such applicant's situation in life.

2. That all and every person, a subject of this kingdom, who leaves it without a passport from one or other of the above secretaries of state, shall incur the punishment of denaturalization, and the loss of his property and honours; the simple fact of departure sufficing to incur such pains, without any sentence or declaration whatever.

3. That the captains and masters of Portugueze vessels shall be bound to make declaration on oath, that the individuals named in their respective ship lists really belong to their crew, under a penalty of 200,000 reis.

4. That the consuls of foreign nations oblige the captains of foreign ships to give security that they will not carry away natives of this kingdom without passports from the above secretaries of state; and that a copy of the present edict shall be sent to each of the said consuls, signed by the intendant-general of police.

5. Lastly, that the masters of foreign ships, who carry out any Portugueze without the above-mentioned passport, shall be liable to a fine of 1000 cruzadoes, to be paid into the exchequer; that the boatmen who take them on board the said ships, below the tower of Belem, shall be condemned to the loss of their boats, sails, &c. for a period of two years; and, that no one may plead ignorance of the present edict, it shall be published by the intendant of police, both in this capital and in the provinces; the said intendant being charged with the execution of the same, as well as all the civil and military authorities in their several departments.

Signed by the Four Lords Governors of the Kingdom.

Palace of Government,
Oct. 10th, 1811.

Washington City, Tuesday, Nov. 5th.

The President of the United States this day communicated, by Mr Edward Coles, his private secretary, the following message to Congress:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

In calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would otherwise have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of our foreign affairs; and in fixing the present for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developments of the belligerent powers towards this country, which might the more unite the national councils in the measures to be pursued.

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At the close of the last session of congress, it was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral commerce, would have induced the government of Great Britain to repeal its orders in council; and thereby authorize a removal of the existing obstructions to her commerce with the United States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two nations, the orders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into more rigorous execution; and it was communicated, through the British envoy just arrived, that, while the revocation of the edicts of France, as officially made known to the British government, was denied to have taken place, it was an indispensable condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing, that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great Britain, when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by her enemy; the United States being given to understand, that, in the mean time, a continuance of their non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date, it has, indeed, appeared, that a communication to the British government, of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees against our neutral trade, was followed by an intimation, that it had been transmitted to the British plenipotentiary here, in order that it might receive full consideration in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received; but the transmission of it hither, instead of founding on it an actual repeal of the orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed, in the mean time, in adapting our measures to the views which have been disclosed through that minister, will best consult our whole duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of those disclosures, indemnity and redress for other wrongs have continued to be withheld; and our coasts and the mouths of our harbours have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights, than vexatious to the regular course of our trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of war hovering on our coasts, was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate commanded by Captain Rodgers, rendered unavoidable on the part of the latter, by a fire commenced without cause by the former; whose commander is, therefore, alone chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honour of the American flag. The proceedings of a court of enquiry, requested by Capt. Rodgers, are communicated; together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence, between the Secretary of State and his Britannic Majesty's envoy. To these are added, the several correspondences which have passed on the subject of the British orders in council; and to both, the correspondence relating to the Floridas; in which Congress will be made acquainted with the interposition which the government of Great Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the United States.

The justice and fairness which have been evinced on the part of the United States towards France, both before and since the revocation of her decrees, authorized an expectation that her government would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims, as well as dictated by its amicable pro-

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fessions. No proof, however, is yet given of an intention to repair the other wrongs done to the United States; and, particularly, to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts, which, though not affecting our neutral relations, and therefore, not entering into questions between the United States and other belligerents, were nevertheless founded in such unjust principles, that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this and other demands of strict right on that nation, the United States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions to which their trade with the French dominions has been subjected; and which, if not discontinued, will require at least corresponding restrictions on importations from France into the United States.

On all those subjects our minister plenipotentiary, lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions; the result of which will be communicated to you; and by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government towards the United States, will enable you to adapt to it that of the United States towards France.

Our other foreign relations remain without unfavourable changes. With Russia, they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce in the councils of that nation also. And the information from our special minister to Denmark, shews, that the mission had been attended with valuable effects to our citizens, whose property had been so extensively violated and endangered by cruisers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty to exert the means committed to the executive department, in providing for the general security. The works of defence on our maritime frontier have accordingly been prosecuted with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and, as particularly suited for co-operation in emergencies, a portion of the gun-boats have, in particular harbours, been ordered into use. The ships of war before in commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast; and such a disposition has been made of our land forces, as was thought to promise the services most appropriate and important. In this disposition is included a force, consisting of regulars and militia, embodied in the Indiana territory, and marched towards our north-western frontier. This measure was made requisite by several murders and depredations committed by Indians; but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them on the Wabash, under the influence and direction of a fanatic of the Shawanese tribe. With these exceptions, the Indian tribes retain their peaceable dispositions towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived, which claims from the legislative guardians of the national rights a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them.—Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States, to substitute, for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence, we have seen that the British cabinet persevere, not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs, so long and so loudly calling for it, but in the exemption brought home to the threshold of our territory, of measures which, under existing circumstances, have the cha-

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racter as well as the effect of war on our lawful commerce.

"With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, in trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish, congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

I recommend, accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force, to be engaged for a more limited time; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardour may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments, as they may be wanted, of other portions of the militia; and for such a preparation of the great body, as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those military seminaries, which, in every event, will form a valuable and frugal part of our military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has proceeded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies. It will not be inexpedient, however, for congress to authorize an enlargement of them.

Your attention will of course be drawn to such provisions, on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the services to which it may be best adapted. I submit to congress the seasonableness, also, of an authority to augment the stock of such materials as are imperishable in their nature, or may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves among the great communities which occupy the southern portion of our own hemisphere, and extend into our neighbourhood. An enlarged philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on the national councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies; to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good-will; to regard the progress of events; and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

Under another aspect of our situation, the early attention of congress will be due to the expediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws. The practice of smuggling, which is odious everywhere, and particularly criminal in free governments, where, the laws being made by all for the good of all, a fraud is committed on every individual as well as on the state, attains its utmost guilt, when it blends, with a pursuit of ignominious gain, a treacherous subserviency, in the transgressors, to a foreign policy adverse to that of their own country. It is then that the virtuous indignation of the public should be enabled to manifest itself, through the regular animadversions of the most competent laws.

To secure greater respect to our mercantile flag, and to the honest interests which it covers, it is expedient, also, that it be made punishable in our citizens to accept licences from foreign governments, for a trade unlawfully interdicted by them to other American citizens; or to trade under false colours or papers of any sort.

A prohibition is equally called for against the acceptance, by our citizens, of special licences, to be used in a trade with the United States; and against the admission into particular ports of the United States, of vessels from foreign countries, authorised to trade with particular ports only.

Although other subjects will press more immediately on your delibera-

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tions, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent; and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is at present abridged, by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufacturers from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such articles, at least, as belong to our defence and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies. And whilst foreign governments adhere to the existing discriminations in their ports against our navigation, and an equality or lesser discrimination is enjoyed by their navigation in our ports, the effect cannot be mistaken, because it has been seriously felt by our shipping interests; and in proportion as this takes place, the advantages of an independent conveyance of our products to foreign markets, and of a growing body of mariners, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger, must be diminished.

The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars; and have enabled us to defray the current expences, including the interest on the public debt, and to reimburse more than five millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorised by the act of the last session. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year 1810 has also been reimbursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue, arising from the situation of our commerce, and the extraordinary expences which have and may become necessary, must be taken into view, in making commensurate provisions for the ensuing year. And I recommend to your consideration the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least, to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be anthorised.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled, my confidence in a wise and honourable result to your deliberations, and assurances of the faithful zeal with which my cooperating duties will be discharged; invoking, at the same time, the blessing of heaven on our beloved country, and on all the means that may be employed in vindicating its rights and advancing its welfare

(Signed) JAMES MADDISON.

Washington, Nov. 5, 1811.

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LIST OF PATENTS IN 1811.

Mr William Clerk, Edinburgh, for a newly constructed grate for preventing smoke, and regulating heat.

Mr David Meade Randolph, Golden-square, London, for a method of manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, &c. by means of a substitute for thread made of hemp, flax, or other yarns.

Mr John Kent, Southampton, for a new method of moving all kinds of goods or materials to high buildings, or from deep places.

Mr Winsor, Pall Mall, London, for improvement upon his former oven stove for carbonizing all kinds of raw fuel, and for extracting the oil, acid, tar, gas, &c.

Mr Thomas Meade, Yorkshire, for methods of making circular or rotative steam-engines upon an entire new principle.

Mr Edward Shorter, Wapping, for an apparatus for working pumps.

Mr Bryan Donkin, Bermondsey, for a pen of new construction.

Mr David Matthew, Rotherhithe, for an improved method of building locks, and for opening and shutting the same.

Mr John White, Westminster, for the discovery of a certain substance which is capable of being converted into statues, artificial stone, melting-pots, bricks, tiles, and every description of pottery.

Mr Richard Wilson, Lambeth, for sundry apparatus or machinery for the manufacture of felt or stuff hats.

Mr Bundy, Camden-Town, for a new method of heading pins.

James Frost and Son, Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, for an improvement on cocks, or an improved lock-cock.

Mr Richard Woodman, Hammersmith, for a method of manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, and other articles.

Mr Henry Stubbs, Piccadilly, for a new-invented grand imperial Auburn, from three to twenty feet wide, without seam, and to any length or colour, for decorating rooms, &c.

Mr John Isaac Hawkins, Great Titchfield-street, for a certain instrument applicable in mechanics as a balance or equipoise.

Mr Thomas Pott, Hackney, for a new process of freeing tarred rope from tar, and of rendering it of use to the manufacturer.

Mr Johann George Deyerlein, Longacre, for a machine, new principle, or method, of making bricks and tiles, and other kinds of pottery.

Mr Peter Stuart, Fleet-street, for a new method of engraving and printing maps, &c.

Mr John Lindsay, Grove-house, Middlesex, for a boat and various apparatus, whereby heavy burdens can be conveyed in shallow water.

Mr Winsor, Pall-mall, for a fixed telegraphic light-house, &c. for signals

and intelligence, to serve by night and by day.

Mr John Deakin, St John's-street, Middlesex, for improvements in the kitchen range.

Mr John Bradley, Old Swinford, Staffordshire, for a new method of making gun-skelps.

Sir Isaac Coffin, for a new invention of a perpetual oven for baking bread.

Mr Ralph Wedgewood, Oxford-street, for a new character for language, numbers, and music, and the method of applying the same.

Mr William Doughty, Birmingham, for a method of combining wheels for gaining mechanical powers.

Mr George Lowe, Cheapside, for British shirting cloth.

Mr Egerton Smith, Liverpool, for a binnacle and compass.

Mr James Bell, Whitechapel, for improvements in refining sugar, and in forming sugar-houses of a certain description.

Mr John Gregory, Islington, for a method of tanning and cleansing ales and beers into casks.

Mr Arthur Wolf, Lambeth, for improvements in the construction and working of steam-engines, calculated to lessen the consumption of fuel.

Mr Peter Durand, Hoxton-square, for a method of preserving animal and vegetable food, &c. a long time from perishing.

Mr John Cragg, Liverpool, for improvements in the casting of iron roofs for houses, &c.

Mr William Muller, London, for improvements in the construction of pumps.

Mrs Sarah Guppy, Bristol, for a mode of erecting and constructing bridges and rail-roads, without arches or starlings, by which the danger of being washed away by floods is avoided.

Mr John Stansliffe, Tooke's-court, for certain improvements in apparatus for the combination and condensation of gasses and vapours applicable to processes of distillation.

Mr Richard Jackson, Southwark, for an improved method of making the shanks of anchors and other large bodies of wrought iron.

Mr Samuel Hill, Serle-street, for a more effectual method of joining stone pipes.

Mr David Loeschman, Newman-street, for improvements in the musical scales of keyed instruments with fixed tones.

Mr Joseph Dyer, Gray's-inn, for improvements in the construction and method of using plates and presses for copper-plate printing.

Mr Hall, Walthamstow, for a method of manufacturing from twigs or branches of broom, mallows, rushes, and other plants of like species, to serve instead of flax or hemp.

Mr Thomas Wade, Nelson-place, Surrey, for a method of imitating lapis lazuli, porphyry, jasper, &c.

Mr John Statter, Birmingham and Holborn, for a steam kitchen and roaster.

Mr Walter Rochfort, Bishopgate-street, for an improved method of preparing coffee by compression.

Mr John Turmeau and *Charles Seward*, Cheapside, for a new lamp, called the Liverpool Lamp.

Mr Joseph Dyer, London, for a machine for cutting and removing all the kinds of furs used in hat-making from skins, and for cutting the skins into strips or small pieces.

Mr John Frazer, Sloane-street, for a discovery of certain vegetables, and a way of preparing them to be manufactured into hats, bonnets, chair-bottoms, baskets, &c.

Mr William Bundy, Camden-town, for an improvement on stringed instruments.

PROJECTS AND USEFUL INVENTIONS.

Proposed Drainage of the Bogs in Ireland.

Commissioners having been appointed in Ireland for the purpose of enquiring into the practicability of this scheme, the first report on the subject was delivered to the House of Commons in the summer of 1810, from which the following particulars concerning the nature and extent of those morasses are extracted.

"An object, on the due attainment of which depended in a great degree the success of our undertaking, was the proper division of the bogs of Ireland into the districts referred to in the first article of the instructions; and further, to determine in what part we should first apply those means entrusted to us, and which we at once perceived were utterly inadequate to the execution of any plan that should embrace the entire extent of Ireland.

"From inspection of the map executed by General Vallency, we were enabled to consider these bogs as forming one connected whole, and to come to the general conclusion, that a portion of Ireland, of little more than one-fourth of its entire superficial extent, and included between a line drawn from Wicklow-head to Galway, and another drawn from Howth-head to Sligo, comprises within it about six-sevenths of the bogs in the island, exclusive of mere mountain-bogs and bogs of less extent than 500 acres; in its form resembling a broad belt drawn across the centre of Ireland, with its narrowest end nearest to the capital, and gradually extending in breadth as it approaches to the western ocean. This great division of the island, extending from east to west, is traversed by the Shannon from north to south, and is thus divided into two parts; of these, the division to the westward of the river contains more than double the extent of the bogs which are to be found in the division to the eastward; so that if we suppose the whole of the bogs of Ireland (exclusive of mere mountain bog, and of bogs under 500 acres) to be divided into twenty parts, we shall find about seventeen of them comprized within the great division we have now described, twelve to the westward, and five to the eastward of the Shannon; and of the remaining three parts, about two are to the south, and one to the north of this division. Of the positive amount of their contents we have as yet no data that can enable us to speak with any precision; but we are led to believe, from various communications with our engineers, that the bogs in the eastern division of the great district above described amount to about 260,000 English acres; which, on the proportion already mentioned, would give rather more than one million of English acres as the total contents of the bogs of Ireland;

cluding, however, from consideration mere mountain bogs, and also all bogs of less extent than 500 acres, of each of which description the amount is very considerable; of the extent of the latter some idea may be formed from a fact which we have learned from Mr Larkin; that in the single county of Cavan, which he has surveyed, there are above 90 bogs, no one of which exceeds 500 Irish acres, but which taken collectively contain about 11,000 Irish, which is equivalent to above 17,600 English acres, besides many smaller bogs varying in size from five to twenty acres.

"Most of the bogs which lie to the eastward of the Shannon, and which occupy a considerable portion of the King's county and county of Kildare, are generally known by the name of the Bog of Allen; it must not however be supposed that this name is applied to any one great morass: on the contrary, the bogs to which it is applied are perfectly distinct from each other, often separated by high ridges of dry country, and inclining towards different rivers, as their natural directions for drainage, so intersected by dry and cultivated land, that it may be affirmed generally, there is no spot of these bogs, to the eastward of the Shannon, so much as two Irish miles distant from the upland and cultivated districts.

"With this first and general view of the subject, we had no hesitation in selecting alone the whole of the eastern portion of the great district above referred to, as the object of our first enquiries, forming in itself one whole, whose parts had more or less connection with each other, lying in the centre of Ireland, in the immediate vicinity of some of the richest and best cultivated counties; intersected also by the two great lines of navigation, the Grand and the Royal canals, and presenting in common apprehension very considerable obstacles to improvement, the overcoming of which would in itself demonstrate the practicability of the improvement of the bogs of Ireland in most other cases."

The commissioners then proceed to state the particulars of their parcelling out the bogs to be surveyed, to different engineers, with the pay allotted to them and the persons employed under them; and they then give some observations derived from the first report delivered in, that of Mr Griffith, to whom was consigned a district forming the eastern end of the Bog of Allen, and containing 36,430 English acres of bog. Of these we shall transcribe some of the most instructive.

"There are many, we believe, who consider the bogs of Ireland to be low and marshy tracts of country, not very dissimilar in their composition from the fens of Lincolnshire; others, aware that the substance of which they are formed greatly differs from that of the fen districts, attribute nevertheless the origin of both to pretty nearly the same causes; while an opinion, more prevalent, and perhaps not less erroneous, than either of the foregoing, attributes their formation to fallen forests, which are supposed at some former period to have covered these districts, and to have been destroyed either by the effects of time, or by hostile armies in the early wars of Ireland.

"The facts stated in Mr Griffith's report are obviously inconsistent with any of these suppositions; the bogs which he has surveyed being every where in elevated situations; and the trees which have hitherto been so constantly found buried in the edges of these bogs, where alone it is probable they have generally been sought for, are very rarely to be found in the interior parts, at least of this district.

"Without entering in this report into any enquiry as to the origin of these peat bogs, we are however anxious to

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give such persons as have not had an opportunity of examining them, some idea of the general appearances which they actually present.

"It appears from Mr Griffith, that each of the four bogs included in the subject of his report, is a mass of the peculiar substance called peat, of the average thickness of 25 feet, no where less than 12, nor found to exceed 42; this substance varying materially in its appearance and properties, in proportion to the depth at which it lies; on the upper surface, covered with moss of various species, and to the depth of about ten feet composed of a mass of the fibres of different vegetables in different stages of decomposition proportioned to their depth from the surface, generally, however, too open in their texture to be applied to the purposes of fuel: below this, generally lies a light blackish-brown turf, containing the fibres of moss still visible, though not perfect, and extending to a further depth of perhaps ten feet under this. In the instance exhibited in the section at the close of Mr Griffith's report, are found small branches and twigs of alder and birch; but we do not understand him as being of opinion that such is by any means generally the case. At a greater depth the fibres of vegetable matter cease to be visible, the colour of the turf becomes blacker, and the substance much more compact, its properties as fuel more valuable, and gradually increasing in the degree of blackness and compactness proportionate to its depth. Near the bottom of the bog it forms a black mass, which, when dry, has a strong resemblance to pitch, or bituminous coal, and having a conchoidal fracture in every direction, with a black shining lustre, and susceptible of receiving a considerable polish. Immediately below this lower stratum there is generally found a thin stratum of yellow or blue clay, varying in thickness from one to six feet; in some places the peat rests on a thinner stratum of yellowish white marl, containing upon an average about 60 per cent. of calcarious matter. This stratum of clay in this district universally rests on a solid mass of clay and limestone gravel mixed together, and extending to an unknown depth.

"We should further consider the peat moss as partaking in its general nature of the property of sponge, completely saturated with water, and giving rise to different streams and rivers for the discharge of the surplus waters which it receives from rain or snow. These streams in this district almost universally have worn their channels through the substance of the bog down to the clay or limestone gravel underneath, dividing the bog into distinct masses, and presenting in themselves the most proper situations for the main drains, and which, with the assistance of art, may be rendered effectual for that purpose.

"Such is the internal structure of the bogs in this district.

"Viewing them externally they present surfaces by no means level, but with planes of inclinations amply sufficient for their drainage. The highest summit of any part of the bogs in this district is 298 feet above the level of the sea, taken at an ordinary spring-tide in the bay of Dublin; while the lowest point any where on their surface is 84 feet lower than the highest, and therefore 214 feet above the level of the sea. It requires a mere inspection of the map and sections to be convinced that there is no part of these bogs from which the water may not be discharged into rivers in their immediate vicinity, and with falls adequate to their drainage; and we observe, in the instance of the bog of Timahoe, that a part of its water is discharged into the sea at Drogheda, and another part below Waterford."

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Report made to the Institute, &c. on Writing Ink.

From Annales de Chimie.

The object proposed by Mr Tarry in his memoir is to explain,

1. The processes employed for discharging writing from paper.

2. The processes for reviving writings which have been apparently obliterated.

3. The best way to improve common ink.

4. Finally, the discovery of an ink which should resist all chemical agents.

We shall now give an abridgment of these four articles.

ARTICLE I.

Processes for discharging Writing.

The art of discharging writing is very ancient, and the means employed are very simple. In fact, we know that it is sufficient to moisten a written paper with any acid, when the writing will gradually disappear. But all the acids cannot be employed with equal success. Some leave a stain on the paper, which is not easily removed; others corrode, and render the paper unserviceable. The way to avoid these inconveniences is to make choice of an acid which shall act on the writing only, without injuring the paper, or giving it a colour different from that which it had before it was written upon.

In order to discover such of the acids as are best suited for the operation in question, the author determined to submit common writing ink to the action of different acids, and to observe carefully the phænomena which these bodies present at the time of their mixture. According to him, the sulphuric acid easily takes out writing, but at the same time it gives an oily tint to the paper.

The acid oxalate of potash produces more certain and more prompt effects. The oxygenized muriatic acid, if it be newly made, seems to be preferable to the above two acids, because at the same time that it takes out the writing, it bleaches the paper without altering it.

It is not the same case with the nitric acid, which always takes out the ink, but soon penetrates the paper, and forms above it undulated lines of a yellow colour.

We may succeed, however, in softening both these effects, by taking the precaution to dilute the nitric acid with a sufficient quantity of water, or to wash the paper immediately after the writing has been taken out.

A mixture of the muriatic and nitric acids has but a slow action upon writing. It bleaches the paper, and does not oppose its desiccation, as when we employ the nitric acid alone.

In general, whatever be the kind of acid employed to discharge writing, it is always proper, when the operation is performed, to dip the paper in water, in order to dissolve the new combinations which the acids have formed with the particles of ink which have been discharged.

Mr Tarry, at the conclusion of this article, does not fail to observe, that China ink does not act like common ink with the acids, as its composition is quite different from that which we use for writing of all kinds. So far from the acids attacking China ink, they make it, on the contrary, of a deep black: it cannot be discharged therefore without erasing it.

ARTICLE II.

Processes for ascertaining what Writing has been substituted for something taken out, and Methods of reviving the Writing which has disappeared.

All the methods which have been

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given for discharging writing consist, as abovementioned, in decomposing the ink, and in forcing its constituent parts to form other combinations. These combinations, being decomposed in their turn by different agents, may regain a tint, which, if it be not that of ink, at least exhibits a shade which becomes perceptible enough for ascertaining the letters and words which had been traced on the paper before it was touched by the acids.

The gallic acid is, according to the author, one of those agents, which in this case succeeds very well.

The liquid prussiate of lime also produces a good effect.

It is the same case with the alkaline hydrogenated sulphurets. But it is very certain that we never obtain any success from the employment of these agents, when we have left any acid long in contact with the writing, and particularly if we have washed the paper afterwards.

In short, we may easily conceive, that in this case the constituent parts of the ink which were combined with the acid, and had formed with it compounds soluble in water, having been taken up by this fluid, ought not to leave any trace of their existence longer; and consequently it is impossible that the agents employed for discovering them can render them visible.

It is also for this reason that the gallic acid, the liquid prussiate of lime, the alkaline hydrogenated sulphurets, and so many other re-agents which have been so much praised, can no longer be regarded as infallible methods for reviving writing.

ARTICLE III.

Improvement of Common Ink.

Most of the inks now in use are of a bad quality. Some are spontaneously destroyed; others imperceptibly lose their black colour, and assume a yellow one; several, after a length of time, enter into the paper and spoil it; lastly, there are some which are first pale, and then become very black.

All these differences arise from the nature of the substances which have been employed in the making of the ink.

Convinced of the advantage of having a good article of this kind, the author commenced a series of experiments, but is forced to admit that he has not discovered any recipe superior to that which has been published by Lewis. This ink, according to our author, combines every advantage; but we must observe, that it is no more exempt than the rest from being dissolved in the acids, and in this respect it has an inconvenience which those who wish to discharge writing from paper know very well how to profit by. This circumstance, no doubt, induced M. Tarry to make some new experiments, in order to obtain an ink which should be unalterable by chemical agents; and he appears to us to have succeeded in his object.

ARTICLE IV.

Discovery of an Ink which resists the Action of Chemical Agents.

The author describes his invention in the following words:

"My ink is founded upon principles different from those of all others. It contains neither gallnuts, Brazil wood, Campeachy gum, nor any preparation of iron; it is purely vegetable, resists the action of the most powerful vegetables, the most highly concentrated alkaline solutions, and, finally, all the solvents.

"The nitric acid acts very feebly upon the writing performed with this

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ink. The oxymuriatic acid makes it assume the colour of pigeons' dung. After the action of this last acid, the caustic alkaline solutions reduce it to the colour of carburet of iron: the characters of the writing nevertheless remain without alteration, and it cannot pass through these different states, except after long macerations. The principles of which it is composed render it incorruptable, and it can retain its properties many years."

The results which we obtained coincide entirely with those of the author, and we have no hesitation in saying, that his is the best we have ever seen of the kind which is called indelible ink. It is liable, however, to deposit a sediment, a disadvantage which we think might be removed by M. Tarry after a few experiments. We have tried to discharge it with all the known chemical agents, but without effect; and we think the inventor deserves the thanks of the Institute, and of the community at large.

On the Cultivation and Manufacture of Woad, and its beneficial Use combined with Indigo. *By Mr John Parrish.*

From the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Papers.

Woad is a plant which, combined with indigo, gives the best and most permanent blue dye hitherto discovered. It is of great importance to our commerce, as well as to agriculture, being in nature one of the best preparers of land for a corn crop that has hitherto been discovered; and, if the land is properly chosen for it, and well managed, will be found very profitable, more particularly at this time, when its price is advanced to almost an unprecedented degree: therefore I conceive, that in rendering its cultivation and preparation better known and understood, it may be greatly beneficial to the nation.

I have the honour to be a member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, where many noble and exalted characters unite their talents to promote the public benefit. And to one of its earliest and most respectable members I presume to address this information.

I have been many years a considerable consumer of woad, and have also cultivated it with much success: and though I am well experienced in the usual method of its preparation, I was induced to depart from it in consequence of the great waste of its juices in the old method of grinding and balling. But I shall endeavour to give instructions for carrying on each process, and leave those who shall undertake it to proceed as they think best.

This plant is cultivated in different parts of England for the use of the dyers, as well as in France, Germany, &c. It is best to sow the seeds in the month of March, or early in April, if the season invite, and the soil be in condition to receive it; but it requires a deep loamy soil, and is better still with a clay bottom, such as is not subject to become dry too quickly.

It must never be flooded, but situated so as to drain its surface, that it may not be poisoned by any water stagnant upon it.

If (at any reasonable price) meadow land to break the turf can be obtained, it will be doubly productive. This land is generally freest from weeds and putrid matter, though sometimes it abounds with botts, grubs, and snails. However, it saves much expence in weeding; and judicious management will get rid of these otherwise destructive vermin. A season of warm show-

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ers, not too dry or too wet, gives the most regular crop, and produces the best woad.

If woad is sown on corn-land, much expence generally attends hoeing and weeding: and here it will require strong manure, though on leys it is seldom much necessary, yet land cannot be too rich for woad. On rich land dung should be avoided, particularly on leys, to avoid weeds. Some people sow it as grain, and harrow it in, and afterwards hoe it as turnips, leaving the plants at a distance in proportion to the strength of the land: others sow it in ranks by a drill-plough; and some dibble it in, (in quincunx form, by a stick with a peg crossways, about two or two and a half inches from the point, according to the land,) putting three or four seeds in a hole, and these holes to be from twenty inches to two feet apart, according to the richness of the land: for good land, if room be given, will produce very luxuriant plants in good seasons; but if too nearly planted, so that air cannot circulate, they do not thrive so well: attention to this is necessary in every way of sowing it. I have been most successful in this last process. Woad very often fails in its crop, from the land not being in condition, or for want of knowing how to destroy the botts, snails, wire-worms, &c. that so often prey upon and destroy it, as well as from inattention to weeding, &c. Crops fail also from being sown on land that is naturally too dry, and in a dry season; but as the roots take a perpendicular direction, and run deep, such land as I have described (with proper attention to my observations) will seldom fail of a crop: and if the season will admit sowing early enough to have the plants strong before the dry and hot weather comes on, there will be almost a certainty of a great produce.

These plants are frequently destroyed in the germination by flies, or animalculæ, and by grubs, snails, &c. as before observed; and in order to preserve them, I have steeped the seeds with good success in lime and soot, until they began to vegetate, by first throwing half a load or more of pounded lime* on the acre, and harrowing it in. Then plant the seeds as soon as they break the pod, taking care not to have more than one day's seed ready, for it is better to be too early, than to have their vegetation too strong before it is planted, lest they should receive injury; yet I have never observed any injury in mine from this, though I have often seen the shoot strong. Either harrows or rollers will close the holes. If the ground be moist it will appear in a few days; but it will be safe, and a benefit to the land, to throw more lime on the surface, when, if showers invite snails and grubs to eat it, they will be destroyed, which I have several times found; particularly once, when the leaves were two inches long, and in drills very thick and strong, but the ground was dry. When a warm rain fell, in less than two hours I found the ranks on one side attacked by these vermin, and eaten entirely off by a large black grub, thousands of which were on the leaves, and they cleared as they went, not going on until they had destroyed every leaf where they fixed. They had eaten six or seven ranks before I was called by one of my people to observe it. Having plenty of lime, I immediately ordered it in flour to be strewed along those ranks which were not begun. This destroyed them in vast numbers, and secured the remainder. Another time, having had two succeeding crops on four acres of land, I considered it imprudent to venture another. However, as the land after this appeared so clean and rich,

* If the seeds are not sown within a day after the time, it will lose much effect on woad.

I again ventured, but soon found my error. On examining the roots (for after it had begun to vegetate strong, it was observed to decay and wither) I found thousands of the wire-worm at them, entwined in every root. I immediately strewed lime, (four loads, of sixty quarters each, on the four acres,) and harrowed it; when rain coming on soon after, washed it in, and destroyed them all, and gave me an extraordinary crop; but the first town side of the field, where they had begun, never quite recovered like the rest. And I am fully satisfied, that when the grub is seen in wheat, &c. the same treatment (if the weather suited) would destroy them all, as well as change the nature of the land. I need not enter on the wide and extensive field of observations on the causes of weeds, grubs, &c. (which so often counteract the labours of the husbandman,) that occur so differently in different seasons, and after different treatment and improper crops,—further than to observe that when your land has *not a proper change*, then it is that these are experienced in a more destructive degree.

Further, it is in vain to expect a good crop of woad, of a good quality, from poor and shallow land. The difference of produce and its value is so great, that no one of any experience will waste his labour and attention on such lands upon so uncertain a produce. Warm and moist seasons increase the quantity every where, but they can never give the principle which only good land affords.

In very wet seasons, woad from poor land is of very little value. I once had occasion to purchase at such a time, and found that there was no possibility of regulating my vats in their fermentation; and I was under the necessity of making every possible effort to obtain some that was the produce of a more genial season. I succeeded at last; but I kept the other three and four years, when I found it more steady in its fermentation; but still it required a double quantity, and even then its effect was not like that from good woad.

At this time several dyers experienced much difficulty, and one of eminence in the blue-trade suffered so much by woad of his own growth, that he declared his resolution to decline the trade altogether. When I pointed out to him that it was the woad that occasioned his bad blues, and that I had from the same defect purchased such other woad as would do, and informed him where he could get it, he succeeded as usual. His own he disposed of to a drysalter, who sold it again somewhere in the country; and it occasioned such a cause of complaint, as I believe rendered the claim of payment to be given up, or partly so: of this I am not certain, having it only from report. I mention this in order to give those who wish to become growers of woad, such information as may properly direct them.

The leaves of woad on good land in a good season grow very large and long, and when they are ripe show near their end a brownish spot inclining to a purple towards its centre, while other parts of the leaves appear green, but just beginning to turn of a more yellowish shade; and then they must be gathered, or they will be injured.

Woad is to be gathered from twice to four and even five times in the season, as I once experienced (it was an early and a late season), and for the next spring I saved an acre for seed, of which I had a fair crop. I picked the young seedling sprouts off the rest, and mixed with my first gathering of what was newly sown; this was very good. During one season I let these shoots grow too long; the consequence was, that the fibrous parts became like so many sticks, and afforded no

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uponeous juices. When you design to plant woad on the same land the second season, it should be as soon as your last gathering (before winter is finished) be ploughed; that is, as soon as the weather will permit, and in deep furrows or ridges, to expose and ameliorate it by the vegetative salts that exist in the atmosphere, and by frost and snow. This, in some seasons, has partly the effect of a change of produce; but if intended for wheat, the last gathering should not be later than September.

The land, after woad, is always clean, and the nature of the soil appears to be greatly changed in favour of the wheat crop; for I have always experienced abundant increase of produce after woad, and observed that it held on for some time, if proper changes were attended to, and good husbandry. Keeping land clean from weeds, certainly produces an increase of corn; but in the hoeing and gathering woad (for hoeing and earthing up the plants often renders them abundantly more prolific, even if there are no weeds), many nests of animalculæ are destroyed, as well as grubs and insects, which are destructive to vegetation. All this is favourable to corn; but I am disposed to believe that woad in itself furnishes such a principle of change in favour of corn (and wheat in particular), as in a high degree to merit the attention of that society who are so honourably united to promote and encourage the first interests of the British empire.

Having said all I conceive necessary on the cultivation of woad, I now proceed to say something on its preparation for the use of the dyer.

Woad, when gathered, is carried to the mill, and ground. I need not describe this mill, because they are to be seen in open sheds in several parts of England, only that I conceive some improvement might be made in their construction, so as not so much to press out and waste the sap, which contains the very essence of the dyeing principle. These mills grind or cut the leaves small, and then they are cast into heaps, where they ferment, and gain an adhesive consistence; they are then formed into balls, as compact as possible, and placed on hurdles lying horizontally in a shed one over the other, with room for air between, to receive from the atmospheric air a principle which is said to improve them as a dye, as well as to dry them to a degree proper for being fermented; but in summer these balls are apt to crack in drying, and become fly-blown, when thousands of a peculiar maggot generate, and eat or destroy all that is useful to the dyer. Therefore they require attention as soon as they are observed to crack, to look them all over well, close them again, so as to render them as compact and solid as possible; and if the maggot or worm has already generated, some fine flour-lime strewed over it will destroy them, and be of much service in the fermentation. These balls, if properly preserved, will be very heavy; but if wormeaten, they will be very light, and of little value. They are then to be replaced on the hurdles, and turned, not being suffered to touch each other, until a month or more after the whole that is intended for one fermenting couch is gathered in, ground, and balled; and often until the hot weather of summer is past, to render the offensive operation of turning it less disagreeable, and not so apt to overheat; and though temperature herein is necessary, yet a certain degree of heat must be attained,

* In a dry place, if these leaves remain a fortnight, being occasionally turned, they will become more adhesive, and have less juices to squeeze out in balling. The balls must be compact.

before it is in proper condition for the dyer's use. This is easily distinguished by a change of smell—from that which is most putrid and offensive, to one which is more agreeable and sweet, (if I may be allowed the term,) for few people at first either can approve of the smell of woad, or of a woad bath; though, when in condition, they become quite agreeable to those whose business it is to attend them. Woad is in this state of fermentation more or less time, according to the season and the degree of heat it is suffered to attain, whether at an early period, or according to the opinion of those who attend the process; but the best woad is produced from a heat temperately brought forward in the couch until at maturity, and turned (on every occasion necessary), which a proper degree of attention will soon discover.

These balls, when dry, are very hard and compact, and require to be broken into pieces with a mallet, and put into a heap, and watered to a due degree, only sufficient to promote fermentation, but not by too much moisture, which would retard it; and here is a crisis necessary to be attended to. When the couch has attained its due point, it is opened, spread and turned, until irregularly cooled, and then it is considered in condition for sale: but the immediate use of woad new from the couch is not advised by dyers who are experienced; for new woad is not so regular in its fermentation in the blue vat. This is the common process. Woad oftentimes is spoiled herein, by people who know nothing of the principles of its dye, following only their accustomed process of preparing it; and hence the difference in its quality is as often seen, as it is in the real richness or poverty of the leaves, from the quality of the land. The process for preparing woad which I have followed, and which I consider beyond all comparison best, is as follows:

Gather the leaves, put them to dry, and turn them, so as not to let them heat, and so be reduced to a paste; which, in fine weather, children can do. In wet weather, my method was to carry them to my stove, and when I had got a quantity sufficiently dry, I proceeded to the couch, and there put them in a large heap; where, if not too dry, they would soon begin to ferment and heat. If too wet, they would rot, but not properly ferment, nor readily become in condition for the dyer. These leaves not having been ground, nor placed in balls on the hurdles, their fermenting quality was more active, and required more attention; and also the application of lime occasionally to regulate the process with the same kind of judgment as used in the blue dying woad vat. When the heat increases too rapidly, turning is indispensably necessary, and the application of very fine flour-lime regularly strewed over every laying of them; or, if the couch is getting too dry, lime-water instead of common water, applied by a gardener's watering-pot, may have an equal effect,* without loading the woad with the gross matter of the lime; though I conceive that the gross dry flour-lime, and the oxygen in the air, will furnish more carbonic acid gas to the woad, and retain such principles as are essential, to a better effect. For I have experienced, that woad which requires the most lime to preserve a temperate degree of fermentation, and takes most time, is best, so that at length it comes to that heat which is indispensable to the production of good woad.

In this couch it is always particularly necessary to secure the surface as

* In lime-water so little of its salt, that its effect is proportionably small, and water will take up but a certain quantity.

soon if the leaves begin to be reduced to a paste, by rendering it as smooth as possible, and free from cracks: this prevents the escape of much carbonic acid gas, (which is furnished by the lime and the fermentation,) and also preserves it from the fly, maggots, and worms, which often are seen in those parts where the heat is not so great, or the lime in sufficient quantity to destroy them; it is surprising to observe what a degree of heat they will bear. This attention to rendering the surface of the couch even and compact is equally necessary in either process, and to turning the wood exactly as a dung-heap, digging perpendicularly to the bottom. The couching-house should have an even floor of stone or brick, and the walls the same; and every part of the couch of woad should be beaten with the shovel, and trodden, to render it as compact as possible.

The grower of woad should erect a long shed in the centre of his land, facing the south, the ground lying on a descent, so as to admit the sun to the back part; and here the woad should be put down as gathered, and spread thin at one end, keeping children to turn it towards the other end. In the course of a week, every day's gathering will dry for the couch, which should be at the other end; therefore it will be necessary to calculate how long the shed should be; but this can be erected as you gather, and then it will soon be known.

I never used the thermometer to discover or determine the heat which is necessary to produce that change of smell which finishes a couch of woad properly for the dyer,* but I am convinced it cannot be regularly obtained but by temperance and time.

Good woad, such as the richest land produces, if properly prepared, will be of a blackish green, and mouldy; and when small lumps are pulled under, the fracture and fibres are brown, and these fibres will draw apart like small threads, and the more stringy they are, and the darker the external appearance and on the green hue, the better the woad; but poor land produces it of a light-brownish green. The fibres only serve to show that it has not suffered by putrefaction.

Considerable fortunes have been acquired by the culture of woad in the North of England, and those who have not in possession land sufficient of proper staple, will give an extra rent for leave to break pasturage; and such as is old, and its sod worn out and full of ant-hills from long feeding, is equally good, when lime is applied to destroy these and other insects, which here exist more than in such as is in full proof to bear grass; for here they generate and become destructive so as often to render it very necessary to plough such land, corn it, and form a new turf; and though this is so often prohibited, yet it is often consistent with the best principles of husbandry. Here woad is every thing, and corn after it to a certain degree, which experience will determine, according to the kind of land. Those who grow woad in large quantities have moveable huts for their work-people; and also all their apparatus so easily put together, as to be of little expence except in carriage.

A friend of mine in London took a large quantity of land whereon had been wood just grubbed up. He planted woad on it, and engaged a person from the north to manage it; and the produce was so abundant as to afford immense profit. I believe he only woaded two years, and then let it. His tenant's produce did not by any means equal his, because the land began to want change. I know not

* I suppose from 100 to 120 degrees.

now he succeeds in corn, but I presume he did well, as it is a fine preparative for it.

Report from the Committee of Field Officers of Artillery, containing an Account of the Experiments made at Woolwich, on the 18th and 20th May last, on Captain Manby's Invention for saving the Lives of Shipwrecked Mariners.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich,
22d May, 1841.

Sir,

In obedience to the honourable board's commands, transmitted in your letters of the 29th ultimo and the 3d instant, I assembled the committee of colonels and field officers of royal artillery, named below,* on the 18th and 20th instant, to take into consideration, and to give their opinion on, Captain Manby's discovery of an instantaneous manner of discharging pieces of ordnance for the relief of shipwrecked persons, without the application of fire; and further, to investigate the several subjects stated in Captain Manby's letter to the honourable board, of the 3d instant, wherein he requests the report to extend "to the whole of his various productions, as they are now considered by him complete, and to the fullest of his wishes."

"The committee having communicated with Captain Manby on the subject of their meeting, he submitted to them his arrangement of the proposed experiments; after which they adjourned to the ground for mortar practice, in the barrack-field, where he exhibited them in the following order:

"1st—'A person completely equipped with every necessary apparatus to effect a communication with a vessel driven on a lee shore.'

"A man mounted on horseback was exhibited, accoutred with a deal frame, containing 200 yards of log line, ready coiled for service, which was slung as a knapsack, with a brass howitzer of a three-pounder bore on its carriage, and two rounds of ammunition, the whole weighing 62 pounds, strapped on the fore part of the saddle. The person thus equipped, is supposed to be enabled to travel with expedition to the aid of ships in danger of being wrecked, on parts of the coast intermediate to the mortar stations; and with this small apparatus the log line is to be projected over the vessel in distress, from which a rope should be attached to it to haul the crew on shore.

"Captain Manby caused the howitzer to be dismounted from the horse, and in a very few minutes fired it, when the shot was thrown, with the line attached, to the distance of 143 yards, with 2½ ounces of powder. In this experiment, Captain Manby used a kind of pear shot 1½ diameter in length, and weighing 4lbs. 12oz. 12dr. by which additional weight the shot's momentum and power over the line is considerably augmented, though the recoil is increased in proportion; which does not appear to be a consideration of moment, when compared with the importance of communicating with the distressed vessel.

"At a subsequent trial, the horseman, fully equipped, travelled 1½ mile, the howitzer was dismounted, and the line projected 153 yards, in six minutes.

"2d—'Insuring the means of firing ordnance, and thereby affording

* Present, Lieut.-Gen. Lloyd, Major-Gen. Ramsay, Col. Borthwick, Lieut.-Col. Riou, Lieut.-Col. Spicer, Lieut.-Col. Colebroke, Lieut.-Col. Beever, Major Gold, Major Buckner.

relief, by a rope being projected, when the severities of storm prevent the possibility of a match being kept alight for that purpose; as on the success of this service every thing depends.

"Captain Manby exhibited a mode of firing ordnance by the chemical agency of two substances, which ignite when coming in contact with each other. The effect was certain and instantaneous, and particularly well adapted to the services he proposes, which frequently happens during severities of weather, when it is most difficult to keep matches alight, or to make the fire of a lock take effect; and in situations where, from the impossibility of renewing a light, the delay might prove fatal.

"3d—Captain Manby showed 'the construction and mode of laying and firing a piece of ordnance from a boat, when the sea is continually breaking over it, to communicate with a vessel that has grounded on a bar, in running for a harbour in a storm, to approach which, from the broken water, it has been found impossible to get to her without such aid.'

"On this occasion, a 12-pounder howitzer was fired with six ounces of powder, which projected a shot and a deep sea-line 74 yards. The explosion shattered a wooden cover to pieces, which was placed over the howitzer to preserve it from the waves, and struck several by-standers with violence, proving its application at the moment of firing to be dangerous, and particularly in a boat where the men must be very close to the piece. The committee think the cover may be of great service, provided the necessary precaution is adopted of removing it at the time of firing.

"4th—The next experiment consisted of 'the readiest method of giving assistance, by the rope being laid and conveyed to the spot in a basket; and another certain method of firing the piece.'

"The committee are of opinion, the application of the basket may be attended with considerable advantage, from its portability, and saving much time that would be required for coiling the rope on the ground.

"5th—A rope ladder was exhibited, 'intended to be projected or conveyed to a crew wrecked under a cliff or inaccessible cliff.'

"This ladder consists of a single rope, with loops spliced to it at convenient distances, for the support of the feet and hands when climbing. The ladder of this construction was attached to a 24-pounder shot, and fired from a 5½ inch mortar at 19 elevation with 12 ounces of powder. Though this experiment failed, by the ladder breaking, which Captain Manby attributes to the hardness of the rope, the committee see no reason why it may not be of the greatest utility when formed of proper materials: and they have to add, that on the following day Captain Manby repeated the same experiment with perfect success, projecting the ladder to the distance of 194 yards with the before-mentioned charge and elevation.

"6th—In order to show a method of affording certain relief to vessels stranded in the darkest night, with an improved mode of rendering the life-rope more distinguishable.

"Light balls were thrown into the air from a mortar, at 80° elevation, with three ounces and two ounces of powder, and the 5½ inch mortar, charged with eight ounces of powder, projected a deep-sea-line, attached to a shell with four fuzes, to the distance of 199 yards. Though this trial was not attended with the desired effect, there can be no difficulty in rendering light

balls efficacious in Captain Manby's service, as has already been stated in my report of the 3d May, 1809, when they succeeded perfectly; and at which time the committee also expressed their entire approbation of his method of illuminating the life-rope, as above described.

"7th—'The distance a deep-sea-line can be projected from the shortest constructed 8-inch mortar, as a deep-sea-line is of sufficient strength to send a hawser to a vessel stranded on a very flat shore, which is consequently a considerable distance from the land.'

"With this view Captain Manby charged an 8-inch mortar with two pounds of powder, and with an elevation of 23 degrees projected a 68-pound shot, with the deep-sea-line, to the distance of 439 yards. The committee consider this application of the 8-inch mortar to promise great utility in the situations Captain Manby has described.

"8th—'To illustrate by experiment the method and distance an 8-inch barbed shot can be projected, for the purpose (when it is impossible without such aid) to haul a boat from a beach over a high raging surf, to go to ships in distress at a distance from the land, with a patent Sunderland 2-inch rope of uncommon strength, and which has actually saved this winter, 29 persons.'

"Captain Manby had previously placed two anchors and buoys, united by a hawser, at two cables length distance from the mortar, the explosion of which, with two pounds of powder, broke the patent rope, and caused the experiment to fail in the first instance. Captain Manby afterwards repeated the trial with success, projecting the shot and rope 386 yards.

"The committee therefore consider this last proposition as being practicable as far as the projection of the rope is concerned; the want of success at the first trial appearing to have arisen from accident in the mismanagement of the rope, to which casualties such experiments must always be subject.

"After the most careful attention to the experiments exhibited by Capt. Manby, and the fullest consideration of all the improvements which he has made, the committee are of opinion they cannot too strongly recommend an invention, the partial application of which has been attended with such beneficial effects.

"It is also the wish of the committee to render their full tribute of praise to Captain Manby, for his ingenuity in so much improving and bringing into practical use this invention, to the perfecting of which he has so zealously and skilfully devoted himself.

"But the committee at the same time feel that they should not entirely discharge their duty, were they to omit observing, that the committee of the honourable House of Commons do not seem to have been informed of all the means proposed by the late Lieutenant Bell, of the royal artillery, for the attainment of the same laudable object; it being stated in that honourable committee's report, that Mr Bell's invention 'is totally inapplicable in cases of vessels being stranded,' and that Captain Manby's invention is new.

"In justice therefore to the memory of Lieutenant Bell, and to his surviving family, and with respectful deference due to the judgment of that honourable committee, the concluding of the seven observations inserted in one of the papers of Lieutenant Bell's account to the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, is subjoined in his own words as published in that society's transactions, and in the Repertory of

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Arts for 1809, page 318; by which observations it appears that Lieutenant Bell then proposed what Captain Manby has since so ably and so successfully carried into effect.

"There is every reason to conclude that this contrivance would be very useful at all ports of difficult access both at home and abroad, where ships are liable to strike ground before they enter the harbour; as Shields Bar, and other similar situations; when a line might be thrown over the ship, which might probably be the means of saving both lives and property; and moreover, if a ship was driven on shore near such a place, the apparatus might easily be removed to afford assistance; and the whole performance is so exceedingly simple, that any person once seeing it done, would not want any further instruction. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed)
"VAUG. LLOYD, Col. Com.
Lt. Gen."

"R. H. Crew, Esq. &c. &c. &c."

In consequence of the preceding report, a motion was made by Mr Wilberforce, on the 14th June, and carried, for an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that Captain Manby's invention should be stationed on different parts of the coast, &c. and assuring him that the house would make good the expense.

Report on the Manufacture of Thread, Paper, and a Kind of Cloth from the Fibres of the common Nettle, by Mr Edward Smith.

"The following specimens produced from nettles by Mr Smith, are deposited in the Housekeeper's Office of the Society for promoting Arts.

"Samples of the fibres, in their rough state, resembling different kinds of hemp and flax.

"Samples of the fibres equal to the finest flax, and remarkably strong in texture.

"Samples of very strong yarn prepared from the coarsest fibres.

"Samples of coarse paper, prepared from the rough refuse fibres.

"Samples of the coarse fibres bleached white.

"Samples of a coarse substance resembling cotton prepared from the bleached coarse fibres.

"Samples of white paper prepared by him from the last-mentioned substance.

"*Process used in the Preparation of various Articles from Nettles, by Mr Smith.*

"The kind of nettle capable of being manufactured into cloth, &c. is, scarcely necessary to say, is that which in general is denominated the stinging nettle. The most valuable sort, which many years practical experience has furnished me with a knowledge of, is regard to length, suppleness, fineness of the lint, brittleness of the dress, which dresses most freely, with the waste of fibre, and yields the greatest produce of long and fine strong flax. I have found growing in the bottom of ditches among briers, and in shaded valleys, where the soil has been a blue clay, or strong loam, but from which situations I have selected some which have measured more than twelve feet in height, and upwards of two inches in circumference. Plants growing in the situations above described are in general from five to nine feet in height, and those growing in patches, on a good soil, standing thick, and in a favourable aspect, will average in height about five feet and a half, will work kindly, and the stems are thickly clothed with lint. Those that grow in

poorer soils, and in less favourable situations, with rough and woody stems, and have many lateral branches, run much to seed, are stubborn, and work less kindly; they produce lint more coarse, harsh, and thin. In every situation and different soil I have experienced the most productive nettles to be those which have the smoothest and most numerous tubes, the largest joints, the fewest leaves, and which produce the least quantity of seed.

"In gathering them, as they are perennial plants, I have preferred the mode of cutting them down, instead of pulling them up by the roots. This I recommend to be the practice, with a view to obtain a second crop where the situations will allow of it, and to secure the propagation of them the subsequent year.

"The most favourable time for collecting them is from the beginning of July to the end of August, but it may be continued even to the end of October, only the lint of those which remain growing to that time will be less supple, and will not work so freely; and if the season happens to be unfavourable, it is probable there would not be sufficient time to steep and grass them, in which case they should be dried by the heat of the atmosphere, or if the state of the weather would not permit of this, then by means of artificial heat; and when dried they should be housed or stacked till the spring, when they might successfully undergo the same operation of steeping as those of the first collection. Such as grow in grass fields, where the grass is intended for hay, should be cut when the hay is cut, in order to prevent their being spoiled by the cattle when feeding; the harls of which would be fine in quality, and well suited to be wrought up with the second crop, and which crop may be obtained after those of the first cutting, where the situation will admit of their being preserved. The fine quality of such I ascertained last autumn, and found the height of them to average three feet and a half; they were gathered the latter end of November. The following are the processes adopted by me.

"After the nettles are gathered they should be exposed to the atmosphere till they gain some firmness, in order to prevent the skin from being damaged in the operations of dressing off the leaves, the lateral branches, and seeds. This should be done a handful at a time; and afterward they should be sorted, viz. those which are long and fine by themselves; those which are long and coarse by themselves, and those which are short and coarse by themselves; then made up into bundles as large as can be grasped with both hands, a convenient size for putting them into the water, and taking them out; a place for this purpose being previously prepared, either a pond, or a pit free from mud, or a brook or river. The bundles should then be immersed, and placed aslant with the root end uppermost, and, to prevent their floating upon the surface, some weight should be laid upon them.

"The time required for steeping them is from five to eight days; but it is better they should remain rather too long in the water than too short a time, yet great care should be taken that they are not overdone. When the fibre approaches to a pulp, and will easily separate from the reed, and the reed becomes brittle and assumes a white appearance, this operation is finished.

"The bundles should then be taken out singly, very carefully, to avoid damaging the fibres, and be rinsed as they are taken out of the water to cleanse them from the filth they may have contracted; they must then be strewed very thin upon the grass, and be gently handled. When the surface of them is become sufficiently dry, and the harl has obtained a degree of firm-

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less, they should be turned repeatedly, till they are sufficiently grassed; the time required is known only by experience, so much depends on the state of the weather during the process; when they are sufficiently done, the harl blisters, and the stems become brittle; they must then be taken up and made into bundles, and secured from the weather.

"The harl is now to be separated from the reed, after the manner practised on flax and hemp, either by manual labour or machinery now in use in those manufactories. This operation was performed in my experiments by hand, and with implements constructed by myself, but which I consider too simple here to describe.

"The harl being separated from the reed, it requires next to be beaten, that it may become more ductile for the operation of dressing, which may be performed with such implements as are used for dressing flax or hemp.

"This operation being accomplished, the produce of the nettles is arrived at a state ready for spinning, and may be spun into various qualities of yarn, either by hand, or by machinery constructed for the purposes of spinning flax or hemp; and this yarn may be successfully substituted for the manufacturing every sort of cloth, cordage, rope, &c. which is usually made from hemp or flax, and is particularly calculated for making twine for fishing-nets equal to the Dutch twine imported for that purpose, the fibres of the nettles being stronger than those of flax, and not so harsh as the fibres of hemp.

"In the course of my experiments on nettles it often occurred to me, that the refuse, and such parts as were damaged in different processes with the undergrowth, might be applied to useful purposes, and in addition to the nettle manufactory, as applicable to the purposes for which hemp and flax are used. Another source of productive labour of great magnitude would be derived from a new substance, capable of being converted into so many beneficial uses, if my speculations should be finally accomplished. In contemplating these subjects, I was induced to believe the refuse and undergrowth might be converted into paper of various sorts, according to the changes they might be made to undergo from the several operations necessary to reduce them to a proper state for this use; having frequently observed, with regret, the deterioration in the quality of writing and printing paper, occasioned by the use of cotton rags in the paper manufactory; which evinces itself even to the most superficial observer, who may only casually open many of the modern publications; and which it must be admitted is of the utmost moment, as it endangers the preservation of works of literature. Being convinced of the superior strength of nettle substance, I thought, could my speculations be reduced successfully to practice, it would not only remedy this great evil, and operate as an antidote to the use of cotton rags in that part of the paper manufactory, but eventually effect a reduction in the prices of books, which for some years have been rapidly increasing, and are now become excessive, to the great obstruction of disseminating useful knowledge among mankind, and contribute to the diminution of our exports in that material branch of commerce. W."

"In addition to the above incentives, the consideration of the high price of paper, chiefly occasioned, as I conclude, from the extravagant price of linen rags, and impediments to the procuring a foreign supply of them, arising from the circumstances of the times; and seeing that the use of linen cloth is in a great measure superseded by the very general introduction of cloth manufactured from cotton, which

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consequently must materially diminish the supply of linen rags, and, probably, in process of time, from the increasing substitution of cotton cloth for linen, linen rags, particularly of the finer qualities, may be totally annihilated. Urged by all these considerations, which were forcibly impressed on my mind, and feeling assured of the practicability of reducing the substance of nettles to a state necessary to the production of paper, and confident in the superior strength of such paper, if it could be manufactured from a substance so substantial, I was most powerfully impelled to attempt to reduce to practice what in theory I had so warmly cherished. The attempt was arduous, not only from an entire want of knowledge of the manufactory, and of the necessary utensils, but I was destitute of any proper implement to engage in the undertaking with any probability of success; hoping however by perseverance to succeed, I proceeded, and found on my first rough trial my expectations realized.

"The most favourable condition of the lint, with a view to the paper manufactory, is to begin with it after it is hackled; in order that the fibres may be divested of the skins which enclose them, as, when it is intended to make white paper, having gone through that process, it would greatly facilitate the bleaching, and be the more easily disencumbered of the gross particles.

"When I signify as my opinion, that the fibres of nettles should be dressed the same as for yarn, previous to their being prepared with a view to the making of paper, I wish not to be understood to convey the idea that the operation cannot be dispensed with; because I conceive, that by the aid of such machinery as is in use with the paper manufacturers, or by some improvements therein, they might be brought to a pulp easily, even when the nettles are first gathered, should it, with a view to saving of labour, be deemed necessary; but the practicability of this I leave to the experience which time may hereafter afford.

"My operation of bleaching the fibres for paper was performed on the grass, which I deem preferable to the new mode of bleaching with water impregnated with air by means of oxigenated muriatic acid gas; because the old mode of bleaching on grass weakens the strength of the fibre, leaves it more flexible, and thereby expedites the maceration, which in some degree compensates for the time it requires longer than by the chemical process. But for bleaching of yarn or cloth made of whatever substance, the chemical process, if scientifically conducted, experience has convinced me is pre-eminently superior, as it gives additional strength to the yarn, greater firmness to the texture of the cloth, and is an immense saving of time, labour, &c.

"After the lint is bleached it should be reduced to a proper length for paper, and then macerated in water after the manner of rags, and undergo similar processes till the substance is converted into paper, which may be easily accomplished by manufacturers, and the substance of nettles made to produce paper of the first quality and the most substantial.

"In my process the lint was reduced by scissars to particles as minute as was practicable with such an implement; then it was macerated in cold water about ten days, and brought as much to a pulp as could be effected without the aid of grinding, &c. Being a stranger to the composition used to procure the adhesion of the particles, if any is used for this purpose, I tried several glutinous substances, none of which answered so well as a solution of gum; but I am well aware this cannot be generally used, being too expensive.

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"After the pulp was impregnated with the solution, I then spread it thin on a wire frame of my own construction, which process, except drying it, with me was final. Not being possessed of the means of pressing the paper any more than grinding of the lint, and for want of the film which adheres to the lint being dressed off, I could completely destroy the colour, so as to produce a clear white without picking out every discoloured particle, which I so well accomplished, that when I had reduced the staple in length, in this state it was perfectly free from colour; the deterioration which ensued when converted into paper was occasioned by the solution of gum.

"My processes were the fruits of my own conceptions, and I desire it may not be understood, that I presume to recommend them for practice, being conscious, that the manufacturers of paper, hemp, and flax, from analogy, are possessed of the knowledge of operations and means more consonant and infinitely superior.

"These several manufactures from the new substance of nettles, patronized by the stimulating approbation and recommendation of the Society of Arts, &c. I with all due deference venture to predict will rapidly increase the capital of those individuals who engage therein, afford new employment to the poorer classes of society, and become a new source of wealth to the nation. EDWARD SMITH."

April 28, 1810.

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A REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND GENIUS

OF THE LATE

RIGHT HON. WILLIAM WINDHAM.

At a time when so much petulant folly is daily circulated amongst an ignorant multitude, about the extinction of public virtue, the growth of corruption, and the utter baseness and venality of all statesmen of all parties, we have no small satisfaction in communicating some record to our readers, of a life whose every act supplies some noble refutation of the calumny. Whatever may have been the errors of Mr Windham's judgement, malice itself can cast no aspersion upon his honour; and it is a circumstance redounding in no slight degree to the glory of his moral character, that, though there was no set of men in the state, to whom his independent politics had not at some period occasioned offence, there was not an individual of his acquaintance, in or out of government, who did not uniformly retain, and acknowledge, an unqualified respect for the purity of his motives and the incorruptibility of his mind.

The time is long past when the biography of a great man was an amusing romance. The eminence of political power, which, in ancient days, was to be climbed only by a precipitous and pathless ascent, is now attained by an approach, of which the steps are pretty regularly hewn, though the course may be a little more tortuous. Tournaments, and poisons, and prisons, and rescues, and ransoms, no longer diversify the secret history of the cabinet; and we cannot woo our readers with a melting tale of

——— Disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field,
Or hair-breadth scapes in the imminent deadly breach.

But we will attempt to furnish, what, in our opinion, is of a nature more interesting than a thousand corporal adventures; a review of the conduct of a great mind, under all the varieties in which it displayed itself during a political life, fruitful, beyond all former example, in novel principles, in popular alarms, and in revolutions of frightful magnitude; a survey of those intellectual energies, by which the destinies of half the civilized world were affected, in a mode neither indirect nor remote. In order to this end we shall not confine ourselves to a bare sketch of the private life of Mr Windham, insulated from the eminent individuals, with and against whom he distinguished himself; but rather endeavour to present a historical picture of his time, taking care, of course, to preserve his portrait the most prominent figure and main object of the piece.

The family of Mr Windham, which

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was ancient and honourable, had been settled, for about three centuries, at Felbrigg on the north-eastern coast of Norfolk, when their estates in that neighbourhood, which were very considerable, descended to Colonel William Windham. He was a man of lively talents; and lived on terms of intimacy with Marquis Townshend, Mr Garrick, and other men the most distinguished in that day for genius or wit. He married Mrs Lukin, a widow Lady, by whom he had one son, William Windham, the subject of the present memoir.

William Windham was born, in Golden Square, in the city of Westminster, on the 3d of May, old style, A. D. 1750. He was sent, at the early age of seven, to Eton school, where he had remained about four years, when he suffered a heavy calamity in the death of his father. He continued, however, to pursue his studies there, till he was about sixteen years old, when he quitted school with a high and deserved reputation. Those, who were acquainted with him in after life, will be little surprised at finding, that he was not more distinguished for the rapidity of his studious talents than for the enterprising openness and manly gaiety of his temper and courage. Dr Barnard, the head master, used to relate, when the names of Windham and Fox had become celebrated in the parliamentary annals of their country, that they were the two last boys he had ever flogged. It was for eloping together to see a play at Windsor, that this chastisement was inflicted.

From Eton he transferred the seat of his studies to Glasgow, where, under the tuition of Professor Anderson, and Dr Robert Simson, the celebrated editor of Euclid, he laid the foundation of those mathematical acquirements of which he afterwards became so accomplished a master. In the September of the following year, he was entered a gentleman commoner of University College at Oxford, where his tutor was Sir Robert Chambers. It is not a little remarkable, that, at the most enthusiastic season of life, when young ambition burns most brightly, and hope is perpetually at hand to fan its fires, a man of Mr Windham's fervent soul, and possessing, as circumstances afterwards evinced, so peculiar a turn and talent for political business, should have been totally indifferent to all public affairs. So absolute was his apathy at this period, that, as he was wont himself to relate, it was a frequent jest amongst his contemporaries to exclaim, "Windham will never know who is prime minister." He had not attained the age of twenty-one, when he actually declined the advantageous offer of the secretaryship to the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis Townshend.

In the year 1771, Mr Windham quitted the university. It was not long before the ardour of his temperament induced him to form an attachment to a lady in the immediate neighbourhood of Felbrigg, who seemed to return his affection with equal warmth. But on a sudden, when all things were apparently ripening for their union, she became involved in a connexion with a gentleman already married, which terminated in a disgraceful elopement. We forbear, through motives of delicacy, to mention names and minute particulars. Mr Windham resolved to seek relief, in a change of scene, from the distress of this afflicting event. He therefore joined, as a passenger, in the expedition under Commodore Phipps and Sir Joseph Banks, which had for its object the extension of geographical discovery towards the North Pole; but indisposition compelled him to desist from his

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undertaking, and he was landed, with a faithful servant, on the coast of Norway.

It was not till more than five years after this time that he made his first essay as a public speaker. A meeting of Norfolk gentlemen had been called at Norwich, to collect a private subscription in aid of the war against the American colonies. This object Mr Windham strenuously opposed, in a speech, which drew from the Marquis Townshend himself, the proposer of the subscription, a candid and warm panegyric. Many of the assembly, as might have been expected, persevered in the measure of the subscription; and those, who concurred with Mr Windham, withdrew to another part of the town, where they framed a strong protest against the proceedings of the subscribers.

The Norfolk militia had been greatly indebted, for the goodness of its discipline, to the care and ability of Mr Windham's father, the author of a military treatise, of great value and practical utility. This force was called out in 1778, and the statesman, whose biography we are sketching, had the rank of Major in the Western battalion. When the corps was about to leave Norwich for an adjoining county, an order was issued by the lieutenant-colonel, that the bounty, which is called the marching guinea, should not be paid till the regiment had actually quitted Norfolk. This measure Mr Windham opposed, but in vain; and he therefore felt himself bound to submit, and to enforce, as a soldier, what he could not help dissuading as an adviser. The men, as he seems to have foreseen, were deeply discontented at the delay of payment; and when Mr Windham, who, as major, commanded the regiment in the absence of the lieutenant-colonel, gave them the order to march, they proceeded to open mutiny, and, demanding the immediate advance of the customary allowance, grounded their arms. Mr Windham, undaunted, repeated the order. The firmness of his manner seemed to disconcert some of the mutineers, and they were about to repair their fault by a seasonable obedience, when one of their body, stepping forward from the ranks, reproached his comrades with their pusillanimity, and revived the drooping spirit of their sedition. Mr Windham's presence of mind did not forsake him. He seized the offender with his own hand, and, obtaining some assistance, proceeded to escort him to the guard-house.

The disturbance then began to assume a more serious aspect. The soldiers opposed the commitment of their comrade; and the populace, joining the malcontents, began a riotous assault with stones. The tumult every moment increased; the clamour swelled more and more loudly; and the personal danger of Mr Windham became appalling and immediate. But his was not a constitution which threats could unnerve. He persevered in his attempt, and, after a personal conflict with three of the ringleaders, succeeded in lodging the culprit within the guard-house.

The evening wore away, but without any satisfactory symptom of returning tranquillity; and when the day shut in the town was not yet quiet. It now seemed probable that a rescue would be attempted; and, in the anticipation of that occurrence, Major Windham resolved to continue with his prisoner during the night.

At four o'clock in the morning the expected attack was commenced. A party of the militia surrounded the guard-house, and, with their bayonets fixed, demanded the liberation of the prisoner. Mr Windham presented himself at the door with his sword drawn. "While I have life," ex-

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claimed he, "to defend this spot, the prisoner shall not be suffered to escape." The mob encouraged the soldiery, and stood at hand to abet the rescue; and, thus incited, the mutineers were proceeding to acts of absolute force, when the prisoner himself came forward, and addressed them. "Do not," said he, "do not, I beseech you, offer violence to Major Windham. He is the best of men; and even if you succeed in rescuing me from my confinement, I will again surrender myself into custody."

This decl ration had some effect in appeasing the ferment of the assailants. The civil powers contributed their aid; and, by the coolness and intrepid wisdom of Mr Windham, the disturbance was at last allayed, without any consequences of more serious mischief. The battalion was thus reduced to order; and marched peaceably into the county of Suffolk.

But a fever, occasioned by a continuance for several hours in wet clothes, very shortly deprived the militia of Mr Windham's valuable services. His illness was long and dangerous, and it is supposed that his constitution never entirely overcame the ill effects which it left behind. When his strength began to return, he was advised to undertake a tour on the continent for the re-establishment of his health; and two years were accordingly employed by him, in a journey through various parts of Switzerland and Italy. He returned to his native country in September 1780, on the eve of a general election.

On arriving at Norwich in his way home, he found that his friends, who had supposed him to be still upon the continent, had nevertheless nominated him as a candidate for the representation of the city in parliament. In three days the poll was to commence. Under the disadvantage of so short a preparation, their object was unfortunately defeated; but Mr Windham had the satisfaction to poll a very considerable body of voters, and to receive warm assurances of support for a future occasion.

He now attached himself to the party of the Marquis of Rockingham, which already boasted the talents of Mr Fox, and of the celebrated Edmund Burke, to whom Mr Windham became a zealous friend, personal and political. This private intimacy was cemented by their intercourse at a society, then called the Literary Club, and claiming to itself at the present hour (for it still subsists) the title, *par excellence*, of *The Club*. Of this distinguished fraternity Dr Johnson was a member; and the high opinion entertained by that mighty veteran of the yet untried abilities of Mr Windham, may be gathered from a letter written in Dr Taylor's house at Ashbourne, which Mr Boswell has preserved, and which contains the following remarkable eulogium:

"Mr Windham has been here to see me. He came, I think, forty miles out of his way; and staid about a day and a half; perhaps I may make the time shorter than it was. Such conversation I shall not have again, till I come back to the regions of literature; and there Windham is *inter ignes Luna minores*."

Shortly after the accession of the Rockingham ministry, Mr Windham declined an invitation from the Westminster election committee, to come forward as a candidate for that city on the next vacancy. The popular clamour, in that day as in the present, was loud and high for a parliamentary reform; and Mr Windham had too sincere an affection for the established constitution of the country in which he had been brought up, and too clear an insight into the perilous consequences of innovation in so radical an article as the composition of the House

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of Commons, to purchase an honour, however flattering, by so hazardous a sacrifice to the ignorance, prejudice, and passion, of the people. He felt that the House of Commons is, *upon the whole*, a full representation of all classes of the people: *not* indeed an equal representation of *all places*, but *undoubtedly* an equal representation of *all interests*, whether of talents, of land, of money, of merchandize, of manufactures, or of personal industry. He knew that the representatives of the people were governed by the people's voice, not indeed obeying it on each particular occasion, because, if the people must direct the votes on every public measure in detail, representatives are useless interlopers; but paying, on the whole, a fair deference to the sense of the people. But he distinguished *the people* from *the mob*. He doubtless understood the word people, in its real sense, as signifying not the alehouse boors and unwashe[illegible] artificers of country or town, but th[illegible] great mass of rational, well-educated, and well-informed persons, who employ their understandings fairly in subjects of public concern. Theirs and theirs only are the opinions, which a member of parliament is called on to respect in the guidance of his political course. Nor could Mr Windham perceive that the British constitution, in point of fact, ever was what modern theorists, in the plenitude of their ignorance on historical points, have had the confidence to describe it: he knew that even in the earliest periods of our annals *there never was*, in reality, or in design, a *general representation of the people*; that, for hundreds of years, the parliaments, so far from being the people's guardians, were the mere stewards of the crown; that boroughs, in all their present rottenness, were familiar to our ancestors, even from the days of the commonwealth; and that to reorganize the House of Commons, on the principle of general representation, would therefore be no restoration of ancient rights, but a new and dangerous experiment, demanded by no urgent necessity, enforced by no solid argument, and totally unsupported, even by that meanest of all recommendations, the recommendation of precedent. With such opinions, it cannot be matter of surprise that Mr Windham refused to accept a delegation from the noisy citizens of Palace-yard and Covent-garden.

The death of Lord Rockingham, and the succession of Lord Shelburne to the head of the treasury, shortly determined Mr Fox and Mr Burke to resign their offices; and the friends of Mr Windham therefore continued in opposition until, by the coalition of Mr Fox and Lord North, the Shelburne administration was dragged from the helm, and the opposition, under the nominal supremacy of the Duke of [illegible]ortland, arrived at the direction of [illegible]airs. On Lord Northington's appointment to the lieutenancy of Ireland, Mr Windham accepted the office of chief secretary. "I am only afraid," said he to his friend Dr Johnson, "that I shall not be able to prevail upon myself to do all the services which will be expected of me in my new post." "Nay, sir," answered the doctor humourously, "do not be afraid; you will make a very pretty rascal in time." But (whether from this repugnance to discreditable services, or from some other cause not distinctly known,) Mr Windham thought proper to resign his office in August 1782, having held it about four months. Mr Hardy, in his Life of Lord Charlemont, has the following interesting anecdote of Mr Windham's popular behaviour, during the short period of his ministry under the lord lieutenant: "A few days previous to his leaving Ireland, a gentleman waited on him, with a strong letter of recommendation

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from Mr Burke, requesting Mr Windham would embrace an opportunity of presenting him with some little preferment, that might fall in the gift of government. Mr Windham assured the gentleman he should be happy to present a person, so strongly recommended by Mr Burke, with a much greater piece of preferment than that requested; but that it was his fixed determination, should he remain in the secretaryship, of which he had some doubts, to give every place in his power to Irishmen; as he had long been persuaded that the natives had the best right to the bread of their own land."

In this year he took his master's degree at Oxford.

The India Bill of Mr Fox, at the close of 1783, after long and obstinate debates, occasioned the downfall of that statesman and his party; and Mr Pitt, who now presided at the treasury, thought it expedient, in the following March, to dissolve the House of Commons. Mr Windham, at the general election, presented himself, a second time, as a candidate for the city of Norwich, and, after a close contest with the Honourable Henry Hobart, was returned to parliament.

His first speech in the House of Commons was on the Westminster scrutiny; but no satisfactory report has been preserved, either of this essay, or of his second display, which was in opposition to Mr Pitt's shop-tax. It was his principle to resist all partial taxation: He was of opinion that the weight of every tax should be distributed at once among the whole community.

That department of public affairs, on which the mind of Mr Windham appeared to be most ardently and constantly employed, was the military defence of the country. In 1786, he was among the successful opposers of a plan, suggested by ministers, for fortifying the dock-yards of Portsmouth and Plymouth. To fortifications in general he had the strongest objections, on account not only of their enormous expence, but of their ultimate insecurity. The only defence of this description which he approved was the Martello Tower, a structure of comparatively small expence, and incapable of producing any great advantage to an enemy, even in the event of its capture.

On the impeachment of Mr Hastings, Mr Windham supported the charges with much ability. Of his opinions on this subject we shall attempt no detail, because the question was personal and temporary. Nor shall we dwell on the assistance which he rendered to his party, towards the close of the year 1788, in their vigorous vindication of the right of the heir apparent to exercise the regency, during the continuance of an indisposition which affected the capacity of the sovereign. The restoration of his majesty's health superseded the necessity of any legislative provision at that period.

That dread of foreign philosophy and foreign corruption, which was always remarkable in the constitution of Mr Windham, now began to manifest itself in his parliamentary speeches. There are some animals, of nerves so exquisitely fine, that, even under a sunny sky, they can feel that alteration in the temperature of the atmosphere which prepares and announces the coming of storms. Mr Windham seems to have had a political sensibility of this kind; for, while the clouds of the French revolution were still far distant and high in the air, he had begun to forebode and shrink from the yet invisible mischief. Mr Flood, in the beginning of March 1790, had made a motion, having for its object a reform in parliament. This motion Mr Windham earnestly opposed, is

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strict consistence with the opinions declared in his earlier life. He made use of many powerful reasons, which were acknowledged by Mr Pitt to contain "much ingenuity, and in some respects as much wisdom and argument as he had ever heard within the walls of that house." But, above all things, Mr Windham deprecated the influence of those "swarms of strange, impracticable notions, which had lately been wafted over to us from the continent to prey like locusts on the finest flowers of our soil, and to destroy the boasted beauty and verdure of our constitution."

Mr Windham, at the general election in the summer of 1790, was again chosen for Norwich. He strenuously reprobated the conduct of ministers, in the disputes about Oczakow and Nootka Sound: and in such times as the present it is worth while to notice, that, about the beginning of the year 1791, he gave his most cordial support to Mr Mitford's bill for the relief of catholics.

The period now approached, which was to separate Mr Windham from most of the friends of his youth, and give a new colour and complexion to his life. The French revolution had excited so universal a ferment in the country, that party had almost every where degenerated into faction, and none but the rashly violent, either in favour of popular misrule on the one hand, or in support of degrading oppression on the other, were deemed by the world at large to be useful, or even tolerable members of society. Party spirit delights in a nick-name; and each side had its cant appellation, by which to mark the adversary. The friends of the revolution were indiscriminately stigmatized with the title of Jacobins; and the supporters of the existing order of things, who dreaded the inroad of French arms, and still more of French arts, were ridiculed with the contemptuous designation of Alarmists.

The shocking atrocities of that bloody period, enrolled among the Alarmists, not only the friends of the government, but many also who had been champions of the popular cause. Among these, were the Duke of Portland, the Earls Fitzwilliam and Spencer, Mr Burke, and Mr Windham. A proclamation having been issued by government, in May 1792, against seditious assemblies, a meeting was called in Norfolk, for the purpose of expressing a concurrence in the principle and mode of the prohibition. On this occasion, Mr Windham came forward in the most explicit manner, to avow his approbation of the course which ministers had adopted, assigning, as the ground of his support to the proclamation, these three reasons: "The mischievous and general dissemination of writings tending to disgust the people with their government:—the existence of clubs, where delusive remedies were projected for imaginary ills:—and the correspondence of those societies with others of the most dangerous character in Paris."

The doctrines of Mr Windham were painfully illustrated, in the massacre of the French royal family, and in the concomitant outrages, by which this country was involved in the war of 1793. To that war, and to every effort of ministers for the suppression of seditious practices at home, he gave his cordial and active support, in concert with the friends, whom we have before mentioned as seceders from the old body of opposition. Accordingly, in the spring of 1794, Mr Pitt made overtures to them, to coalesce with the existing administration; which were finally accepted, though not without much hesitation on the part of Mr Windham. It was his opinion, that more effectual service might be rendered to government, by supporters out

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of office, than by persons avowedly belonging to the public councils; with this further advantage, that, by preserving their separate agency, they would still be at liberty to declare themselves against any particular measure, which they might chance to disapprove. To these sentiments the Duke of Portland seems likewise to have inclined. But Mr Burke was of a different way of thinking; he conceived, that the usefulness of his friends to their country would greatly depend upon their power over the measures of administration. His advice at length prevailed: and Mr Windham accepted the post of secretary at war, to which, in consideration of his great merits, the honour of a seat in the cabinet was now for the first time annexed.

His constituents at Norwich were many of them greatly incensed at his acceptance of office; and when he went down to be re-elected, he found himself opposed by a party, in favour of the late Mr Mingay, a gentleman of rank and reputation at the bar. Mr Windham succeeded by a large majority; but was roughly received by the mob, with whom the war was extremely unpopular. When he was chaired in the evening, one of the rabble had the audacity to hurl a stone against him; but, with his usual agility, he avoided the blow, and, springing from his chair into the crowd, seized the offender, whom he delivered into the custody of an officer.

Various and angry have been the opinions, to which the political conduct of Mr Windham, on this occasion, has given birth. The first question arises, as to the propriety of his relinquishing the party to whom he had belonged; and the second, as to the fitness of his accepting a situation in the government.

For ourselves, we confess that, of all the virtues, which a statesman can possess, there is none which we value so little, as what is commonly called consistency. To persevere, under all circumstances, and at all hazards, in one course, because it is the course which was first selected, constitutes, in the usual acceptation of the term, a consistent statesman. To us, such conduct appears to savour of obstinacy, rather than of probity. If we inhabited a world, where fortune was unchangeable, we might conceive that mind ought to be unchangeable also; that policy once discovered, would continue to be policy for ever; that experience could add no instruction, and time bring no improvement. But, living, as we do, in the midst of a scene proverbially mutable,—in an age, when, by the vast diffusion of the means of knowledge, opinions are propagated and reared in a single summer, which of old would have required the growth of ages,—in a country where the vehicle of the state is liable at every instant to be swayed more or less from its direct road by pertinacious prejudices on the one hand, and ignorant rashness on the other,—how can we justify the presumptuous confidence, that the speculations of youth will be for ever adequate to the emergencies of age, or warrant the idle expectation, that the sea and the storm will hush themselves at the dignity of our command? In governing *ourselves* indeed, we have certain rules to guide us, rules immutable as their divine Author: but, in *civil* government, the government of our fellow creatures, we are left to the unaided light of our own feeble understandings; we have no laws, but those which human experience has provided. In a science so imperfect, this experience is daily making new discoveries; and it is worse than folly to say, that, because the lesson, which she has already taught us is, as far as it goes, so

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salutary and so wise, therefore we will reject all the instruction, which the same mistress may bestow upon us in future

Thus much for the vulgar prejudice about consistency. Holding these doctrines, we shall not be expected to side with those, who condemn the inconsistency of Mr Windham, even if that inconsistency be proved. For we contend, that, if ever there was an event, which could confound the wisdom of man, and give the lie to all the theories of political philosophy, it was that awful visitation, which came upon France and the civilized world, at the conclusion of the eighteenth century. But we are prepared to go still farther; and though we think, that under such circumstances, inconsistency would not have been disgraceful, we hesitate not to state it as our conviction, that Mr Windham was guilty of none. He had set out in life with a disclaimer of the principles of revolution, whether under that specific name, or under the more insinuating title of reform. He had resisted from the beginning, all attempts to accomplish small benefits by violent remedies. He had professed and proved, that he was willing to be the friend, but not the servant of the people. He was anxious to protect them from tyranny, but he never meant that they should rise to be tyrants themselves.

If, then, he is not to be reproached for having, on the explosion of the French revolution, taken an active and decided part in the maintenance of social order, and the charities of the human heart, and the religion of a gracious God,—shall we condemn him for adopting the most direct measures for giving efficiency to his principles, by accepting a place in the government of his country? That he might not be able to effect all the good he wished, he undoubtedly foresaw. But he was not one of those overbearing politicians, who, because they cannot do all, will do nothing. He felt, that, agreeing, as he did, in the main policy of the ministers, he might, by associating himself in their councils, interpose a check upon those measures which he should disapprove, in a more effectual manner than would have been possible for him, unconnected with the cabinet. He was alarmingly convinced, that the state was diseased, and needed a more than ordinary combination of caution and skill, "to purge her to her sound and pristine health;" and, under circumstances so urgent, he would justly have considered himself criminal, if, continuing to concur with government in the main points, he had withheld his assistance from the country upon the pretext of trivial disagreements. These appear to be the opinions, to which he was brought by the reasonings of his friend Mr Burke, and which now induced him to coalesce with Mr Pitt, and defend the party he had before opposed.

The Duke of York had been for some time at the head of the English forces in Flanders, when it was deemed adviseable, in the cabinet, to make some new arrangements, which would involve the recall of his royal highness. The reasons for these arrangements were of such a nature, that they seemed to require a fuller communication, than could conveniently be made through the ordinary medium of a dispatch; and it was therefore agreed, that Mr Windham, in his official capacity, should himself proceed to the continent, and make a confidential explanation to the duke. This mission he is said to have executed with great address, and with all the high-bred delicacy for which he was so eminently distinguished. The following extract from a letter to his sister-in-law, Mrs Lukin, gives a natural

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and agreeable picture of the state of his mind during this expedition.

"*Berlikom, near Bois le Duc, Sept.* 12, 1794.

"We are, as you will have learned from one of my former letters, near Bois le Duc, which is rather a large town, and a strong fortress, belonging to the Dutch. About three miles from this place, are the duke's head quarters, and at four or five miles further is the camp. The immediate place of my residence is the village where head-quarters are, and I am lodged in the house of a Dutch attorney. The country about is light and sandy, affording very pleasant rides, which are not the less so from your occasionally meeting bodies of troops, of different dresses, establishments, and countries. The variety in this respect is not so great as it was last year, nor, from a number of circumstances, is the scene so interesting, after allowing even for the difference of its not being seen, as that was, for the first time. The relief which all this gives, after confinement, during the summer, to London, and to such business as that of the War-office, is more than you can conceive. It has given me a new stock of health; and the beauty of the autumn mornings, joined to the general idleness in which one lives, by necessity, and therefore without self-reproach, has given me a feeling of youthful enjoyment, such as I now but rarely know. You cannot conceive how you would like a ride here, with the idea that if you wandered too far, and went beyond the outposts, you might be carried off by a French patrole. It is the enjoyment that George Faulknor was supposed to describe, of a scene near Dublin, where "the delighted spectator expects every moment to be crushed by the impending rocks."

Mr Windham, on his return to England, continued to support, by his eloquence in parliament, the cause which he was promoting by his counsels in the cabinet; and on some occasions it appears that the warmth of his feeling betrayed him into expressions of violence which his cooler reason would scarcely have justified. The politics of the day ran high, and there was hardly a middle course. On both sides, all was irritation, jealousy, and invective. The enemies of Mr Windham did not fail to take every advantage which the ardour of his temperament afforded them; and there was no ambiguous or hasty phrase which dropped from his lips, that was not immediately converted to his injury. Sometimes, when facts furnished no handle for attack, the aid of invention was called in to supply pretences of abuse. The most remarkable of all the offensive phrases ascribed to him, the exclamation of "*Perish commerce, let the constitution live*," was uttered, not by him, but avowedly by Mr Hardinge. The odium of this sentiment was first charged upon Mr Windham, in a pamphlet bearing the signature (we believe a fictitious one) of Jasper Wilson; and, when Mr Windham was taxed with the offence, he very manfully affirmed, that, although he had not in fact employed the obnoxious expression, yet, if it merely meant, that of the two, the constitution of the country was a more valuable possession than her mere traffic, it conveyed a sentiment which he had no hesitation in adopting, avowing, and defending.

The attention of Mr Windham had been carefully bent upon the war which the French royalists were maintaining in La Vendeé against the powers of the new republic. Upon the effectual support of those brave soldiers he deemed it the policy of this country

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to bestow every possible exertion. He conceived that they had been unwisely and cruelly neglected; and he describes them, in a pamphlet which he published after the peace of Amiens, as a body "who, with an army of immense force in point of numbers, perfect in the mode of its composition, animated by the most heroic courage, headed by officers of great ability and experience, but still weak to a great degree by the extreme deficiency and total want of all the ordinary means of war, were left to prosecute, as well as they could, the desperate and unequal contest in which they were engaged, disowned and abandoned by all the world. Yet in this situation they did not despair; it was not in their nature to do so."

The extent of the powers which the royalists possessed, seems to have come too late to the knowledge of the British government. Mr Windham was firmly of opinion, that, if the tide had been taken at the flood, the family of Bourbon might have been restored to the throne of their ancestors; and he was in hopes that, even on his accession to the ministry, the time was not quite gone by, for a useful and energetic effort in behalf of the gallant insurgents. By his advice, in July, 1795, an expedition, composed of emigrants, set sail for the bay of Quiberon; but the plan was wholly unsuccessful. The responsibility of this failure he uniformly took upon himself; and it was, no doubt, a responsibility of oppressive magnitude.

Parliament was again dissolved in 1796; and Mr Windham, after a severe contest against Mr Bartlett Gurney, was re-elected for the city of Norwich. The lecturer Thelwall, a person of considerable energy and egregious conceit, but of little talent, made himself extremely conspicuous throughout this contest, in his opposition to Mr Windham. It was his custom to harangue the populace in the market-place, in a course of violent invective against the secretary at war, and the ministry in general; and notwithstanding the precise and affected sententiousness of his style, and the impurity and vulgarity of his pronunciation, he obtained, by the mere intemperance of his zeal, some attention, even from persons, whose knowledge and education ought to have deterred them from lending their countenance to so low and ignorant a strain of declamation.

The following year inflicted a heavy blow upon Mr Windham, in closing the life of his illustrious and beloved friend Mr Burke. This loss he deeply deplored. "I do not reckon it," (says he to his nephew, Captain Lukin, in a letter, dated 16th November, 1797) "among the least calamities of the times,—certainly not among those that affect me the least, that the world has now lost Mr Burke. Oh how much may we rue that his counsels were not followed! Oh how exactly do we see verified all that he has predicted!"

On the 10th of July, in the following year, Mr Windham married Cecilia, daughter of the late Admiral Arthur Forrest, an officer of distinguished gallantry and high reputation. We have related one event of his life, in which his affections were lamentably blighted; and we ought not to omit, that, some years before his marriage with Miss Forrest, he had had a second attachment. A lady residing in or near the county of Oxford, had attracted his attention, and, after ascertaining her worth, he made her an offer. She was greatly agitated by the proposal; for she was herself attached to a gentleman intended for the church, whose small fortune gave her reason to apprehend, that, if Mr Windham's offer

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should be communicated to her parents, their whole authority would be exerted in forcing her to relinquish her lover. Under these circumstances, she resolved to throw herself upon Mr Windham's generosity, by entrusting him with the secret of her heart. She judged most wisely; Mr Windham not only forbore to urge his suit, but promised his interest in procuring some preferment for the more fortunate lover. The lady was happily united to him, and Mr Windham, we believe, had already taken measures to procure him a living, when an illness, contracted in a charitable visit to a parishioner, carried off this excellent and pious man, within a few months after his marriage. We have heard it reported, that Mr Windham now renewed his offer to the widow; but that she, feeling her heart to be for ever buried in the grave of her husband, found it necessary once more to decline the honour of his hand. Mr Windham, however, did not relax his exertions in her behalf. The presentation which he had solicited for her late husband, he now transferred to another clergyman, on the condition of his paying a portion of the revenue to the amiable and unfortunate widow.

Such a man deserved to be made happy in marriage, and this happiness he seems to have uninterruptedly enjoyed, in his union with Miss Forrest. The amiable qualities and fascinating manners of Mrs Windham, the cultivation of her mind, the gentleness of her demeanour, and the affectionate warmth of her heart, could scarcely have failed to conciliate and attach a husband of a much less generous and open temper. It will therefore be readily conceived how tenderly her worth was appreciated by Mr Windham, a man himself endowed with taste to approve, with affection to cherish, and with almost chivalrous gallantry to love.

His domestic comforts, however, did not withdraw him from his public duty. He laboured diligently in his office, as well as in parliament, and effected many regulations, by which the army was essentially benefited. He afforded additional facilities to the families of soldiers serving abroad for the acquisition of intelligence respecting them; and abolished the fee which had been customary upon such enquiries. He increased the pay of subalterns, non-commissioned officers, and privates; and was a principal contributor, both by his suggestions and by his exertions, to the establishment of the Royal Military Asylum.

In these and similar pursuits he continued to employ himself; till, in the beginning of the year 1801, the differences upon the measure of Catholic Emancipation occasioned the dissolution of the ministry. He then resigned his office, and was accompanied, in his retirement, by Mr Pitt, Lord Grenville, and Lord Spencer, the Chancellor, and Mr Dundas. "I was only reconciled to the union with Ireland," says he in one of his speeches, "upon the idea that all disabilities attaching on the catholics of Ireland were to be removed, and that the whole population would be united in interests and affections. Believing this to be the case, and finding that impediments were stated to this measure much stronger than I was prepared to apprehend, I relinquished the administration, because I thought the measure indispensable to the safety of this empire."

It had happened, in some instances, that the opinion of Mr Windham had varied from that of his colleagues in the cabinet; and it has been frequently made a ground of accusation against him, that he nevertheless continued to co-operate with them in these instances, and to support in the House of Commons what he had

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opposed in the cabinet. Persons who urge such objections seem to us to take too narrow a view of the duty of a public man: and as a right understanding upon such subjects is indispensable to the formation of a just estimate of Mr Windham's character, we shall take leave to state, very shortly, what seem to us the real merits of the case, both in fact and in conscience.

The opinions of Mr Burke and Mr Windham ever were, that the legitimate object of the war was the restoration of the house of Bourbon; and that this object could be accomplished only by a liberal encouragement to the exertions of the royalists upon the continent. The accuracy of these opinions we shall not controvert, although they are not exactly our own; but it is at least quite manifest, that, with such sentiments, Mr Windham was pledged against every step which should tend to an acknowledgement of the new dynasty in France. The war might not seem to him to be carried on with sufficient attention to those points; he might and did consider it to be a war of shifts and expedients; a contest for petty and remote objects, rather than for near and vital ones; but, upon his principles, any war whatever was better than a peace, which, whatever should be its terms, must irrevocably preclude the possibility of restoring the Bourbons, and might deluge this country with a flood of French principles, to stagnate on the healthy soil, and propagate putrefaction and disease. He had no choice of parties, but either to adhere to those with whom he was now acting, and whose ends in some degree coincided with his own, or to return to men whose whole aim was to negociate a peace, almost on any terms, and almost at any hazard.

Still, say his enemies, it was unnecessary for him to lend, to the specific measures which he disapproved, the sanction of his individual voice and vote in parliament. When he heard the opposition declaiming against plans, which he, in common with them, disliked and distrusted, he might at least have maintained a dignified neutrality. We are not of that opinion: for it will be remembered, that his ground of difference from his colleagues was not so much a hostility to their measures as a preference for others of his own;—not that he disapproved what they did, but that he thought they did not do enough: while the opposition, on the contrary, conceived, that every thing was too much, and that the fault of government consisted, not in doing too little, but in doing any thing at all. Neutrality, therefore, in a man professing Mr Windham's opinions, would have been in manifest violation of that clear and salutary maxim in ethics, "Of two evils chuse the less."

But we will venture to go further. We will venture to say, that a statesman, with perfect purity of conscience, often may and ought to lend his active support to a measure, which his party pronounce to be requisite, even though he himself entirely disapprove the very principle on which it is grounded; just as a soldier may execute the order of his officer against his own private judgement and conviction. When a man enters into public life, if he has the intention of ever being officially useful to his country, he must make up his mind to enlist himself regularly under the banner of some acknowledged party. It is of no avail to object, that party is "the madness of many for the gain of a few:" nor to urge that party is another term for mischievous faction: nor to utter any other of those moral, satirical, or epigrammatical aphorisms, with which we have been deluged, for these dozen years, at public meetings and in Sunday newspapers. While each house of parliament contains several hundred members, a single vote

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will always be a matter of little importance; and the only choice remaining, to a man who is sincere in his wish of serving the state actively, is the choice of that party whose principles upon the whole are most nearly in unison with his own. When he has become conscientiously convinced that the interests of the country imperiously demand the maintenance of this party for its talents and virtues, to the exclusion of all others, he is then to weigh, not the partial effect of individual measures, but the main objects of the cause to which he has attached himself. He is to consider the necessity of union, and the mischievous effect, which the least appearance of disorder in a cabinet is sure to produce upon the public opinion. He is to reflect that there are few measures so vitally important as to be worth carrying, or resisting at the risk of such a convulsion. Above all, he is to recollect, that the opinion of a majority of those, in whose ability he has placed so high a confidence as to associate himself with them in toil, in responsibility, and in character, is entitled to no small deference and regard: and that, in differing from such men, he may be himself mistaken. Of course we do not mean to argue, that, in all possible cases, it is the duty of each member of a party to advocate the measures which that party promotes: for instance, we should think a statesman highly culpable, who, in a question of such vast importance as the emancipation of the catholics, should countenance opinions in which he might not sincerely concur; because that question is admitted, on all hands, to be of such magnitude, that no consideration of preference for one party above another is of sufficient consequence to be put in competition with it. Accordingly, on that question the cabinet was dissolved in 1801; because five of its members, among whom was Mr Windham, were convinced that the concession of the catholic claims was indispensable to the safety of the empire. But there are very few of the discussions in either of the two houses, that involve considerations of so paramount an importance. And we therefore repeat it as our conviction, that he who belongs to a party is in duty bound to co-operate with that party, on many occasions when his private opinion is at variance from that of the majority of his colleagues; and that independence, in the vulgar sense of the word, is fit only for those who do not wish to make themselves useful to their country in office. They also, it is true, have their use in another way, and a most honourable use it is: they are the arbiters between the government and the opposition; and it is only by their casting voices in favour of one or other of the parties, that the great contests can be decided peaceably and fairly. In other countries, the attainment and the loss of power have too often been preceded or followed by murder, and riot, and civil war. It is our happier boast to have amongst us a set of men, for the most part, as unbiassed as the infirmities of human nature will allow, whose education and experience afford them the means of judging what course of policy is, at any given juncture, the most likely to promote the real interests of the country; and an English monarch may dismiss an unpopular ministry, with as little danger of a revolution, as a private gentleman has to apprehend when he discharges a servant who may have the misfortune of being disagreeable to the family.

We will not insult any one of our readers, by supposing that he can stoop for a moment to consider the emoluments of office as having had the influence even of a feather in the scale of Mr Windham's judgment.

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Perhaps, however, it may be matter of surprise, to some, who are in the habit of hearing how public money is squandered on public men, and how the great grow fat upon the plunder of the poor, to know that the clear annual income which Mr Windham derived from government, for performing the laborious duty of secretary at war, with a seat in the cabinet, was no larger a sum than 2480*l* Nor was his retirement enriched by any pension, or advantage, of any description whatsoever. He carried with him no reward but the admiration and gratitude of some among his countrymen, and the flattering approbation of his sovereign, who honoured him, after his resignation, with several proofs of kindness and respect.

The first object of the new administration, of which Lord Sidmouth, then Mr Addington, stood at the head. was to arrange conditions of peace with France and her allies. To the measure of peace, on almost any terms, Mr Windham continued to be decidedly hostile, and both in the preliminary stages of the negociation, and in its ulterior progress, he opposed, with the most ardent zeal, the principle of the purposed pacification. But so popular were the terms, that an address of disapprobation, which he moved in the House of Commons, found only two-and-twenty votes to support it against a body of 278; and a similar address, moved by Lord Grenville in the upper house, was negatived by a division of 122 against sixteen.

The parliament, having completed its sixth year, was dissolved in the summer of 1802, while the popularity of the peace was still fresh; and Mr Windham, the staunch opponent of the measure, after representing the city of Norwich for 18 years, was overcome by a majority of 83 in favour of Mr William Smith, one of the present members, who had been invited thither by the adverse party. This event was treated in the Parisian newspapers as a triumph of no small importance.

Mr Windham was then strongly solicited to offer himself as a candidate for the county; but the apprehension of failure, and the certainty of heavy expence, deterred him from the undertaking; and he took his seat for St Mawes, a borough, which the Grenville family had provided for him as a retreat in the event of his exclusion at Norwich. He published a farewell address to his old constituents, in the name of himself and his late colleague, Mr Frere, in which he eloquently expressed his regret at the separation: and his friends, unwilling to lose the memory of one to whom they had been so long attached, continued to celebrate his birth-day by annual meetings, and placed a subscription portrait of him, painted by Mr Hoppner, in their public hall.

The sparks of war, which the truce of Amiens had left unextinguished, were rekindled in the following year, and rose, as Mr Windham had foretold, into a fierce and destructive flame. He had always contended that a continuance of the original war would be better than a mere armistice like that of Amiens; but he regarded the renewal of hostilities, even under the existing circumstances of the country, as an evil less formidable, than the protraction of such a truce. He recommended the immediate adoption of the most vigorous measures for the defence of the country, and condemned the scheme for the levy of an army of reserve by ballot and substitution, as being in effect a mere extension of the militia system, and tending to destroy the regular recruiting by the introduction of higher bounties into the market, than the service of the line could afford to hold out. Nor

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was this the only question of national defence on which he differed from the ministers. They had lent the countenance and pecuniary aid of their government, to those numerous bodies of patriotic individuals, who, under the name of volunteers, had associated themselves in arms from one extremity of the island to the other. Mr Windham was of opinion that these self-raised regiments, organized as they were, could be of little real service, and were sure to occasion enormous expence. He thought it improper to train them after the fashion of regular troops, conceiving the usefulness of such levies to consist only in the light operations of forage, annoyance, and ambuscade. He regarded the distribution of rank to volunteer officers as offensive to the regular army, and likely, in the hour of invasion, to endanger the country; and he disapproved the exemptions granted to volunteer privates, as tending to withhold them from more valuable descriptions of service.

In the autumn of this year he bestowed peculiar attention upon the defence of the county of Norfolk, attended meetings of the deputy lieutenants, and personally surveyed a considerable district of the coast.

An opinion soon arose, and rapidly gained ground, that the administration, which had been competent to a peace, was not competent to a war; and, in the beginning of March, the three great opposition parties, commanded respectively by Mr Pitt, Mr Fox, and Lord Grenville, (for whom Mr Windham was the leader in the House of Commons) effected a coalition, by which, in the spring of 1804, the administration of Mr Addington was finally overthrown. The following extracts, from two letters which were written to Mr Amyot in the beginning of the year by Mr Windham himself, and which seem to us to contain the most rational opinion we have ever met with on the hackneyed topic of coalitions, will show in how fair a light an union of this nature was contemplated by his upright and honourable mind.

"*Pall Mall, January 1st, 1804.*

"All that I can do, is to point out the odd inconsistency of persons, who, while they are declaiming continually against party, and exhorting people to forget their former differences, and to unite for the general interest, are ready to fall, with all possible violence, upon those who take the first steps in obedience to that call. This inconsistency indeed is so obvious, that it hardly seems to require being pointed out. Do they mean only to say, that you ought to unite with those with whom you are already united? This would seem to be an exhortation not very necessary. And if you are to go beyond that, is the union to be with those with whom, disagreeing formerly, you now agree; or are you to take for your associates those with whom you agreed formerly, but now disagree? The nature of the thing seems to admit no other choice."

"*January 5th, 1804.*

"If Mr Fox has either been taught by experience that his system is wrong, or rather, (putting all change on his part out of the question, which is the truer way,) if, on the questions of the present moment, he thinks, as I would wish him, is one not to co-operate with him, is one not to concert, to communicate with him, for giving effect to the opinions thus held in common? Upon what principle of common sense, or of common honesty, is this to be refused? Or how is the state ever to be served, or public business ever to be carried on, if this is not the case? Men who have once differed upon any great question must continue to differ for ever, till, in those

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course of not many years, no two men of any consideration will be found, whom it will be possible to put together; and then, that will happen, which does happen, that a party will be formed out of all the underlings of all parties, whose oppositions have been just as great, and whose coalitions therefore must be just as monstrous, according to the phrase used, but of whom nobody complains, because neither their junctions nor oppositions have been matters that people have much troubled themselves about."

Mr Pitt was now to present to his majesty the list of a new cabinet; and he appears to have been most honourably zealous in his recommendation of a broad and comprehensive administration. But objections are said to have existed against Mr Fox, which the perseverance of Mr Pitt could not remove; and Mr Windham, whose opinions on that great question, the military defence of the country against a dreaded invasion, were now so widely different from those of the ruling party as to leave him no hope that his single voice could be of any weight or service in the cabinet, declined, in common with Lord Grenville and Lord Spencer, to accept office with Mr Pitt and his friends.

During a great part of the years 1804 and 1805, his attention was principally occupied in exposing what he considered to be defects in the defensive system of Mr Pitt; but the success of these attacks, as may be supposed, was not encouraging. In the proceedings against Lord Melville he took little part, in consideration of the official connection which he had had with Lord Melville, the social intercourse thence arising, and the impression made on his mind, by the many amiable and estimable qualities which the noble lord was known to possess.

The friends of Mr Windham having reason to suppose that a vacancy was about to occur in the representation of the city of Oxford, began, during the summer of 1805, to employ themselves actively in canvassing for him; but the expected opening did not then present itself; and, when it afterwards happened, he had engaged himself to stand for the county of Norfolk.

The death of Mr Pitt, in the month of January 1806, and the resignation of Lord Liverpool, who was appointed his immediate successor, but who held his office only about four-and-twenty hours, made way for the accession of the leading members of opposition to the principal posts of administration. Mr Windham was made secretary for the war and colonial departments; and took his seat in a cabinet, of which the other members were, Lord Grenville, first lord of the treasury, Mr Fox, secretary of state for the foreign department, and Lord Erskine, chancellor; the Earls Spencer and Moira, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Howick, now Earl Grey, and Lord Henry Petty, now Marquis of Lansdowne. The duty of superintending the war department, under Mr Windham, was executed for several months, without emolument, by General Robert Crawford, his personal and political friend, whose life was afterwards most gallantly lost in the service of his country. On his departure for South America, Sir James Cockburn succeeded to his office. The under secretary for the colonial department was Sir George Shee.

Mr Windham lost no time in preparing the measures which he had long thought indispensable for putting the country into a state of military defence. The nature of these measures is fully set forth, in the long and celebrated speech, which he delivered in the House of Commons on the 3d of April 1806, and which Mr Fox pronounced to be one of the most eloquent ever uttered in parliament. The principal object attempted was to render the

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soldier's profession more attractive, by increasing its rewards, and by reducing the duration of service from the full term of life to a period of years, after which the soldier would be at liberty, either to retire, or, if he preferred, as he most probably would, to re-enlist. It was hoped that the profession, being thus rendered more advantageous, would attract a higher description of recruits, and thereby become likewise more respectable. The repeal of the additional force act was resolved, in order to relieve the regular service from the competition with the high bounties; and considerable savings were anticipated from the reduction of superfluous allowances to volunteers. Lastly and chiefly, a very large proportion of the whole population was to be embodied in a cheap and useful manner, by a general training act. A proviso was made for increasing the pay of infantry officers and militia subalterns, and the pensions, not only of officers' widows, but, in certain cases, likewise of non-commissioned officers and privates. All these measures, in the shape of various bills, were triumphantly carried through both houses of parliament.

The death of Mr Fox, who survived his great opponent but for the short term of eight months, occasioned other, though not general changes, in the cabinet. In order to facilitate certain arrangements for the national benefit, Mr Windham was pressed by his colleagues to accept a peerage; but, conceiving that his public usefulness mainly depended on his station in the House of Commons, he declined to receive an honour, which, on every other account, would have been highly desirable to him. His refusal altered the plans of his friends: and Mr Fox's office was undertaken by Lord Howick, whose place at the head of the admiralty was supplied by Mr Thomas Grenville.

On the dissolution of parliament at the close of this year, Mr Windham, coalescing with Mr Coke of Norfolk, was returned with him for the county against the Honourable Mr Wodehouse, who, after a severe contest, was defeated by a majority of 865. The triumph, however, was of short duration. Mrs Atkins and Mrs Bunny, two ladies of great influence in the county, had been daily in the habit of taking an active part for Mr Wodehouse at the polling booths, with servants and equipages decorated with his ribbands. Some adherents of the opposite party, (much against the inclination of Mr Coke and Mr Windham, who had discountenanced the project, and understood it to be actually abandoned) executed a very offensive burlesque upon this pageant. Two loose women were dressed in imitation of the ladies, placed in a barouche exactly resembling theirs, and attended by persons in the same liveries as those of their servants; and, thus *rigged out*, they were brought upon the Castle-hill, where the election was conducted, before thousands of spectators. The opposite party, enraged by the insult, seized the false equipage, hurried it to the market-place, and crushed it to atoms. The performers in this serious farce were very roughly handled; and such was the indignation of the mob, that one of the real fortunes being mistaken for his counterfeit, received, like the real Sosia of the Amphitryon, a severe castigation from the populace.

It had been agreed on both sides previously to the election, that whoever might be the unsuccessful candidate should abstain from seeking any remedy, by petition to the House of Commons, on the ground of that treating which is universally practised and generally countenanced in such contests. But the agreement of the candidates was not binding upon the freeholders: and, without any concurrence on the part of Mr Wodehouse, a petition against the return of Mr Coke and Mr Windham was preferred by

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Mr Bodley, the son of one of the insulted ladies, on behalf of himself and some of his friends. The treating was proved, the election was declared to be void; and Mr Windham and Mr Cobb became of course ineligible for the same county on that vacancy. Mr Windham, who had been likewise previously returned for New Romney, took his seat for that borough, and Mr Coke was unanimously chosen for Derby.

The advantages which the reduction of Buenos Ayres had afforded to this country, Mr Windham was exceedingly anxious to improve, by establishing a permanent footing on the western coast of the South American continent. For the accomplishment of this object he sent out a force under the command of Brigadier-General Crawford; but the speedy loss of Buenos Ayres rendered it necessary for the armament to alter its course; and the arrangement of the British government were consequently crossed and defeated.

The modifications which the cabinet had long resolved to recommend, in the laws relating to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, were now proposed and urged, with a degree of firmness; which is said to have alarmed the religious scruples of the sovereign. A series of discussions arose, not only between the king and his ministers, but among the leading parties both in and out of parliament, which excited a violent and general ferment in the country; and, in conclusion, the members of the cabinet were called upon by his majesty to resign the seals of their offices. They delivered up their insignia on the 25th of March, 1807; and Mr Windham received a flattering assurance of the honourable opinion entertained by his royal master, respecting the motives which had guided him in the execution of his high duties.

His principal cares, during the short term of his administration, had been the military defence of the country, and the extension of the privileges of the constitution to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Offensive operations, of hostility were not, in his opinion, desirable at that particular juncture; and a war upon sugar islands he always professed to disapprove.

The new administration came into office, under the late Duke of Portland as first Lord of the Treasury; Lord Castlereagh succeeded Mr Windham; the Earl of Liverpool, then Lord Hawkesbury, became Secretary of State for the Home Department; Mr Perceval was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the office of Foreign Secretary was accepted by Mr Canning. This cabinet, on two great divisions in the House of Commons, defeated the adherents of the old ministry; but their majority being scarcely sufficient to afford the proper facilities in the conduct of public business, it was thought expedient, at the end of April, to dissolve the parliament, after an existence of less than half a year.

Mr Windham was returned to his sixth parliament as member for the borough of Higham Ferrers. For this seat he was indebted to the kindness of Lord Fitzwilliam. He became, from this time, a strenuous opponent of the ministry; whom he condemned for their conduct on the catholic question, for their interruption of his measures respecting military defence, and, above all, for their attack upon the fleet and city of Copenhagen. In a series of fatiguing contests on these great subjects, the principal part of the summer was passed; and he retired into Norfolk, with great satisfaction, to enjoy the quiet of the country, during the autumn and the earlier weeks of the winter. How much, in this period of his life, the bustling spi-

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rit of ambition was deadened within him, and how little relish he retained for any but tranquil enjoyments, the reader will perceive by the following extracts from letters to Mr Amyot. On the report of a probable change in administration he thus expresses himself:—

"Perhaps I am the more hard of belief, from having so little anxiety that the thing should be true. This residence at Felbrigg, though I have not, from circumstances, made it so comfortable as it ought to have been, has still increased my indisposition to public exertion: and I shrink from the prospect of returning to parliamentary duty, much more to that of office. As to the lead of a party in the House of Commons, it is a situation which I have no reason to think would ever be offered to me, but which infallibly I would never accept. I took an early opportunity of preventing any difficulty upon that subject, by putting myself out of the question." December 12th, 1807.

"The time for returning to town comes now dreadfully near, and finds me, as, I am sorry to say, is too apt to be the case, very much unprepared for it: "Unhousel'd, unanointed," &c. I have been sinking fast in idleness."

The session came on, and Mr Windham continued active in his opposition to government. Early, however, in the summer of 1808, an event occurred, which suspended for a while the altercations of debate, and disarmed opposition of its bitterness. This was the resistance which broke forth in Spain, against the usurpations of the French. On the same principles which led Mr Windham to sympathize with and support the royalists of France, he became the friend and advocate of the Spanish patriots; and, but for the indisposition occasioned by an attack of ischias, he would have visited in person the scene of so auspicious a conflict. In a letter to Mr Amyot, of the 30th October, 1808, he describes himself to be recovering from his complaint, but adds, "I have still a remnant of it near my hip, lying like snow under the hedges, and which, like that, may continue to lie there a long while after the general frost has broken up."

This disorder drove him to Bath, where he remained till about the month of February 1809. During his residence there, his mind seems to have been principally occupied by the war in Spain. He was of opinion that our assistance, in whatever way it might be afforded, ought at all events to be given on an extensive scale. Large coasting armaments were the species of force, from which he inclined to hope the most. The retreat of Sir John Moore he did not approve, either in its principle, or in its execution.

When he returned to London in the beginning of 1809, he found all ranks of people most busily employed in canvassing the charges which Mr Wardle had preferred against the Duke of York. On this subject he took a middle course, neither concurring in the complete acquittal which was recommended on the one side, nor agreeing in the violent and unqualified accusations promulgated on the other; but giving it as his opinion, that the suspicions, which, whether reasonably or unreasonably, the country appeared to entertain, rendered it advisable, upon the whole, that the duke should withdraw from his office. This his royal highness did of his own motion, and the country was for a long while deprived of those talents, and that experience, under which the army had risen to an unparalleled height of discipline and honour. We need not add, that when the violence of the gale of unpopularity had blown off, the Duke of York was recalled to the service of

his country, nor that the army has since achieved brighter laurels than ever before adorned it.

Mr Curwen's scheme of parliamentary reform was resisted by Mr Windham with his usual ability; but we cannot equally applaud his opposition to Lord Erskine's bill, for preventing cruelty to animals. The ground on which he mainly rested his disapprobation of the bill, was the unfitness of legislative interference. Considering in how very many instances the law permits the justices of the peace to exercise a discretion, by which human beings are subjected to heavy and unjustifiable evils, we cannot regard it as matter of alarm, that they should, in some instances, possess the more satisfactory privilege of preventing barbarity and alleviating pain. The lower orders of people, from the want of education to restrain their harsher passions, are naturally but too prone to cruelty: and what an individual in that class may happen to want in original goodness of disposition, will seldom be compensated in him by that adventitious delicacy of nerve, which the habits of the higher ranks are apt to encourage. The heart which has become hardened against the mute sufferings of a dependent animal, will harden itself also against the distresses of humanity; the tears of a wife, and the entreaties of children, plead with diminished effect in ears accustomed to the sound of the lash; and the habit of taking a bloody revenge is but too apt, when time and gratification have confirmed its rage, to hurry away the reasons without reflection upon consequences or distinction as to objects. Mercy to brutes, we are well convinced, will at last prove mercy to man.

The death of Dr Laurence, which occurred in the year 1809, was a source of deep regret to Mr Windham, who had honoured him with a sincere and zealous friendship. But this summer was lamentably fruitful in misfortunes of a more public interest: the triumph of France over Austria, and the failure of the expedition to the Scheldt. On both these subjects, Mr Windham had prophetic alarms; for, in a letter to Mr Amyot, written the 21st of July 1809, during one of his visits at Beaconsfield, he says, "I tremble for the event of the next Austrian battle: and I am not without my tremors for the fate of the expedition, which, whether successful or not, I am satisfied is a most foolish enterprize:" The latter part of this sentence, however, remains to be proved.

The failure of the expedition gave rise to disputes in the cabinet, which terminated in the resignation of Lord Castlereagh and of Mr Canning. And Mr Perceval, left thus alone in the House of Commons, proposed to the opposition to concur in the formation of a new ministry upon a comprehensive principle. Mr Windham was at this time in Norfolk. "I have had letters," says he, in one of his notes to Mr Amyot, "with copies of the correspondence, both from Lord Grey and Lord Grenville. I should think that the ministers will contrive to go on, and I cannot but hope it; for, in the other event, I am sure I don't know what is to be done. I was enumerating, in my answer to Lord Grey, all that I thought could be looked to in that case, and the amount was very limited and frightfully difficult. I feel but little stomach to return to office, unless I have carte blanche as to my military plans: and, even then, the whole is so *bedevilled* that there is no restoring things to their original state."

The negociation terminated in the rejection of Mr Perceval's offer; he himself, on the Duke of Portland's death, added the post of first lord of the treasury to his former office of chancellor of the exchequer: Mr Can-

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ning's place was bestowed upon Marquis Wellesley; and the Earl of Liverpool took the office of Lord Castlereagh.

Mr Windham returned to London soon after Christmas 1810: and, during the following session, was diligent in his parliamentary attendance. He arraigned the conduct of the government in the Walcheren expedition, but sympathized most cordially in the popular exultation for the exploits of our troops at Vimeira, Corunna, and Talavera, the glory of which he declared he would not exchange for a "whole Archipelago of sugar islands."

Mr Yorke, in the prosecution of the enquiry into the causes of our failure in the Scheldt, had thought it proper to move daily the standing order for the exclusion of strangers. A motion on this subject, in vindication of the customary indulgence to the public, was brought forward by Mr Sheridan, and opposed by Mr Windham in an able speech, containing, however, certain expressions, by which the reporters for the newspapers, attending the gallery of the house, considered themselves personally injured. It was the last speech which the writer of this article ever heard him deliver: and he is obliged to confess, that, with much truth and great ingenuity, it combined considerable acrimony and some injustice. The consequence was, that the reporters came to a formal agreement, that the speeches of Mr Windham, and of Mr Tierney, who shared with him in the same offence, should no longer be published in the newspapers: by which several very valuable specimens of eloquence have been totally lost to the world at large. During this literary excommunication, Mr Windham presented two petitions in behalf of the English catholics; supported the unsuccessful motion of Lord Porchester on the expedition to the Scheldt, in a speech which seems to have excited peculiar admiration in parliament, and concurred in the vote to commit Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, for that breach of the privileges of the Commons of which he was pronounced to have been guilty, in publishing a libel upon their character.

In about two months, the reporters reversed their outlawry. We find Mr Windham, on the first of May 1810, opposing the second reading of one of Sir Samuel Romilly's bills for the limitation of capital punishment: an opposition which we are more inclined to admire for ability than to approve upon principle.

On the eleventh of the same month, he took a part in the debate upon the course which the house should pursue respecting the actions brought by Sir Francis Burdett against the speaker and the sergeant at arms. He asserted the dignity of the Commons, and vindicated the sacredness of their privileges.

It was the last time he ever spoke in parliament.

We are now to conclude our narrative, with the melancholy particulars of his death, and of the causes which led to that afflicting event.

About midnight, on the eighth of July, in the summer preceding the period of which we have been speaking, he observed, in returning from an evening party, that a house in Conduit-street was on fire, which, on approaching the spot, he found to be the residence of his friend the Honourable Frederick North, then absent on a voyage in the Mediterranean. Mr Windham resolved to make an effort for the preservation of the library, which was extremely valuable, and, with the assistance of some volunteers, succeeded, after some hours labour, in saving about four-fifths of the books. The flames had now spread so extensively, that it was impossible for him to continue his exertions: and he reluctantly quitted the house, after receiving a blow on the hip by a fall.

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The night was very rainy, and, in a few hours, he was attacked by a violent cold, which continued for some time extremely troublesome: In the mean time, the blow on his hip, which, at first, had been but little regarded, was beginning to engender consequences of a serious nature. A tumour arose, which gradually increased; and, about March 1810, Mr Windham found it necessary to consult Mr Cline the surgeon. In May he called in further advice, and four other eminent surgeons concurred in the decision of Mr Cline, that an immediate operation was necessary. Of the same opinion were Dr Baillie and Dr Blane: but Mr Wilson and Mr Phillips dissuaded the use of the knife.

Mr Windham, confiding in the advice of the majority, at once resolved to undergo the operation. But he communicated his design to very few persons; and, anxious to spare Mrs Windham the terrors which a knowledge of the event could not fail to excite in her affectionate breast, he took her to Mrs Burke's at Beaconsfield, with whom he left her on a plea of business, and arrived in London on Friday the 11th of May, when he made his last speech in the House of Commons.

The operation was to be performed on the 17th. Meanwhile he employed himself in arranging his affairs, and writing letters to be delivered to friends in the event of a fatal result. He attended on Sunday the 13th at the Charter-House, and received the sacrament privately, from his old and intimate friend, the Reverend Dr Fisher.

On the appointed day, the operation was skilfully performed by Mr Lynn. It was very painful; but Mr Windham endured it with his characteristic firmness, and, during a pause, when the medical gentlemen were deliberating upon the necessity of further incision, he even joked upon his danger. The tumour proved to be schirrous, resembling in shape a turkey's egg, but larger still. The successful performance of the operation was immediately announced to Mrs Windham; and sanguine hopes were entertained of his recovery.

But these hopes were soon overcast. The wound did not heal with what is called "the first intention;" and a fever succeeded. On the tenth day after the operation it abated; but his constitution was too feeble to make any effort for its own preservation. Meanwhile the concern of the public was manifested by incessant enquiries from persons of all ranks and parties in the state: and we must not omit to mention, that his majesty himself was among the kindest and most cordial of them all.

On Sunday, the third of June, his dissolution was perceived to be inevitable. Mr Amyot, who saw him on the evening of that day, relates, that, "in his dying condition, none of the terrors, and few even of the milder signs of death, were visible: that his countenance retained much of its peculiar animation: and that, during about twenty minutes, he spoke many times, not without vivacity. Being placed by Mr Lynn in a favourable situation for sleep, he said, "I thank you, this is the last trouble I shall give you."—He then fell into a doze or stupor, and expired, without pain or emotion, the next morning, Monday, June the 4th, at about twenty-five minutes past eleven.

He was buried in the family vault at Felbrigg church.

For the dates, and many of the leading facts, in the foregoing sketch, we beg leave to acknowledge our obligations to Mr Amyot. For the other particulars, the writer of this memoir, who had the honour of Mr Windham's acquaintance, must be personally responsible.

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Mr Windham's person was tall and graceful. His countenance was rather interesting from its expression, than handsome in its individual features; for, though his eyes were dark and penetrating, the face in general was somewhat disfigured by the small-pox. His manners were extremely elegant, and to women even fascinating. His taste was, for the most part, both sensitive and accurate; although he had no relish for any musical performance beyond a simple ballad. He was a skilful mathematician, and an accomplished scholar; but he had a great dislike to the interspersion of exotic words in any English composition. Above all other faults of expression, he reprobated any irreverent or careless use of the name of the Almighty. Indeed a strong sense of religion seems to have habitually guided and ennobled his understanding.

As a man of business he was not remarkable for regularity; for he was fond of rural pleasures, and especially of manly exercises. In these, his agility and personal intrepidity rendered him eminently successful. He was a great encourager of sports in general; and avowed the opinion, that nothing had contributed more essentially to form and elevate the spirit of his countrymen, than the masculine character of their diversions. He therefore regarded with great indignation the fashion, so prevalent among country magistrates, of suppressing the amusements of the poor. He was a kind friend, a charitable patron, and an affectionate husband and relation.

Of his political acts in their order, we have intimated our opinion at sufficient length in the course of our narrative. To preserve the honour of his country untarnished by the breath of foreign profligacy, and undisgraced by the inroads of foreign aggression, was ever the primary object of his public conduct, whether in or out of power. On this general policy, but more especially on his improvement of England's military means, he rested his claim to reputation as a minister. Indeed he had so proud a conviction of the benefits resulting from his new constitution of the army, as to declare, that, "like the eminent Italian musician who had a piece of music inscribed on his tomb, or the Dutch mathematician who had a calculation for his epitaph, he should desire no other monument, as a statesman, than that system."

But, in a country like Britain, where the liberty of the subject has given so extensive a power, and so high a value, to the talent of persuading the free-will of men, a statesman's importance cannot be duly appreciated, unless, to the knowledge of *what he has done*, be added the knowledge of *what he has said*, and of *the manner in which* he has said it. It is not the least instructive object of history and biography to display the means by which great ends have been accomplished, and to estimate the probable power and applicability, in future cases, of the more than Archimedean machinery by which master-spirits have moved the world.

The period in which Mr Windham shone was singularly fertile in rhetorical ability. It was no small glory to attain the rank of a first-rate speaker, in the days when the House of Commons boasted the contemporary talents of Fox, of Sheridan, and of Pitt; when Grattan, transplanted from his native soil, was flourishing with undiminished vigour; and the powers of Canning, though not fully developed, were already opening upon the country.

Nothing seems to be less understood by the generality of persons, even in the more enlightened circles of society, than the utility and operation of the eloquence exerted in the two houses of parliament. If we could agree with those angry politicians, who re-

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gard the debates as but stepping-stones for ambition, mere devices for factiously clogging the motions of government, and thrusting word-mongers into notoriety, we should disdain to blot the pages of this Register with a record of names, dishonoured by so scandalous a course of meretricious exhibition. But we are proud to hold a doctrine widely different. We view, in the freedom of legislative discussion, the firmest security for the freedom of the state. We gladly see the motions of every administration watched, proclaimed, and illustrated, in parliament, by opponents whom a union of public and private motives unceasingly stimulates to detect the latent errors of haste, inadvertence, or incapacity. And we find that, in the progress of almost every public measure, benefits are, by the agency of this vigilance, introduced and developed, which a less liberal process would have stifled in their embryo. Above all, we exult in this inestimable advantage, that nothing is transacted in secret; that our political, in common with our judicial administration, is open to the sight of all the people; and that there is a daily, nay an almost hourly, responsibility, for public actions, which meets each evil in detail, and while it is not yet too late to interfere with advantage, instead of waiting, as must happen under any other constitution, until the accumulation of mischiefs cry aloud for some hurried and violent cure. By this circulation of wholesome air, every joint and timber of the state is soundly and healthily seasoned, and she goes forth, like the maritime bulwarks of her defence,

"Whose flag has braved, a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze."

The benefit, however, which any speech in parliament can produce, by its influence upon the votes of the members in a single debate, is confessedly trifling. Those who are capable of judging for themselves have generally settled their decisions before the day of discussion; and those, who have less confidence in their own abilities, are generally determined by the authority of some accredited and accustomed leader. From these facts it has been hastily concluded, that whatever the effects of debate may be upon the people represented, it is at least a useless practice, as far as concerns the votes of the representatives. But, in truth, little as the influence of any single display of argument or rhetoric, however excellent, can be perceived in any single division of the house, a series of such attacks, briskly repeated, is speedily and powerfully felt.

The numerical strength of each party in parliament depends very greatly upon the general opinion of the talents which that party includes; and increases of course by the annexation of a speaker of paramount ability: For there is at least one large class of members, who, being by family interest, or by the terms of their purchase, independent of extraneous controul, can always afford to consult their own conscience in the choice of their side. Among them, the presumption will generally and justly be, that truth lies on the side of that party which enrolls the greatest number of men distinguished for ability. The mazes of public life are intricate and dreary; and when doubt and darkness lie heavily on every path, the bewildered understanding gladly follows the light of superior minds, the pillar of celestial fire that points the track through the desart.

Entertaining these opinions respecting the high rank and importance of parliamentary eloquence, we eagerly embrace the present opportunity to transmit some memorial of the styles of those great speakers who flourished in the time of Mr Windham. It is by their speeches alone, that the statesmen of this country can ever become

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individually known to their posterity. Their *measures* are usually the acts of the whole body; and by that body the praise or the blame is promiscuously participated. But each, in his *speeches*, may bequeath some distinctive, characteristic mark of his own mind and manner, some portrait, in which his peculiar features shall be discriminatively preserved. The following sketch is designed from such relics, as far as they have been left perfect, and, as to the rest, filled up from a remembrance of the living originals, which was first engraven at an age when the mind is most susceptible of lively impressions, and which has since been too frequently and zealously retraced to have suffered much by obliteration.

Mr Fox was a member of the House of Commons, before any of the speakers who can fairly be considered as the contemporaries of Mr Windham; for the luxuriance of Mr Burke had bloomed upon a preceding generation.

Mr Fox began his oratorical career, not without success, but certainly with little promise of a fame so splendid as that which he afterwards attained. "It was," as Mr Sheridan is said to have declared, "it was by slow degrees that he rose to be the most accomplished debater the world ever saw." And, but for the word "*accomplished*," which we conceive inapplicable to Mr Fox, we should think the panegyric perfectly just. Mr Fox was in truth an unrivalled debater, but not a polished rhetorician. The *accomplishments* of his art seem to have been precisely what he wanted. His arrangement, his language, his tones, and his gestures, were often in a remarkable degree slovenly and unskilful. His admirers have numbered it among his merits, that he was never at the pains of assisting his recollection by a systematic distribution of his subject, the natural tenacity of his memory enabling him to bring all his conceptions into action without artificial resources. What is thus extolled as a merit, seems to us a material defect. If an orator spoke only for men like himself, this "admired disorder" might be of no moment; but, since he has to deal with many hearers of memories less powerful than his own, it becomes a part of his duty to dispose his arguments in such a form as may enable a common mind most readily to apprehend and retain them. Mr Fox, of all debaters, needed unjust panegyric the least, inasmuch as he had the largest endowment of those qualities, for which an enthusiastic applause might have been deservedly bestowed. The praise, however, which we would pay to his great abilities, is certainly not that of judicious method, nor of graceful phraseology. His words rather burst, than flowed from him, the impetuous eagerness with which he pressed forward to the enunciation of a thought, precluding the possibility of an elegant selection of terms. But what he wanted in grace, he nobly compensated in force. No man had ever a more complete command of those energetic words and phrases, which, at one blow, drive a sentiment home to the hearer's understanding, and infix it, like a thunderbolt in the earth.

The objects of a *rhetorician* have been variously classed and defined. There are two, which a debater in the British parliament seems to keep almost exclusively before his eyes. These are, first, to establish certain strong and simple rallying points for his own argument: and, secondly, by all possible means, within the fair license of discussion, to annoy, expose, and discredit his adversaries. In both these operations Mr Fox was transcendently successful; and to these he, for the most part, confined himself, regardless of ornament and unambitious of display. The common fault of ora-

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tors is to think too much of themselves, and too little of their subject. They exhibit themselves, like horse-vaulters, in a thousand attitudes, managing and turning their subject in numberless ways, jumping along, and across and over, and under it, but never getting astride into the saddle. Mr Fox was always too much in earnest to indulge in such antics. He laboured to concenter his light, not upon himself, but upon his arguments; and it was reflected back upon himself with a tenfold lustre. It will therefore be readily conceived that he lengthened no discourse for the vanity of engrossing attention; that he introduced no pleonastic synonime for the reputation of fluency; that he spun no interstice in his argument, to interpolate a metaphor or a joke. He seemed to say what he said simply because he thought it, and to think it, simply because it was true. To this air of earnest sincerity, an air not counterfeited for the sake of deeper deception, but natural, genuine, and privately as well as publicly habitual to him, he was indebted for much of the powerful effect which his oratory produced upon the House of Commons. In an assembly where so much talking must necessarily be endured, it naturally happens that talking for talking's sake, hollow, showy affectation, is decidedly discouraged. Men of very inferior ability, who say what they think, are more readily tolerated than the cleverest of those intellectual posture-masters who are for ever thinking what they shall say; for the house disdains to be used for practice, for profit, or for vanity. When Mr Fox, therefore, was found to unite both the sincerity of the one class of speakers, and the ability of the other, he rose rapidly into the favour and confidence of his hearers; and the mind was the more easily led away, because the heart was so powerfully prepossessed. His feeling, when it became warmed by exertion, swept along with a vehemence unequalled and almost inimitable. It was that sort of feeling which has been not unaptly defined, a quick reasoning; and though this quickness was now and then slurred into a hurry, which betrayed him too far for the concurrence of more moderate tempers, his wildness had an air of grandeur and noble honesty, that redeemed his accidental indiscretions; and seemed almost to sanctify his very faults.

Of the two talents, which we have pointed out as the favourite weapons of a modern debater, namely, the art of establishing certain simple and fundamental axioms as a basis of discussion, and the faculty of disconcerting the opposite partisans, the former is obviously the higher and more respectable power. Mr Fox's method of establishing his axioms was severely analytical. After a long and intricate debate,—after the doublings and redoublings of adversaries, incomparably skilful in baffling and entangling their pursuers, he was ever able to retread the mighty maze by a master-clue of his own, and to place his cause before his judges, in its plain and original simplicity. He was fond of reducing all things to first principles: He despised the presumption of fools, and abhorred the sophistry of knaves; and he attacked with acrimony whatever had the appearance either of clumsy conceit, or of colourable contrivance. A favourite argument he seldom laid by, till he had turned it in all directions, and ventilated it on every side. The necessary consequence was, that his speeches abounded with repetitions of the same sentiment in different forms. But he justified this practice upon system: for he said that he had observed many men remaining unconvinced by an argument in one shape, and yet converted by the same argument in another; and, as his object was to ef-

fect conviction rather than to acquire applause, he willingly waved the reputation of elegance for the consciousness of utility.

Such were his methods of strengthening his own positions. In the secondary object, of disconcerting the plans of his antagonists, his favourite resource was the "*reductio ad absurdum:*" There was scarcely any species of argument which he could not weaken, either by making it appear to involve an inconsistency in itself, or by drawing out its consequences till they seemed to terminate in an absurdity. Those who understand the power of strong ridicule in a popular assembly, will easily conceive how formidable this talent must have rendered Mr Fox to talkers who were in the habit of relying, rather on the "pomp and circumstance" of their speeches, than on any solid basis of close reason. And his ridicule was the more tremendous, because it was seldom a jocular display, of which the effect might have evaporated in a laugh:—it was an irony deep, caustic, and destructive: it seemed to be generated not by levity, but by cordial indignation; it excited against the adversary's argument, not so much of fanciful merriment, as of moral contempt.

The following passage will serve to shew by how slender an inadvertence he could profit, when it was his object to throw his opponents into disorder. Mr Pitt had said that it was advisable for us to *pause*, and wait for some earnest of good-faith from Buonaparte, before we should consent to trust ourselves unconditionally to his mercy, by concluding a pacification with France. In answer to this counsel, Mr Fox exclaimed,

"So that we are called upon to go on merely as a speculation!—We must keep Buonaparte for some time longer as very as a state of probation! Gracious God! sir, is war a state of probation? Is peace a rash system? Is it dangerous for nations to live in amity with each other? Is your vigilance, your policy, your common power of observation, to be extinguished by putting an end to the horrors of war? Cannot this state of probation be as well undergone without adding to the catalogue of human sufferings? "But we must pause!" What! must the bowels of Great Britain be torn out—her best blood be spilt—her treasure wasted—that you may make an experiment? Put yourselves, oh that you would put yourselves, in the field of battle, and learn to judge of the sort of horrors that you excite! In former wars, a man might, at least, have some feeling, some interest, that served to balance in his mind the impressions which a scene of carnage and of death must inflict. If a man had been present at the battle of Blenheim, for instance, and had enquired the motive of the battle, there was not a soldier engaged who could not have satisfied his curiosity, and even, perhaps, allayed his feelings:—they were fighting to repress the uncontrouled ambition of the Grand Monarque. But if a man were present now at a field of slaughter, and were to enquire for what they were fighting—"Fighting!" would be the answer; "they are not fighting, they are pausing." Why is that man expiring? Why is that other writhing with agony? What means this implacable fury? The answer must be, "You are quite wrong, sir. You deceive yourself—They are not fighting—Do not disturb them—they are merely pausing—this man is not expiring with agony—that man is not dead—he is only pausing: Lord help you, sir, they are not angry with one another—they have now no cause of quarrel—but their country thinks that there should be a pause. All that you see, sir, is nothing like fighting—there is no harm, no cruelty, no bloodshed

in it whatever;—it is nothing more than a political pause:—it is merely to try an experiment—to see whether Buonaparte will not behave himself better than heretofore—and, in the mean time, we have agreed to a pause in pure friendship." And is this the way, sir, that you are to shew yourselves the advocates of order? You take up a system calculated to uncivilize the world—to destroy order—to trample on religion—to stifle, in the heart, not merely the generosity of noble sentiment, but the affections of social nature; and in the prosecution of this system, you spread terror and devastation all around you."—*Speech on the Refusal of Ministers to treat with France, February 4th*, 1800.

The genius of Mr Fox, and that of Mr Pitt, were of characters widely distinct.

Our readers are probably aware, that, in each of the two legislative assemblies, there is usually a member of the cabinet, selected for his oratorical abilities, who, in the parliamentary phrase, is denominated, "*the leader of the house*." On his competency to the duties of his situation, the interests of his whole party will always materially depend. For he has several subordinate chiefs acting under his command, as generals of divisions: and their utility is of course augmented or diminished, by the greater or less degree of skill with which he chalks out the plan of the battle. It should be his care, privately to furnish them, before the debate begins, with a complete view of the ground on which the ministry mean to rely, in order that no straggler, by unwarily cutting across the main design, may rashly commit his colleagues, or lay open the weak points of their position. Thus instructed, they go into the field, each with an accurate knowledge of the particular service expected from him, and each especially vigilant upon the particular points entrusted to his guardianship. Unforeseen contingencies may indeed derange the plan; but the greater probability there may be of such an inconvenience, the greater is the necessity that each of the generals shall know precisely the object of his commander-in-chief, in order that, if he be driven from the ground which it is the most desirable to secure, he may occupy that which shall afford the next best chance of accomplishing the main ends, and keeping the trains of argument distinct and compact. When they have performed the services allotted to them, the leader should finish the chain of operations, by a general summing up: presenting a clear statement of the case on the part of ministers, bringing back the debate where it has wandered from the preconcerted course, reconciling those difficulties or inconsistencies with which accident or misfortune may have embarrassed him, and deducing and arranging the results intended to be established, in such a manner, as to leave upon the minds of the house a clear and entire impression of the end contended for, of the chief reasons relied on by government, and of the order, connection, and importance which those reasons may bear with relation to one another.

For leader of the House of Commons, in this view of the character, Mr Pitt was most eminently qualified. The ministerial speakers, under his direction, exhibited a degree of skill and discipline, of readiness and aptitude for their several tasks, which has seldom, if ever, been equalled. Of his own eloquence it is difficult to offer a decided and discriminating character. It would require talents congenial to his own to do justice to the unrivalled oratory of this great statesman. The pen of Burke and of Grattan was employed to describe the eloquence of the father; the eloquence of the son furnishes a theme equal-

ly noble. We can only speak of the occasions on which it was called forth, the collisions by which it was elicited and improved, the effects of which it was productive, and some of the more prominent features by which it was distinguished.

If ever an occasion occurred the best fitted to call forth the highest talents into the most vigorous exercise, it was the dark and troubled scene in which it was his lot to live and to act. The enterprises of Philip, and the criminal ambition of Catiline and Mark Antony, did not furnish a nobler scope for the eloquence of the two great orators of antiquity, than the frenzy and anarchy of revolutionary France yielded to the modern advocate of freedom, and humanity. We surely do no injustice to Eschines and Hortensius when we say that they were inferior to the illustrious opponents of Pitt, viz. Fox, Sheridan, and Burke; and, making due allowance for the character of the assemblies addressed, the severity of modern taste, and the comparative insensibility of the inhabitants of a higher latitude, the eloquence of Mr Pitt, in respect of the effects which it produced, need not shrink from a comparison with that of any other statesman, whether ancient or modern.

From one of the most illustrious individuals which this land of freedom has produced, Mr Pitt inherited, as his birthright, a lofty boldness of spirit, a high-toned, disinterested mind, inextinguishable love of glory, an intellect uncommonly acute and powerful, and all those aptitudes with which nature casts, in her happiest mould, the consummate orator. Thus originally gifted, he enjoyed all the advantages of the earliest and most successful instruction, the encouraging voice, the anxious superintendance, the paternal care and guidance of the first of orators and statesmen; and, from the success of the experiment, we cannot doubt that if Cicero had been blessed with such a son as heaven gave to Chatham, Grecian must have yielded the palm to Roman eloquence. The [illegible] William Pitt had been taught the true principles of the British constitution, the grand interests of the nation as connected with the policy of Europe, and the permanent objects which it is the duty of the British statesman to pursue. He was intimately acquainted with the history and the state of parties, understood the course they were likely to steer on the occurrence of great events, and was taught to make his choice of his ground and coadjutors. He was prepared to discern, as it were intuitively, what was due to the character, the interests and glory of Britain; his time, his talents, his whole soul, were devoted to the service of his country, and his eloquence was employed in unfolding and recommending the measures which he thought most likely to promote its safety or aggrandisement. The power of making vigorous efforts of instantaneous invention, calling up long trains of connected thought, and clothing them in the happiest language, constitutes that species of eloquence which, from its ease, freedom, and interest, is best fitted for influencing the minds of men, and directing the course of events. By singular copiousness and felicity of thought and language, by an intuitive perception of the weak and vulnerable parts of his antagonist's speech, by matchless skill and power in answering objections, unravelling what had been purposely perplexed, exposing sophistry by strength of argument, crushing petulance by the edge and potency of sarcasm, placing the opinions which he wished to enforce in the most imposing light, Mr Pitt ruled in debate, and stood unrivalled in reply. But he possessed higher powers; patient, profound thinking, various extensive political and moral

knowledge, prompt and vigorous invention, a lively imagination, and a kindling glowing mind, all under the guidance of a soundness of judgment and clearness of intellect, which acknowledged no superior. Chaste in the use of ornament, careful in avoiding digression, skilful in arrangement, grave, vehement; the distinctness of his articulation, the fulness of his tones, the lofty dignity of his carriage, the majesty of his action, the boldness of his spirit, his force in attack, the severity of invective, which, while it seemed to cost him nothing, cut down his antagonist, his grandeur in amplification—all gave to his eloquence a power and a fascination of which it is difficult to form an adequate conception. It was a stream of impassioned argument, which flowed with all the majesty of a mighty river, filling the mind with boundless admiration, and conveying the impression of overwhelming force.

To original constitution and early habits Mr Pitt was indebted for a copiousness, magnificence, and force of diction, which struck the hearer with astonishment. The eloquence of Mr Fox, particularly at the outset, was injured by an obvious want of fluency; and, as he warmed, its effects were obstructed by a precipitancy arising from a superabundance of ideas, that seemed to crowd into his mind, and to struggle together for utterance; while the majestic march of his great rival's eloquence, indicating boundless extent of thought and unlimited command of expression, filled and captivated the mind, often triumphing over the strongest prejudices and the most firmly rooted opinions.† No specimen from the recorded speeches of Mr Pitt, however, can convey an adequate conception of the effect which they produced, when, in the fervour of debate, and amidst the applause of a listening senate, he himself poured them forth. We might as well hope (to use the language of an Indian chief to the person who was interpret-

† Some striking anecdotes of the power of Mr Pitt's eloquence are in general circulation. In the gallery of the House of Commons, two gentlemen entered into conversation on a question that was to be discussed. One of them was a stranger in London, the other was intimately acquainted with the characters and talents of the speakers, and the mode in which parliamentary business is conducted. The latter held an opinion the opposite to that which Mr Pitt was expected to maintain, and seemed to be completely fortified against conviction. From the moment Mr Pitt opened his mouth, this man's attention was arrested; as the speech proceeded his attention increased, and he kept leaning farther and farther forward over the front of the gallery, until at length, completely overcome by the eloquence of the minister, he threw himself back on his seat, and, lifting up his hands and his eyes, in a transport of admiration, he exclaimed—"Good God! what a man!"

Three gentlemen, eminent for learning and talents, and not unknown to the world by their literary productions, were sitting in the gallery of the House of Commons till three or four in the morning, in expectation of a speech from Mr Pitt on the slave trade. Two of these gentlemen were his determined opponents in political principles, and accused him of insincerity in his professions in favour of the great cause. One of the two was particularly sceptical on this point. Both had fallen asleep before Mr Pitt rose. The gentleman who remained awake, when the splendour of the minister's eloquence began to burst forth, awakened the sleeper that lay nearest to him. After listening for some time he awakened the more decided sceptic. "Rise up, and listen to the most magnificent declamation you ever heard in your life." The sceptic roused himself with a growl of surly incredulity, but, after he did so, and after standing for some minutes in the attitude of profound attention, he exclaimed, with a look and gesture expressive of the deepest emotion, "By God! the rascal is sincere."

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ing the speech he had just made) we might as well hope to preserve the grandeur and sublimity of the torrent of Niagara, by letting the waters of the Erie fall drop by drop. The difficulty of exhibiting in this manner the extraordinary power and energy of Mr Pitt's eloquence is increased by another circumstance, viz. that his speeches were never composed; they were intended solely for the ear, and these lengthened periods, which, when supported by the voice and gesture of the speaker, were not only perfectly intelligible, but produced great effects, seem sometimes heavy and involved when they are read; those lofty magnificent amplifications which, in a popular assembly, have often the effect of impressing the subject more deeply on the mind, are felt in print to be wanting in precision and force. The following may, perhaps, be considered as no unfair specimen of the eloquence of Mr Pitt; though we shall have occasion to exclaim with Æschines, when he read to his admiring pupils a speech of Demosthenes, "And what would you have said, if you had heard himself!"

Mr Pitt, in a short speech, had moved, "that the sum of 825,000*l.* be granted to his majesty, to enable his majesty to fulfil his engagements with Russia, in such a manner as may be best adapted to the exigencies of the case." Mr Tierney opposed the motion on the ground of its object being undefined, and contending, amongst other things, that we were called upon by ministers to prosecute the war, until the existing government of France should be overthrown. Mr Pitt rose in reply. "Sir, I cannot agree to the interpretation the honourable gentleman has thought proper to give to parts of my speech. He has supposed that I said, we persevere in the war, and increase our activity, and extend our alliances, to impose a government on another country, and to restore monarchy to France. I never once uttered any such intention. What I said was, and the house must be in the recollection of it, that the France which now exists affords no promise of security against aggression and injustice in peace, and is destitute of all justice and integrity in war. I observed also, and I think the honourable gentleman must agree with me when I repeat it, that the character and conduct of that government must enter into the calculation of security to other governments against wrong, and for the due and liberal observance of political engagements. The honourable gentleman says, that he has too much good sense, and that every man must have too much good sense, to suppose that territorial limits can of themselves be made to constitute the security of states. He does well to add his sanction to a doctrine that is as old as political society itself. In the civilized and regular community, states find their mutual security against wrong, not in territory only, they have the guarantee of fleets, of armies, of acknowledged integrity and tried good faith; it is to be judged of by the character, the talents, and the virtues of the men who guide the councils of states, who are the advisers of princes. But what is there in the situation of the French republic on which can be founded a confidence which is to be in itself some proof, that she can afford security against wrong? She has territory; she has the remains of a navy, she has armies; but what is her character as a moral being? Who is there to testify her integrity? The Swiss nation?—Who bears testimony to her good faith? The states she has plundered under the delusive but captivating masks of deliverers from tyranny? What is the character of her advisers? What the aspect of her counsels? They are the authors of all that mis-

ry, the fountain head of all those calamities, which, marching by the side of an unblushing tyranny, have saddened and obscured the fairest and the gayest portions of Europe; which have deformed the face of nature wherever their pestiferous genius has acquired any ascendancy. In fine, we are to look for security from a government which is constantly making professions of different kinds of sentiments, and is constantly receding from every thing it professes;—a government that has professed, and its conduct still manifests, enmity to every institution and state in Europe, and particularly to this country, the best regulated in its government, the happiest in itself, of all the empires that form that great community. Having said so much on these matters, I shall now shortly notice a continued confusion in the honourable gentleman's ideas. On another occasion, he could not understand what I meant by the deliverance of Europe; and in the second effort of his inquisitive mind he is not more happy. He tells us, he cannot see any thing in the present principles of France but mere abstract metaphysical dogmas. What are those principles that guided the arms of France in their unprincipled attack on the independence of Switzerland, which the honourable gentleman has reprobated? Was the degradation without trial of the members of the assemblies of France,—were, in short, those excesses and that wickedness, in the contemplation of which the honourable gentleman says, he first learnt to regard France as an odious tyranny—will he class the principles which could lead to all these things with the mere metaphysical abstractions of heated over-zealous theorists? He will still persist, at least he has given the promise of considerable resistance to all arguments to the contrary, in saying that we have an intention to wage war against opinion. It is not so. We are not in arms against the opinions of the closet, nor the speculations of the school; we are at war with armed opinions; we are at war with those opinions which the sword of audacious, unprincipled, and impious innovation seeks to propagate amidst the ruin of empires, the demolition of the altars of all religion, the destruction of every venerable, and good, and liberal institution, under whatever form of polity they have been raised; and this in spite of the dissenting reason of men, in contempt of that lawful authority which, in established society, superior talents and superior virtues attain, crying out to them not to enter upon holy ground, nor to pollute the stream of eternal justice; admonishing them of their danger;—whilst, like the genius of evil, they mimic their voice, and, having succeeded in drawing upon them the ridicule of the vulgar, close their day of wickedness and savage triumph with the massacre and waste of whatever is amiable, learned, and pious, in the districts they have overrun. Whilst the principles avowed by France, and acted upon so wildly, held their legitimate place, confined to the circles of a few ingenious and learned men,—whilst these men continued to occupy those heights which vulgar minds could not mount,—whilst they contented themselves with abstract enquiries concerning the laws of matter or the progress of mind, it was pleasing to regard them with respect; for while the simplicity of the man of genius is preserved untouched, if we will not pay homage to his eccentricities, there is, at least, much in it to be admired. Whilst these principles were confined in that way, and had not yet bounded over the common sense and reason of mankind, we saw nothing in them to alarm, nothing to terrify; but their appearance in arms changed their character. We

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will not leave the monster to prowl the world unopposed. He must cease to annoy the abode of peaceful men. If he retire into the cell, whether of solitude or repentance, thither we will not pursue him; but we cannot leave him in the throne of power."

The following example will convey some idea of the power with which he recapitulated and accumulated his reasonings upon the House at the close of an oration, contriving at the same time to escape from any thing like a specific pledge, and skilfully reserving to himself a discretion, as to the course which in future circumstances he might find it expedient to select. This peroration is from the speech which called forth the foregoing example of Mr Fox's eloquence.

"If we compare this view of our situation with every thing we can observe of the state and condition of our enemy; if we can trace him labouring under equal difficulty in finding men to recruit his army, or money to pay it; if we know that in the course of the last year the most vigorous efforts of military conscription were scarcely sufficient to replace to the French armies, at the end of the campaign, the numbers which they had lost in the course of it; if we have seen that this force, then in possession of advantages which it has since lost, was unable to contend with the efforts of the combined armies; if we know that even while supported by the plunder of all the countries which they had overrun, their troops were reduced, by the confession of their commanders, to the extremity of distress, and destitute, not only of the principal articles of military supply, but almost of the necessaries of life; if we see them now driven back within their own frontiers, and confined within a country, whose own resources have long since been proclaimed by their successive governments to be unequal either to paying or maintaining them; if we observe, that since the last revolution, no one substantial or effectual measure has been adopted to remedy the intolerable disorder of their finances, and to supply the deficiency of their credit and resources; if we see throughout and populous districts of France, rather open war levied against the present usurpation, or evident marks of disunion and distraction which the first occasion may call forth into a flame; if, I say, sir, this comparison be just, I feel myself authorised to conclude from it, not that we are entitled to consider ourselves certain of ultimate success, nor that we are to suppose ourselves exempted from the unforeseen vicissitudes of war; but that considering the value of the objects for which we are contending, the means for supporting the contest, and the probable course of human events, we should be inexcusable, if at this moment we were to relinquish the struggle on any grounds short of entire and complete security; that from perseverance in our efforts under such circumstances, we have the fairest reason to expect the full attainment of our object; but that at all events, even if we are disappointed in our more sanguine hopes, we are more likely to gain than to lose by the continuation of the contest; that every month to which it is continued, even if it should not in its effects lead to the final destruction of the Jacobin system, must tend so far to weaken and exhaust it, as to give us at least a greater comparative security in any termination of the war; that, on these grounds, this is not the moment at which it is consistent with our interest or our duty to listen to any proposals of negociation with the present ruler of France; but that we are not therefore pledged to any irrevocable determination as to our future conduct; that in this we must be regulated by the course of events; and

that it will be the duty of his majesty's ministers, from time to time, to adapt their measures to any variation of circumstances; to consider how far the effects of the military operations of the allies, or of the internal disposition of France, correspond with our present expectations; and, on a view of the whole, to compare the difficulties or risks which may arise in the prosecution of the contest, with the prospect of ultimate success, or of the degree of advantage to be derived from its further continuance, and to be governed by the result of all these considerations, in the opinion and advice which they may offer to their sovereign."

The eloquence of Mr Sheridan differed from that of Mr Pitt, as well as from that of his friend and partisan Mr Fox; but, though dissimilar to both, was perhaps inferior to neither. Mr Sheridan was rather a great orator, than a great debater. We are sorry to speak of him in the past tense: but, unfortunately for his country, and for the honour of eloquence and pure taste, he is now no longer in parliament. He was, we repeat it, a great orator, rather than a great debater. Unlike the generality of those who have enjoyed a distinction in the House of Commons, he seemed to consider parliamentary eloquence more as a pursuit of pleasure, than as a matter of business. Not that he arrived, without long and severe toil, at the excellence which he ultimately reached; but it was like the toil of the sportsman, a favourite exercise. The chief characteristic of his genius was imagination; and he possessed it in every variety of brilliant metaphor and playful wit. But he never permitted it to wander beyond the bounds which sound judgment prescribes to the display of such qualities in public speaking. He never swelled his solemnity into bombast, nor degraded his humour into buffoonery. He never overlaid his argument with ponderous words or tawdry conceits. All was forcible, graceful, and chaste: nervous without impetuosity, natural without carelessness, and correct without pedantry. His chef d'œuvre as an orator is generally considered to be the speech which he delivered in the House of Commons on the charge against Mr Hastings, respecting the Begum Princesses; a speech of such transcendent ability, that, when he concluded it, the members are said to have risen with one accord from their seats, and crowded into the middle of the floor, as though some supernatural fury had seized and scattered them; and Mr Pitt moved an immediate adjournment, on the ground that it would be improper to allow a division, while the minds of all present were under the influence of the fever, excited by the unparalleled eloquence which they had just heard.

These were the principal speakers in the English House of Commons, when the union of Great Britain and Ireland brought a kindred race of orators to the parliament of the empire. Among those who have thus transferred themselves, there is one who stands proudly eminent, not only from the reputation which he acquired during his long and active services in the Irish legislature, but likewise from the striking exhibitions of talent which, since his accession to the united parliament, he has made on behalf of the catholics of his native country. We need not add, that we are speaking of Mr Grattan.

Of that species of eloquence which has been denominated, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *Irish*, the speeches of Mr Grattan have always seemed to us to furnish the most perfect examples. By *Irish* eloquence, we mean that perpetual flow of bright thoughts and appeals to the passions of the hearer, by which the orators of the sister kingdom have principally distinguished themselves. It must be allowed, that, in all which associate

the orator with the poet, they have greatly excelled the natives of Great Britain. They have addressed the fancy, rather than the reason; and they have succeeded to admiration.

But while we are perfectly ready to pay this tribute of our applause to the poetical genius of oratory, we cannot help intimating a belief, that this kind of genius, unless it be very carefully restrained, will be found, for the most part, an impediment to the progress of the orator himself, not only before the rigid tribunals of legal wisdom, but even in the debates of parliament. Men go to the House of Commons to do business, and to do it as quickly as may be. The nature of that business at this day is totally different from the nature of the business two hundred years ago. The multiplication of details upon almost every political subject, collected on both sides with the most assiduous partiality,—the wide extent of our foreign relations,—the immense expansion of our commerce and manufactures,—the perpetual irritations of meddling reformers in every department,—all concur to increase, in an incalculable proportion, the weight of the business which devolves upon a member of parliament. Pressed by so many demands, he seeks only to get the more important facts accurately stated, and the more material arguments clearly deduced from them. A case is set up on one side, and controverted on the other; and scarcely any thing, which does not directly tend either to confirm or to confute the chief advocates on one of those sides, is deemed germane to the purpose for which the house considers itself to be convened.

It is among those nations, with whom civilization is yet but in its dawn, that poetical eloquence principally flourishes. The natives of the East express themselves in parables; and the celebrated speech of Logan, the American Indian, is a specimen of the same taste among the inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere. The reader, who takes the pains to travel through those imperfect reports which remain to us of the parliamentary debates in early times, will find that almost all the effusions of the olden orators were mere declamations; till, as the transference of the substantial powers from kings to parliaments gradually increased the business of the two houses, oratory became more dry and grave. And we are not afraid to affirm, that many of the speeches which, a hundred years ago, were received with rapturous acclaim, would at this hour be obstructed by innumerable coughs, cries of question, and other of those salutary correctives, by which the house is accustomed to cool the ambition of an over zealous aspirant.

The Irish people, who have not yet advanced so far as some of their more sedate contemporaries in the path of civilization, are accordingly more tolerant of showy rhetoric. Add to this, that they are naturally of warmer temperaments than their eastern and northern neighbours: and when these circumstances are taken into account, it will be matter of little surprise that extensive allowances are made among them even for deficiency or fallacy of argument, where the failure appears to be redeemed by any brilliant or pathetic effusion of fancy or of sentiment.

The two great Irish orators, however, who preceded Mr Grattan—we mean Mr Burke and Mr Sheridan—had lived so long among the English, even before they had seats in the House of Commons, that they had, perhaps, acquired something of the English character, and were enabled to prune whatever may have been naturally efflorescent in the fertility of their imaginations. Their eloquence, in truth, was on the English model, only a little

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heightened and adorned by occasional touches of Irish pathos or fancy. And Mr Grattan, though he made his appearance in the united parliament without having possessed exactly the same advantage, had enjoyed the benefit of a long service as the leader of opposition in Ireland, and must necessarily have learnt, from the experience of that troublesome honour, how much more powerfully divisions are influenced by argument than by poetry. After such a probation, and with the clear-sighted understanding which he possessed from nature, it was not to be supposed, that he would rush into idle and speculative declamation, to the neglect of the main business in hand. Nor, in point of fact, do we remember to have detected him in such aberrations. But still his eloquence differed from that of Burke and of Sheridan, in that it was not, like theirs, an English style adorned and heightened with poetical ornaments; but a style naturally Irish, reduced and chastened to purposes of practical utility. We seldom remember to have witnessed a more universal sentiment of admiration in an audience, than that which manifested itself on the night of his first speech in the English House of Commons. This sentiment, if possible, he has heightened rather than diminished by his subsequent exertions.

If we were to point out any one characteristic of his style, as distinguishing it more particularly than the rest, we should select his propensity to antithesis. Whatever may be the objections to this seductive vice *in writing*, its use and effect *in speaking* are, we apprehend, too obvious to be questioned. A reader may be cloyed by it in a long treatise,—and then it must alienate instead of securing him,—but in speaking, where it is so extremely difficult to fix the hearer, the most useful arts are those which lay the strongest temporary hold upon his attention. Mr Grattan's employment of antithesis is singularly striking and brilliant, and arms his sentences with a point which penetrates wherever it is aimed. These polished and epigrammatic passages are, however, often interspersed with others of a loftier and more interesting character; for it is one of the greatest charms of his eloquence, that it displays a heart of rare and genuine benevolence. There is, in his speeches, an impassioned earnestness of virtue, a noble simplicity of feeling and principle, which all the flimsy romancers of a whole century would never reach, in their fullest flow of sensitive commonplace. With such an honesty of nature,—with such a warmth of heart,—with a judgment thus matured by practice,—with an imagination so lively,—and with so exquisite a polish of diction,—Mr Grattan has occupied an eminence in the united parliament, scarcely less distinguished than that which he possessed in the legislature of his native island.

The last-risen of the luminaries in that great constellation, of which we have been thus endeavouring to furnish some account, is Mr Canning.

Having neither acquaintance nor connexion, direct nor indirect, with this eminent statesman, we shall not fear to be convicted of partiality, when we declare it as our firm opinion,—an opinion, not made up hastily, nor without careful observation,—that of all the speakers whom it has ever been our good fortune to hear, Mr Canning possesses, in the highest perfection, the greatest number of those qualifications which constitute a first-rate orator. With the argumentative wit, the classical polish, and the lively feeling peculiar to himself, he unites the analytical logic of Mr Fox, and the comprehensive scope, lucid arrangement, and splendid potentiality of phrase, which distinguished the style of Mr Pitt. *Nullum fere eloquentiæ*

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genus non tetigit: nullum, quod tetigit, non ornavit.

All this is the more extraordinary, because we remember Mr Canning, after he had been several years in parliament, not only not a first, but scarcely even a second-rate speaker. We remember him, injudicious in his argument, and intemperate in his declamation; and scarcely even able to attain the animation necessary to fix the attention of the house, without lashing and spurring himself into an artificial heat. We certainly little expected, at that time, to see him, what we conceive him at present to be, the most consummate orator of the cultivated age in which he flourishes.

A great command of language is apt to betray the speaker into one of these two vicious habits, either a measured melody, so regularly recurring as to become unpleasing by its monotony; or a rush of language without modulation, degenerating into familiar and conversational solecism. But Mr Canning's fluency is free from both these defects. It is harmonious without monotony, and easy without negligence. Sometimes, for a few successive sentences, the roundness and fulness of the melody remind us of Mr Pitt's sonorous majesty: then, as the tenour of the argument demands a simpler or lighter treatment, the unstudied happinesses, or the terse humour, of the "elder time," interweave themselves in the phraseology; and the charms of each style are relieved, not by a contrast of barrenness and poverty, but by a change of excellence.

To those who are not experimentally acquainted with the almost magical effect of Mr Canning's oratory, this praise may appear excessive. We have but one apology to offer—our conviction of its strict justice. In an advocate, it might be more prudent to be less panegyrical; but we have here no duty to perform, except to our readers; and that duty bids us speak what we believe to be truth without modification or reserve.

We have thus presented, we flatter ourselves, a tolerably faithful, though a brief, account of the state of oratory in the British House of Commons, during the zenith of Mr Windham's fame. The powers of those minds, which death has now snatched from the world, we have endeavoured to illustrate by characteristic quotations, as well as by general analyses of style; and we have described with the strictest impartiality the speakers who still remain to their country, although we have thought it premature to present particular specimens of their matter or manner. We shall conclude with a review of the oratorical talents of Mr Windham himself, and with such selections from authenticated copies of his speeches, as appear to us the best calculated to convey to our readers a just conception of his style, both in thinking and in expressing himself.

That great and leading principle of his politics, his jealousy of the honour and virtue of his country, was perpetually displaying itself in the strains of his eloquence, to which it imparted a lofty and sustained animation. Thus in his speech on the peace of Amiens, after a few general reasonings upon the gain and loss of wars, he exclaims,

"We are not, according to the present fashion, to fall to calculating, and to ask ourselves, what is the value in market of such and such an object, and how much it will cost us to obtain it. If these objects alone were at stake, I should admit the principle in its full force; and should be among the first to declare, that no object of mere pecuniary value could ever be worth obtaining at the price of a war; but when particular points of honour are at stake, as at Nootka or the Falkland Islands, (without enquiring under

they, in those cases, the point of honour was either well chosen or rightly estimated;) and still more where general impression, where universal estimation, where the conception to be formed of the feelings, temper, power, policy, and views of a great nation, are in question, there, to talk of calculating the loss or profit of possessions, to which these considerations may be attached, by their price at market, or the value of their fee simple, is like the idea of Dr Swift, when he is comparing the grants to the Duke of Marlborough with the rewards of a Roman conqueror, and estimates the crown of laurel at two-pence."

Again, in the same speech, we have a fine specimen of spirited morality:

"However true it may be, that the example of France ought to serve as the strongest antidote to its poison, and that it does so in fact in the minds of many, yet it is equally true, that, in another view, and to many other persons, it operates in a directly contrary way, not as a warning, but as an incitement. What I am now speaking of is, however, not the danger of the political principles of France, but the still surer and more dreadful danger of her morals. What are we to think of a country that, having struck out of men's minds, as far as it has the power to do so, all sense of religion, and all belief of a future life, has struck out of its system of civil policy, the institution of marriage? That has formally, professedly, and by law, established the connection of the sexes upon the footing of an unrestrained concubinage? That has turned the whole country into one universal brothel? That leaves to every man to take, and to get rid of a wife, (the fact, I believe, continues to be so) and a wife in like manner, to get rid of her husband, upon less notice than you can, in this country, of a ready-furnished lodging?

"Do we suppose it possible, that with an intercourse subsisting, such as, we know, will take place between Great Britain and France, the morals of this country shall continue what they have been? Do we suppose that when this "*Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes*," when that "revolutionary stream," the Seine, charged with all the colluvies of Paris, with all the filth and blood of that polluted city, shall have turned its current into the Thames, that the waters of our fair domestic flood can remain pure and wholesome as before? Do we suppose these things can happen? Or is it, that we are indifferent whether they happen or not; and that the morals of the country are no longer an object of our concern?"

The quality of Mr Windham's eloquence, which we regard as the next in value, is the logical connection and judicious disposition of his arguments. Of that excellence, however, it would obviously be impossible to comprise a specimen in these pages, inasmuch as such merits are, in their very nature, diffused through an entire speech, and perceptible only by observation of its tenour as a whole.

Perhaps, for a popular assembly, the style of Mr Windham was sometimes too metaphysical; but on many occasions his philosophy was usefully exercised, in clearing the way for his argument, and raising the curiosity of the house.

"The great division of mankind," says he in his speech on the peace of Amiens, "into those who were formed to govern, and those who were born only to obey, was never more strongly exemplified than by the French nation, and those who have sunk, or are sinking, under their yoke. Let us not suppose, therefore, that, while these qualities, combined with these purposes, shall continue to exist, they will ever cease, by night or by day, in peace or

in war, to work their natural effect,—to gravitate towards their proper centre;—or that the bold, the proud, the dignified, the determined, those who *will* great things, and will stake their existence upon the accomplishment of what they have willed, shall not finally prevail over those, who act upon the very opposite feelings; who will "never push their resistance beyond their convenience;" who ask for nothing but ease and safety; who look only to stave off the evil for the present day, and will take no heed of what may befal them on the morrow. We are therefore, in effect, at war at this moment; and the only question is, whether the war, that will henceforward proceed under the name of peace, is likely to prove less operative and fatal, than that which has hitherto appeared in its natural and ordinary shape."

It has become a fashion to say, that the eloquence of the House of Commons is rapidly waning,—that a dark age is come upon us,—and that no rays of early genius are dawning to revive the glories that are gone. If it entered into the plan of the present article to analyse and pourtray the powers of the leading speakers of the *present* day, we should have little difficulty in refuting this prejudice. We would solicit the "*laudatores temporis acti*" to reflect, that orators, who, in the time of Mr Pitt and Mr Fox, had not enjoyed the opportunity and practice essential to excellence, and who were therefore, at that period, inferior and inconsiderable men, have since improved and ripened their faculties. We could illustrate from various instances, and especially from the last two years of Mr Perceval's life, the satisfactory axiom, that great occasions are sure to kindle great talents. And we might finally console the apprehensions of our readers, by specifically reminding them, that the voice of Mr Grattan is not yet mute; that Mr Canning is in the full maturity of his genius; and that the early and brilliant eloquence of Mr Ward affords additional assurance of a legitimate succession to the honours of the departed great.

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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR

OF

JOHN LEYDEN, M. D.

THE subject of the present brief memorial will be long distinguished among those whom the elasticity and ardour of genius have raised to distinction from an obscure and humble origin. JOHN LEYDEN was descended from a family of small farmers, long settled upon the estate of Cavers, in the vale of Teviot, a few miles from Hawick. He loved to mention some traditional rhymes, which one of his ancestors had composed, and to commemorate the prowess of another, who had taken arms with the insurgent Cameronians, about the time of the Revolution, and who distinguished himself by his gallantry at the defence of the churchyard of Dunkeld, 21st August, 1689, against a superior body of Highlanders, when Colonel Cleland, the leader of these warlike enthusiasts, was slain at their head. John Leyden, residing in the village of Denholm, and parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire, and Isabella Scott, his wife, were the parents of Dr Leyden, and still survive to deplore the irreparable loss of a son the honour alike of his family and country. Their irreproachable life, and simplicity of manners, recommended them to the respect and kindness of their neighbours, and to the protection of the family of Mr Douglas of Cavers, upon whose estate they resided.

John Leyden, so eminent for the genius which he displayed, and the extensive knowledge which he accumulated during his brief career, was born at Denholm, on 8th September, 1775, and bred up, like other children in the same humble line of life, to such country labour as suited his strength. He was ten years of age before he had an opportunity of attending even the reading school, and as the death of his first teacher, William Wilson, school-master at Kirktown, soon after took place, the humble studies of the future poet, antiquary, and orientalist, were adjourned till the subsequent year, (1786) when a Mr W. Scott taught the same school. But the sacred fire had already caught to the ready fuel which nature had adjusted for its supply. The ardent and unutterable longing for information of every description, which characterized John Leyden as much as any man who ever lived, was now roused and upon the watch. The rude traditionary tales and ballads of

the once warlike district of Teviotdale were the readiest food which offered itself to this awakening appetite for knowledge. These songs and legends became rooted in his memory, and he so identified his feelings with the wild, adventurous, and daring characters which they celebrate, that the associations thus formed in childhood, and cherished in youth, gave an eccentric and romantic tincture to his own mind, and many, if not all the peculiarities of his manner and habits of thinking may be traced to his imitating the manners and assuming the tone of a borderer of former times. To this may be ascribed his eager admiration of adventurous deeds and military achievement, his contempt of luxury, his zealous, and somewhat exclusive preference of his native district, an affected dislike to the *southron*, as the "auld enemies of Scotland," an earnest desire to join to the reputation of high literary acquirements the praise of an adept at all manly exercises, and the disregard of ceremony, and bold undaunted bearing in society, which might be supposed to have characterized an ancient native of the border. In his early days also he probably really felt the influence of those superstitious impressions, which at a later period he used sometimes to assume, to the great amusement of his friends, and astonishment of strangers. It was indeed somewhat singular, when he got upon this topic to hear Leyden maintain powerfully, and with great learning, the exploded doctrines of dæmonology, and sometimes even affect to confirm the strange tales with which his memory abounded, by reference to the ghostly experiences of his childhood. Even to those most intimate with him, he would sometimes urge such topics, in a manner which made it impossible to determine whether he was serious or jocular, and most probably his fancy, though not his sober judgment, actually retained some impressions borrowed from the scenes he has himself described.

The woodland's sombre shade that peasants fear,
The haunted mountain-streams that murmur'd near,
The antique tomb-stone, and the churchyard green,
Seemed to unite me with the world unseen;
Oft when the eastern moon rose darkly red,
I heard the viewless paces of the dead,
Heard in the breeze the wandering spirits sigh,
Or airy skirts unseen, that rustled by.

Scenes of Infancy.

But the romantic legend and heroic ballad did not satiate, though they fed his youthful appetite for knowledge. The obscure shepherd boy never heard of any source of information within his reach without straining every nerve to obtain access to it. A companion, for example, had met with an odd volume of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and gave an account of its contents, which excited the curiosity of young Leyden. This precious book was in possession of a blacksmith's apprentice, who lived at several miles distance from Denholm, and the season was winter. Leyden however waded through the snow, to present himself by day-break at the forge-door, and request a perusal of this interesting book in presence of the owner, for an unlimited loan was scarcely to be hoped for. He was disappointed, was obliged to follow the blacksmith to a still greater distance, where he was employed on some temporary job, and when he found him, the son of Vulcan, with caprice worthy of a modern collector, was not disposed to impart his treasure, and put him off with some apology. Leyden remained stationary beside him the whole day, till the lad, softened, or wearied out by his pertinacity, actually made him a present of the volume, and he returned home by

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sun-set, exhausted by hunger and fatigue, but in triumphant possession of a treasure for which he would have subjected himself to yet greater privations. This childish history took place when he was about eleven years old; nor is there any great violence in conjecturing that these fascinating tales, obtained with so much difficulty, may have given his youthful mind that decided turn towards oriental learning which was displayed through his whole life, and illustrated by his regretted and too early decease. At least the anecdote affords an early and striking illustration of the ardour of his literary curiosity, and the perseverance which marked his pursuit of the means for gratifying it.

Other sources of information now began to offer themselves, scanty indeed, compared to those which are accessible to thousands of a more limited capacity, but to Leyden as invaluable as an iron spike, or a Birmingham knife, would have been to Alexander Selkirk, during his solitary residence on Juan Fernandes. From the new teacher at Kirktown, Leyden acquired some smattering of the Latin language; but ere he could make any progress, the school became again vacant in the year 1786. Next year it was again opened by a third schoolmaster, named Andrew Scott, under whom Leyden gained some knowledge of arithmetic. Thus transferred from one teacher to another, snatching information at such times, and in such portions, as these precarious circumstances afforded, he continued not only to retain the elemental knowledge which he had acquired, but to struggle onward vigorously in the paths of learning. It seems probable that the disadvantage sustained from want of the usual assistances to early learning, may, in so energetic a mind as that of Leyden, be in many respects balanced by the habit of severe study, and painful investigation, which it was necessary to substitute for those adventitious aids. The mind becomes doubly familiar with that information which it has attained through its own laborious and determined perseverance, and acquires a readiness in encountering and overcoming difficulties of a similar nature from the consciousness of those which it has already successfully surmounted. Accordingly Leyden used often to impute the extraordinary facility which he possessed in the acquisition of languages to the unassisted exercises of his juvenile years.

About this period his predominant desire for learning had determined his parents to breed young Leyden up for the church of Scotland, trusting for his success to those early talents which already displayed themselves so strongly. Mr Duncan, a Cameronian minister at Denholm, became now his instructor in the Latin language. It does not appear that he had any Greek tutor, nevertheless he probably had acquired some knowledge of the elements of that language before he attended the college of Edinburgh in 1790, for the purpose of commencing his professional studies. The late worthy and learned Professor Andrew Dalzell, used to describe with some humour, the astonishment and amusement excited in his class when John Leyden first stood up to recite his Greek exercise. The rustic, yet undaunted manner, the humble dress, the high harsh tone of his voice, joined to the broad provincial accent of Teviotdale, discomposed on this first occasion the gravity of the professor, and totally routed that of the students. But it was soon perceived that these uncouth attributes were joined to qualities which commanded respect and admiration. The rapid progress of the young rustic attracted the approbation and countenance of the professor, who was ever prompt to distinguish and en-

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courage merit; and to those among the students who did not admit literary proficiency as a shelter for the ridicule due since the days of Juvenal to the scholar's worn coat and unfashionable demeanour, Leyden was in no respect averse from shewing strong reasons adapted to their comprehension, and affecting their personal safety, for keeping their mirth within decent bounds.

The Greek language was long his favourite study, and, considering his opportunities, he became much more intimately acquainted with its best authors than is usual in Scotland, even among those who make some pretensions to literature. The Latin he understood thoroughly; and it is perhaps the best proof of his classical attainments, that at a later period, to use his own expression, "he passed muster pretty well when introduced to Dr Parr."

Leyden was now at the fountain-head of knowledge, and availed himself of former privations by quaffing it in large draughts. He not only attended all the lectures usually connected with the study of theology, but several others, particularly some of the medical classes,—a circumstance which afterwards proved important to his outset in life, although at the time it could only be ascribed to his restless and impatient pursuit after science of every description. Admission to these lectures was easy from the liberality of the professors, who throw their classes gratuitously open to young men educated for the church, a privilege of which Leyden availed himself to the utmost extent. There were indeed few branches of study in which he did not make some progress. Besides the learned languages, he acquired French, Spanish, Italian, and German, was familiar with the ancient Islandic, and studied Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

But though he soon became particularly distinguished by his talents as a linguist, few departments of science altogether escaped his notice. He investigated moral philosophy with the ardour common to all youths of talent who studied ethics, under the auspices of Professor Dugald Stuart, with whose personal notice he was honoured. He became a respectable mathematician, and was at least superficially acquainted with natural philosophy, natural history, chemistry, botany, and mineralogy. These various sciences he acquired in different degrees, and at different times, during his residence at college. They were the fruit of no very regular plan of study: whatever subject interested his mind at the time attracted his principal attention till time and industry had overcome the difficulties which it presented, and was then exchanged for another pursuit. It seemed frequently to be Leyden's object to learn just so much of a particular science as should enable him to resume it at any future period; and to those who objected the miscellaneous, or occasionally the superficial nature of his studies, he used to answer with his favourite interjection, "Dash it, man, never mind: if you have the scaffolding ready, you can run up the masonry when you please." But this mode of study, however successful with John Leyden, cannot be safely recommended to a student of less retentive memory and robust application. With him, however, at least while he remained in Britain, it seemed a matter of little consequence for what length of time he resigned any particular branch of study; for when either some motive or mere caprice induced him to resume it, he could with little difficulty reunite all the broken associations, and begin where he left off months or years before, without having lost an inch of ground during the interval.

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The vacations which our student spent at home were employed in arranging, methodizing, and enlarging the information which he acquired during his winter's attendance at college. His father's cottage affording him little opportunity for quiet and seclusion, he was obliged to look out for accommodations abroad, and some of his places of retreat were sufficiently extraordinary. In a wild recess, in the dean or glen which gives name to the village of Denholm, he contrived a sort of furnace for the purpose of such chemical experiments as it was adequate to performing. But his chief place of retirement was the small parish church, a gloomy and ancient building, generally believed in the neighbourhood to be haunted. To this chosen place of study, usually locked during week-days, Leyden made entrance by means of a window, read there for many hours in the day, and deposited his books and specimens in a retired pew. It was a well-chosen spot of seclusion for the kirk, (excepting during divine service) is rather a place of terror to the Scottish rustic, and that of Cavers was rendered more so by many a tale of ghosts and witchcraft, of which it was the supposed scene; and to which Leyden, partly to indulge his humour, and partly to secure his retirement, contrived to make some modern additions. The nature of his abstruse studies, some specimens of natural history, as toads and adders, left exposed in their spirit-vials, and one or two practical jests played off upon the more curious of the peasantry, rendered his gloomy haunt not only venerated by the wise, but feared by the simple of the parish, who began to account this abstracted student like the gifted person described by Wordsworth, as possessing

——— waking empire wide as dreams,
An ample sovereignty of eye and ear;
Rich are his walks with supernatural cheer,
The region of his inner spirit teems
With vital sounds, and monitory gleams
Of high astonishment and pleasing fear.

This was a distinction which, as we have already hinted, he was indeed not unwilling to affect, and to which, so far as the visions existing in the high fancy of the poet can supply those ascribed to the actual ghost-seer, he had indeed no slight pretensions.

Books as well as retirement were necessary to the progress of Leyden's studies, and not always attainable. But his research collected from every quarter such as were accessible by loan, and he subjected himself to the utmost privations to purchase those that were not otherwise to be procured. The reputation also of his prosperous career of learning obtained him occasional access to the library at Cavers; an excellent old collection, in which he met, for the first time, many of those works of the middle ages which he studied with so much research and success. A Froissart in particular, translated by Lord Berners, captivated his attention with all those tales "to savage virtue dear," which coincided with his taste for chivalry, and with the models on which it had been formed: and tales of the Black Prince, of the valiant Chandos, and of Geoffrey Tete-Noir, now rivalled the legends of Johnie Armstrang, Walter the Devil, and the Black Douglas.

In the country, Leyden's society was naturally considerably restricted, but while at college it began to extend itself among such of his fellow students as were distinguished for proficiency in learning. Among these we may number the celebrated author of the Pleasures of Hope; the Rev. Alexander Murray, united with Leyden in the kindred pursuit of oriental learning, and whose lamp, like that of his friend, was extinguished at the moment when it was placed in the most conspicuous eleva-

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tion;* William Erskine, author of a poetical epistle from St Kilda, with whom Leyden renewed his friendship in India; the ingenious Dr Thomas Brown, distinguished for his early proficiency in the science of moral philosophy, of which he is now professor in the Edinburgh college; the Rev. Robert Lundie, Minister of Kelso, and several other young men of talents, who at that time pursued their studies in the university of Edinburgh.

In the year 1796, after five or six years spent at the college of Edinburgh, the recommendation of Professor Dalzell procured Leyden the situation of private tutor to the sons of Mr Campbell of Fairfield, a situation which he retained for two or three years. During the winter of 1798, he attended the two young gentlemen to their studies at the college of St Andrews. Here he had the advantage of the acquaintance of Professor Hunter, an admirable classical scholar, and to whose kind instructions he professed much obligation. The secluded situation also of St Andrews, the monastic life of the students, the fragments of antiquity with which that once metropolitan town is surrounded, and the libraries of its colleges, gave him additional opportunity and impulse to pursue his favourite plans of study.

About the time he resided at St Andrews, the renown of Mungo Park, and Leyden's enthusiastic attachment to all researches connected with oriental learning, turned his thoughts towards the history of Africa, in which he found much to enchant an imagination which loved to dwell upon the grand, the marvellous, the romantic, and even the horrible, and which was rather fired than appalled by the picture of personal danger and severe privation. Africa indeed had peculiar charms for Leyden. He delighted to read of hosts, whose arrows intercepted the sun-beams; of kings and soldiers, who judged of the numberless number of their soldiers by marching them over the trunk of a cedar, and only deemed their strength sufficient to take the field when such myriads had passed as to reduce the solid timber to impalpable dust: the royal halls also of Dahomay, built of sculls and cross-bones, and moistened with the daily blood of new victims of tyranny, all, in short, that presented strange, wild, and romantic views of what have been quaintly entitled "the ultimities and summities of human nature," and which furnished new and unheard-of facts in the history of man, had great fascination for his ardent imagination. And about this time he used to come into company, quite full of these extraordinary stories, garnished faithfully with the unpronounceable names of the depots and tribes of Africa, which any one at a distance would have taken for the exorcism of a conjuror. The fruit of his researches he gave to the public in a small volume, entitled, "A Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa, at the Close of the 18th Century," crown 8vo, 1799. It is written on the plan of Raynal's celebrated work, and, as it contains a clear and lively abridgement of the information afforded by travellers whose works are of rare occurrence, it was favourably received by the public. Among Leyden's native hills, however, there arose a groundless report that this work was compiled for the purpose

* This amiable man and great Orientalist died within a few months after he had been appointed to the chair of the Hebrew professorship in the university of Edinburgh, in consequence of such a list of splendid attestations of his qualifications as has rarely honoured the most distinguished scholars.

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of questioning whether the evidence of Mungo Park went the length of establishing the western course of the Niger. This unfounded rumour gave offence to some of Mr Park's friends, nicely jealous of the fame of their countryman, of whom they had such just reason to be proud. And thus, what would have been whimsical enough, the dispute regarding the course of the Niger in Africa had nearly occasioned a feud upon the Scottish border. For John Leyden happening to be at Hawick while the upper troop of Roxburghshire yeomanry were quartered there, was told, with many exaggerations, of menaces thrown out against him, and advised to leave the town. Leyden was then in the act of quitting the place; but, instead of expediting his retreat, in consequence of this friendly hint, he instantly marched to the market-place, at the time when the corps paraded there, humming surlily, like one of Ossian's heroes, the fragment of a border song,

I've done nae ill, I'll brook nae wrang,
But back to Wamphray I *will* gang.

His appearance and demeanour were construed into seeking a quarrel, with which his critics, *more majorum*, would readily have indulged him, had not friendly interposition appeased the causeless resentment of both parties. The History of African Discoveries, Leyden proposed to extend to four volumes 8vo, and had made great preparations for the work; he was in constant communication on the subject with Messrs Longman and Co., by whom it was to have been published, and some sheets were actually printed, when the design was interrupted by his Indian voyage.

On Leyden's return to Edinburgh from St Andrews, he resided with his pupils in the family of Mr Campbell, where he was treated with that respect and kindness which every careful father will pay to him whose lessons he expects his children to receive with attention and advantage. His hours, excepting those of tuition, were at his own uncontrouled disposal, and such of his friends as chose to visit him at Mr Campbell's, were secure of a hospitable reception. This class began now to extend itself among persons of an older standing than his contemporaries, and embraced several who had been placed by fortune, or had risen by exertions, to that fixed station in society, to which his college intimates were as yet only looking forwards. His acquaintance with Mr Richard Heber was the chief means of connecting him with several families of the former description, and it originated in the following circumstances.

John Leyden's feelings were naturally poetical, and he was early led to express them in the language of poetry. Before he visited St Andrews, and while residing there, he had composed both fragments and complete pieces of poetry in almost every style and stanza which our language affords, from an unfinished tragedy on the fate of the Darien settlement, to songs, ballads, and comic tales. Many of these essays afterwards found their way to the press through the medium of the Edinburgh Magazine, at that time under the management, or the patronage, of Dr Robert Anderson, editor of the British Poets, with whom Leyden was on terms of intimacy. In this periodical miscellany appeared from time to time poetical translations from the Greek Anthology, from the Norse, from the Hebrew, from the Arabic, from the Syriac, from the Persian, and so forth, with many original pieces, indicating more genius than taste, and an extent of learning of most unusual dimensions. These were subscribed J. L.; and the author of this article well remembers how often his attention was attracted by them about the years 1793 and 1794, and the spe-

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culations which he formed respecting an author, who, by many indicia, appeared to belong to a part of Scotland with which he was well acquainted. About this time also Mr Archibald Constable, whose enterprising and liberal conduct of business has since made his name so conspicuous as a publisher, was opening business chiefly as a retailer of curious and ancient books, a department in which he possessed extensive knowledge; Mr Richard Heber, the extent of whose invaluable library is generally known, was, in the winter of 1799-1800, residing in Edinburgh, and a frequenter of course of Mr Constable's shop, where he made many valuable acquisitions, at a rate very different from the exactions of the present day. In these researches he formed an acquaintance with Leyden, who examined as an amateur, the shelves which Mr Heber ransacked as a purchaser, and the latter discovered with pleasure the unknown author of the poems which I have already alluded to. The acquaintance soon ripened into friendship, and was cemented by mutual advantage. Mr Heber had found an associate as ardent as himself in the pursuit of classical knowledge, and who would willingly sit up night after night to collate editions, and to note various readings; and Leyden, besides the advantage and instruction which he derived from Mr Heber's society, enjoyed that of being introduced, by his powerful recommendation, to the literary gentlemen of Edinburgh, with whom he lived in intimacy. Among these may be reckoned the late Lord Woodhouselee, Mr Henry Mackenzie the distinguished author of the Man of Feeling, and the Reverend Mr Sidney Smith, then residing in Edinburgh, from all of whom Leyden received flattering attention, and many important testimonies of the interest which they took in his success. By the same introduction he became intimate in the family of Mr Walter Scott, where a congenial taste for ballad, romance, and border antiquities, as well as a sincere admiration of Leyden's high talents, extensive knowledge, and excellent heart, secured him a welcome reception. And by degrees his society extended itself still more widely, and comprehended almost every one who was distinguished for taste or talents in Edinburgh.

The manners of Leyden, when he first entered into company, were very peculiar; nor indeed were they at any time much modified during his continuing in Europe; and here, perhaps, as properly as elsewhere, we may endeavour to give some idea of his personal appearance and habits in society. In his complexion the clear red upon the cheek indicated a hectic propensity, but with his brown hair, lively dark eyes, and well-proportioned features, gave an acute and interesting turn of expression to his whole countenance. He was of middle stature, of a frame rather thin than strong, but muscular and active, and well fitted for all those athletic exertions, in which he delighted to be accounted a master. For he was no less anxious to be esteemed a man eminent for learning and literary talent, than to be held a fearless player at single-stick, a formidable boxer, and a distinguished adept at leaping, running, walking, climbing, and all exercises which depend on animal spirits and muscular exertion. Feats of this nature he used to detail with such liveliness as sometimes led his audience to charge him with exaggeration; but, unlike the athletic in Æsop's apologue, he was always ready to attempt the repetition of his great leap at Rhodes, were it at the peril of breaking his neck on the spot. And certainly in many cases his spirit and energy carried him through enterprises, which his friends considered as most rashly undertaken. An instance occurred on

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board of ship in India, where two gentlemen, by way of *quizzing* Leyden's pretensions to agility, offered him a bet of twenty gold mohrs that he could not go aloft. Our bard instantly betook himself to the shrouds, and, at all the risk incident to a landsman who first attempts such an ascent, successfully scaled the main-top. There it was intended to subject him to an unusual practical sea-joke by *seizing him up, i. e.* tying him, till he should redeem himself by paying a fine. But the spirit of Leyden dictated desperate resistance, and, finding he was likely to be overpowered, he flung himself from the top, and, seizing a rope, precipitated himself on deck by letting it slide rapidly through his grasp. In this operation he lost the skin of both hands, but of course won his wager. But when he observed his friends look grave at the expensive turn which their jest had taken, he tore and flung into the sea the order for the money which they had given him, and contented himself with the triumph, which his spirit and agility had gained. And this little anecdote may illustrate his character in more respects than one.

In society, John Leyden's first appearance had something that revolted the fastidious and alarmed the delicate. He was a bold and uncompromising disputant, and neither subdued his tone, nor mollified the form of his argument, out of deference to the rank, age, or even sex of those with whom he was maintaining it. His voice, which was naturally loud and harsh, was on such occasions exaggerated into what he himself used to call his *saw-tones*, which were not very pleasant to the ear of strangers. His manner was animated, his movements abrupt, and the gestures with which he inforced his arguments rather forcible than elegant; so that, altogether, his first appearance was somewhat appalling to persons of low animal spirits, or shy and reserved habits, as well as to all who expected much reverence in society on account of the adventitious circumstances of rank or station. Besides, his spirits were generally at topflood, and entirely occupied with what had last arrested his attention, and thus his own feats, or his own studies, were his topic more frequently than is consistent with the order of good society, in which every person has a right to expect his share of conversation. He was indeed too much bent on attaining personal distinction in society to chuse nicely the mode of acquiring it. For example, in the course of a large evening party, crowded with fashionable people, to many of whom Leyden was an absolute stranger, silence being imposed for the purpose of a song, one of his friends with great astonishment, and some horror, heard Leyden, who could not sing a note, scream forth a verse or two of some border ditty, with all the dissonance of an Indian war-whoop. In their way home, he ventured to remonstrate with his friend on this extraordinary exhibition, to which his defence was, "Dash it, man, they would have thought I was *afraid* to sing before them." In short, his egotism, his bold assumption in society, his affectation of neglecting many of its forms as trifles beneath his notice, circumstances which often excited against his first appearance an undue and disproportionate prejudice, were entirely founded upon the resolution to support his independence in society, and to assert that character formed between the lettered scholar, and the wild rude borderer, the counter part as it were of Anacharsis, the philosophic Scythian, which, from his infancy, he was ambitious of maintaining. His humble origin was with him rather a subject of honest pride than of false shame, and he was internally not unwilling that his deportment should to a certain degree partake of the simplicity of the ranks

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from which he had raised himself by his talents, to bear a share in the first society. He boasted in retaining these marks of his birth, as the Persian tribe, when raised to the rank of kings and conquerors, still displayed as their banner the leathern apron of the smith who founded their dynasty. He bore, however, with great good humour all decent raillery on his rough manners, and was often ready to promote such pleasantry by his own example. When a lady of rank and fashion, one evening insisted upon his dancing, he wrote next morning a lively poetical epistle to her in the character of a dancing bear.* This was his usual mode of escaping or apologizing for any *bevue* which his high spirits and heedless habits might lead him to commit, and several very pretty copies of complimentary verses were a sort of peace offerings for trivial encroachments upon the ceremonial of society.

Having thus marked strongly the defects of his manner, and the prejudice which they sometimes excited, we crave credit from the public, while we record the real virtues and merits by which they were atoned a thousand fold. Leyden's apparent harshness of address covered a fund of real affection to his friends, and kindness to all with whom he mingled, unwearied in their service, and watchful to oblige them. To gratify the slightest wish of a friend, he would engage at once in the most toilsome and difficult researches, and when perhaps that friend had forgotten he even intimated such a wish, Leyden came to pour down before him the fullest information on the subject which had excited his attention. And his temper was in reality, and notwithstanding an affectation of roughness, as gentle as it was generous. No one felt more deeply for the distress of those he loved. No one exhibited more disinterested pleasure in their success. In dispute, he never lost temper, and if he despised the outworks of ceremony, he never trespassed upon the essentials of good breeding, and was himself the first to feel hurt and distressed if he conceived that he had, by any rash or hasty expression, injured the feelings of the most inconsiderable member of the company. In all the rough play of his argument too, he was strictly good-humoured, and was the first to laugh if, as must happen occasionally to those who talk much, and upon every subject, some disputant of less extensive but more accurate information, contrived to arrest him in his very pitch of pride, by a home fact or uncontrovertible argument. And, when his high and independent spirit, his firm and steady principles of religion and virtue, his constant good humour, the extent and variety of his erudition, and the liveliness of his conversation, were considered, they must have been fastidious indeed who were not reconciled to the foibles or peculiarities of his tone and manner.

Many of those whose genius have raised them to distinction, have fallen into the fatal error of regarding their wit and talents as an excuse for the unlimited indulgence of their passions, and their biographers have too frequently to record the acts of extravagance, and habits of immorality, which disgraced and shortened their lives. From such crimes and follies John Leyden stood free and stainless. He was deeply impressed with the truths of Christianity, of which he was at all times a ready and ardent assertor, and his faith was attested by the purity of morals, which is its best earthly evidence. To the pleasures of the table he was totally indifferent, never exceeded the bounds of temper-

* See the Scots Magazine for August 1802.

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ance in wine, though frequently in society where there was temptation to do so, and seemed hardly to enjoy any refreshment excepting tea, of which he sometimes drank very large quantities. When he was travelling or studying, his temperance became severe abstinence, and he often past an entire day without any other food than a morsel of bread. To sleep he was equally indifferent, and when, during the latter part of his residence in Edinburgh, he frequently spent the day in company, he used, upon retiring home, to pursue his studies till a late hour in the morning, and satisfy himself with a very brief portion of repose. It was the opinion of his friends, that his strict temperance alone could have enabled him to follow so hard a course of reading as he enjoined himself. His pecuniary resources were necessarily much limited; but he knew that independence, and the title of maintaining a free and uncontrouled demeanour in society, can only be attained by avoiding pecuniary embarrassments, and he managed his funds with such severe œconomy, that he seemed always at ease upon his very narrow income. We have only another trait to add to his character as a member of society. With all his bluntness and peculiarity, and under disadvantages of birth and fortune, Leyden's reception among females of rank and elegance was favourable in a distinguished degree. Whether it is that the tact of the fair sex is finer than ours, or that they more readily pardon peculiarity in favour of originality, or that an uncommon address and manner is in itself a recommendation to their favour, or that they are not so readily offended as the male sex by a display of superior learning, in short, whatever were the cause, it is certain that Leyden was a favourite among those whose favour all are ambitious to attain. Among the ladies of distinction who honoured him with their regard, it is sufficient to notice the late Duchess of Gordon and Lady Charlotte Campbell, who were then leaders of the fashionable society of Edinburgh. It is time to return to trace the brief events of his life.

In 1800, Leyden was ordained a preacher of the gospel, and entered upon the functions then conferred upon him, by preaching in several of the churches in Edinburgh and the neighbourhood. His style of pulpit oratory was marked with the same merits and faults which distinguish his poetry. His style was more striking than eloquent, and his voice and gesture more violent than elegant; but his discourses were marked with strong traits of original genius, and although he pleaded an internal feeling of disappointment at being unequal to attain his own ideas of excellence as a preacher, it was impossible to listen to him without being convinced of his uncommon extent of learning, knowledge of ethics, and sincere zeal for the interest of religion.

The autumn of the same year was employed in a tour to the Highlands and Hebrides, in which Leyden accompanied two young foreigners who had studied at Edinburgh the preceding winter. In this tour he visited all the remarkable places of that interesting part of his native country, and diverging from the common and more commodious route, visited what are called the *rough bounds* of the Highlands, and investigated the decaying traditions of Celtic manners and story which are yet preserved in the wild districts of Moidart and Knoidart. The journal which he made on this occasion was a curious monument of his zeal and industry in these researches, and contained much valuable information on the subject of highland manners and tradition, which is now probably lost to the public. It is remarkable, that after long and painful research in quest of original passages of

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the poems of Ossian, he adopted an opinion more favourable to their authenticity than has lately prevailed in the literary world. But the confessed infidelity of Macpherson must always excite the strongest suspicion on this subject. Leyden composed, with his usual facility, several detached poems upon highland traditions, all of which have probably perished, excepting a ballad, founded upon the romantic legend respecting Mac Phail of Colonsay, and the Mermaid of Corrievrekin, inscribed to Lady Charlotte Campbell, and published in the third volume of the Border Minstrelsy, which appeared at the distance of about a twelvemonth after the two first volumes. The opening of this ballad exhibits a power of harmonious numbers which has seldom been excelled in English poetry. Nor were these legendary effusions the only fruit of his journey; for in his passage through Aberdeen, Leyden so far gained the friendship of the venerable professor Beattie, that he obtained his permission to make a transcript from the only existing copy of the interesting poem entitled Albania. This work, which is a panegyric on Scotland in nervous blank verse, written by an anonymous author in the beginning of the eighteenth century, Leyden afterwards republished along with Wilson's "Clyde," under the title of "Scotish Descriptive Poems," 12mo, 1802.

In 1801, when Mr Lewis published his Tales of Wonder, Leyden was a contributor to that collection, and furnished the ballad called the Elf-King. And in the following year, he employed himself earnestly in the congenial task of procuring materials for the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, the first publication of Mr Walter Scott. In this labour, he was equally interested by friendship for the editor, and by his own patriotic zeal for the honour of the Scottish borders, and both may be judged of from the following circumstance. An interesting fragment had been obtained of an ancient historical ballad, but the remainder, to the great disturbance of the editor and his coadjutor, was not to be recovered. Two days afterwards, while Mr Scott was sitting with some company after dinner, a sound was heard at a distance like that of the whistling of a tempest through the torn rigging of the vessel which scuds before it. The sounds increased as they approached more near, and Leyden (to the great astonishment of such of the guests as did not know him,) burst into the room, chaunting the desiderated ballad, with the most enthusiastic gesture, and all the energy of the saw-tones of his voice already commemorated. It turned out, that he had walked between forty and fifty miles and back again, for the sole purpose of visiting an old person who possessed this precious remnant of antiquity. His antiquarian researches and poetic talents were also liberally exerted for the support of this undertaking. To the former, the reader owes in a great measure the Dissertation on Fairy Superstition, which, although arranged and digested by Mr Scott, abounds with instances of such curious reading as Leyden alone had read, and was originally compiled by him; and to the latter the spirited ballads entitled Lord Soulis and the Cout of Keeldar.

Leyden's next publication was "The Complaynt of Scotland," a new edition of an ancient and singularly rare tract bearing that title, written by an uncertain author, about the year 1548. This curious work was published by Mr Constable, in the year 1801. As the tract was itself of a diffuse and comprehensive nature, touching upon many unconnected topics, both of public policy and private life, as well as treating of the learning, the poetry, the music, and the arts

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of that early period, it gave Leyden an opportunity of pouring forth such a profusion of antiquarian knowledge in the preliminary dissertation, notes, and glossary, as one would have thought could hardly have been accumulated during so short a life, dedicated too to so many and varied studies. The intimate acquaintance which he has displayed with Scottish antiquities of every kind, from manuscript histories and rare chronicles down to the tradition of the peasant, and the rhymes even of the nursery, evince an extent of research, power of arrangement, and facility of recollection, which has never been equalled in this department. This singular work was the means of introducing Leyden to the notice and correspondence of Mr Ritson, the celebrated antiquary, who, in a journey to Scotland, during the next summer, found nothing which delighted him so much as the conversation of the editor of the Complaynt of Scotland, in whose favour he smoothed down and softened the natural asperity of his own disposition. The friendship however between these two authors was broken off by Leyden's running his border hobby-horse a full tilt against the Pythagorean palfrey of the English antiquary. Ritson, it must be well remembered, had written a work against the use of animal food; Leyden, on the other hand, maintained it was a part of a masculine character to eat whatever came to hand, whether the substance was vegetable or animal, cooked or uncooked; and he concluded a tirade to this purpose, by eating a raw beef-steak before the terrified antiquary, who never afterwards could regard him, except as a kind of learned Ogre. This breach, however, did not happen till they met in London, previous to Leyden's leaving Britain.

Meanwhile other pursuits were not abandoned in the study of Scottish antiquities. The Edinburgh Magazine was united in 1802 with the old Scots Magazine, and was now put under the management of Leyden by Mr Constable the publisher. To this publication, during the period of his management which was about five or six months, he contributed several occasional pieces of prose and poetry, in all of which he was successful, excepting in those where humour was required, which, notwithstanding his unvaried hilarity of temper, Leyden did not possess. He was also, during this year, engaged with his "Scenes of Infancy," a poem which was afterwards published on the eve of his leaving Britain; and in which he has interwoven his own early feelings and recollections with the description and traditional history of his native vale of Teviot. His individual partiality may be also traced in this interesting poem. Cavers and Denholm, the scene of his childhood, and Harden, formerly the seat of an ancient family from which one of his friends is descended, detain him with particular fondness. The poem was composed at different intervals, and much altered before publication. In particular, as it was originally written, the right or southern side of the Teviot was first surveyed ere the poet took notice of the streams and scenery of the northern banks. A friend objected, that this arrangement was rather geographical than poetical, upon which Leyden new-modelled the whole poem, and introduced the subjects in their natural order as they would occur to the traveller who should trace the river from its source to its junction with the Tweed. It is another remarkable circumstance, that the author has interwoven in this poem many passages, which were originally either fragments or parts of essays upon very different subjects. This will in some degree account for the similes in particular not being al-

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ways such as the subject seems naturally to suggest, but rather calculated to distract the attention, by hurrying it from the vale of Teviot to distant countries, to Africa, to India, and to America, to the palaces of Gondar, and the enchanted halls of the Caliph Vathek. Indeed, as Leyden's reading was at all times somewhat ostentatiously displayed, so in his poetry he was sometimes a little too ambitious in introducing scientific allusions or terms of art, which embarrassed instead of exalting the simplicity of his descriptions. But when he is contented with a pure and natural tone of feeling and expression, his poetical powers claim the admiration and sympathy of every reader.

The friends of Leyden began now to be anxious for his present settlement in life. He had been for two years in orders, and there was every reason to hope that he might soon obtain a church, through the numerous friends and powerful interest which he now possessed. More than one nobleman of high rank expressed a wish to serve him, should any church in their gift become vacant; and from the recommendation of other friends to those possessed of political interest he was almost assured of being provided for, by a crown-presentation, on some early opportunity. But his eager desire of travelling, and of extending the bounds of literary and geographical knowledge, had become, as he expressed himself to an intimate friend, "his thought by day and his dream by night, and the discoveries of Mungo Park haunted his very slumbers." When the risque was objected to him, he used to answer in a phrase of Ossian, "Dark Cuchullin will be renowned or dead," and it became hopeless to think that this eager and aspiring spirit could be confined within the narrow sphere, and limited to the humble, though useful duties of a country clergyman. It was therefore now the wish of his friends to turn this irresistible thirst for discovery, into some channel which might at once gratify the predominant desire of his heart, and be attended with some prospect of securing his fortune. It was full time to take such steps; for in 1802 Leyden had actually commenced overtures to the African society, for undertaking a journey of discovery through the interior of that continent, an enterprize which sad examples have shewn to be little better than an act of absolute suicide. To divert his mind from this desperate project, a representation was made to the Right Hon. William Dundas, who had then a seat at the Board of Controul, stating the talents and disposition of Leyden, and it was suggested that such a person might be usefully employed in investigating the language and learning of the Indian tribes. Mr Dundas entered with the most liberal alacrity into these views; but it happened, unfortunately as it might seem, that the sole appointment then at his disposal was that of surgeon's assistant, which could only be held by a person who had taken a surgical degree, and could sustain an examination before the medical board at the India house. It was upon this occasion that Leyden showed, in their utmost extent, his wonderful powers of application and comprehension. He at once intimated his readiness to accept the appointment under the conditions annexed to it, and availing himself of the superficial information he had formerly acquired by a casual attendance upon one or two of the medical classes, he gave his whole mind to the study of medicine and surgery, with the purpose of qualifying himself for his degree in the short space of five or six months. The labour which he underwent on this occasion was actually incredible; but with the powerful assistance of a gentleman at

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the highest eminence in his profession, (Mr John Bell of Edinburgh,) he succeeded in acquiring such a knowledge of this complicated and most difficult art, as enabled him to obtain his diploma as surgeon with credit, even in the city of Edinburgh, so long famed for its medical school, and for the wholesome rigour adopted in the distribution of degrees. Leyden was, however, incautious in boasting of his success after so short a course of study, and found himself obliged, in consequence of his imprudence, to relinquish his intention of taking out the degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, and to have recourse to another Scottish university for that step in his profession. Meanwhile the sudden exchange of his profession gave great amusement to some of his friends, especially when a lady having fainted in a crowded assembly, Dr Leyden advanced to her assistance, and went through the usual routine of treatment with all the gravity which beseemed his new faculty. In truth, the immediate object of his studies was always, in season and out of season, predominant in Leyden's mind, and just about this time he went to the evening party of a lady of the highest rank with the remnants of a human hand in his pocket, which he had been dissecting in the morning, and on some question being stirred about the muscular action, he was with difficulty withheld from producing this grisly evidence in support of the argument which he maintained. The character of Leyden cannot be understood without mentioning these circumstances that are allied to oddity; but it is not so easy to body forth those qualities of energy, application, and intelligence, by which he dignified his extravagancies, and vindicated his assumption of merit, far less to paint his manly, generous, and friendly disposition.

In December 1802, Leyden was summoned to join the Christmas fleet of Indiamen, in consequence of his appointment as assistant-surgeon on the Madras establishment. It was sufficiently understood that his medical character was only assumed to bring him within the compass of Mr Dundas's patronage, and that his talents should be employed in India with reference to his literary researches. He was, however, *pro forma*, nominated to the Madras hospital. While awaiting this call, he bent his whole energies to the study of the oriental languages, and amused his hours of leisure by adding to the Scenes of Infancy, many of those passages addressed to his friends, and bearing particular reference to his own situation on the eve of departure from Scotland, which, flowing warm from the heart, constitute the principal charm of that impressive poem. Mr Ballantyne of Kelso, an early and intimate friend of Leyden, had just then established in Edinburgh his press, which has since been so distinguished. To the critical skill of a valued and learned friend, and to the friendly as well as professional care of Mr Ballantyne, Leyden committed this last memorial of his love to his native land. The last sheets reached him before he left Britain, no more to return.

Upon examining these, it would appear that he imagined his critical friends had exercised, with more rigour than mercy, the prerogative of retrenchment with which he had invested them. He complains of these alterations in a letter, which is no bad picture of his manner in conversation. It is dated from the Isle of Wight, where he states himself to be "like a weathercock, veering about with every wind, expecting and hoping every moment when the boatswain's whistle pipes all hands on board, and that he may be off from the old island for ever in fifteen minutes. I fancy," he continues, "you expect to receive a waggon-load at least of

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thanks for your midwife skill, in swaddling my bantling so tight, that I fear it will be swaddled in the growth ever after. On the contrary, I have in my own mind been triumphing famously over you, and your razor-witted, hair splitting, intellectual associate, whose tastes I do not pretend to think any thing like equal to my own, though before I left Scotland, I thought them amazingly acute; but I fancy there is something in a London atmosphere, which greatly brightens the understanding, and furbishes the taste. This is all the vengeance you have unfortunately left in my power, for I sincerely am of opinion, that you ought to have adopted the alterations in the first sheet, which I think most indubitably better than those you have retained. The verses you excluded were certainly the most original in all the second canto, and certainly the next best to the Spectre Ship, in the whole poem, and I defy you and ——, and the whole Edinburgh Review, to impeach their originality. And what is more, they contained the winding-sheet of the dead child, wet with a mother's repining tears, which was the very idea for the sake of which I wrote the whole episode, so you have curtailed what I liked, and left what I did not care sixpence about, for I would not have been half so enraged, if you had omitted the whole episode; and, what is most provoking of all, you expect the approbation of every man of taste for this butchery, this mangling and botching. By Apollo, if I knew any man of taste that approved of it, I would cut his tongue out. But my only revenge is to triumph over your bad tastes. When —— shewed me this part, I tore the sheet in wrath, and swore I would have a Calcutta edition, for the mere purpose of exposing your spurious one. But you need not mind much his critical observations. He is a sensible fellow, points very well, understands music, has a fine taste for ornamenting, and perhaps for printing, but he has too far prains for originality. Now, my dear Ballantyne, though I lift up my voice like a trumpet against your bad taste in criticism, yet I give you all due credit for good intentions, and my warmest thanks for the trouble you have taken, only do not talk of men of taste approving of your vile critical razors—razors of scarification! Now, my dear fellow, farewell; commend me warmly to your good *motherly mother*, and your brothers. I shall be happy to hear of you, and from you, in my exile, and believe me, my dear Ballantyne, to be

Yours most sincerely,

JOHN LEYDEN.

About the middle of December, 1802, John Leyden left Edinburgh, but not exactly at the time he had proposed. He had taken a solemn farewell of his friends, and gone to Roxburghshire to bid adieu to his parents, whom he regarded with the most tender filial affection, and from thence he intended to have taken his departure for London without returning to Edinburgh. Some accident changed his purpose, and his unexpected arrival at Edinburgh was picturesque and somewhat startling. A party of his friends had met in the evening to talk over his merits, and to drink, in Scottish phrase, his *Bonallie*. While about the witching hour they were crowning a solemn bumper to his health, a figure burst into the room, muffled in a seaman's cloak and travelling cap, covered with snow, and distinguishable only by the sharpness and ardour of the tone with which he exclaimed, "Dash it, boys, here I am again!" The start with which this unexpected apparition was received, was subject of great mirth at the time, and the circumstance has been since recalled by most of the party with that mixture of pleasure and melancholy which attaches to the

particulars of a last meeting with a beloved and valuable friend.

In London, the kindness of Mr Heber, his own reputation, and the recommendation of his Edinburgh friends, procured Leyden much kindness and attention among persons of rank and literary distinction. His chief protector and friend, however, was Mr George Ellis, the well-known author of the Specimens of Ancient English Poetry. To this gentleman he owed an obligation of the highest possible value, which we shall give in his own words, in a letter to a friend in Edinburgh, dated 13th January, 1806, from which it appears that a disorder, produced by over-intense study and anxiety of mind, joined to the friendly intervention of Mr Ellis, prevented his sharing, in all probability, the fate of other passengers on board the Hindostan, to which unfortunate ship he was originally destined, and which was cast away going down the river.

"You will no doubt be surprised at my silence, and indeed I cannot account for it myself; but I write you now from the lobby of the East-India House, to inform you that G. Ellis has saved my life, for without his interference I should certainly, this precious day, have been snug in Davy's locker. At my arrival in town, or rather on my journey, I was seized with violent cramps in the stomach, the consequence of my excessive exertion before leaving Scotland, a part of which you know, and a greater part you do not know. The clerks of the India House, who, I suppose, never had the cramp of the stomach in their life, paid no kind of respect to this whatever, but with the most remorseless sangfroid, told me either to proceed to the Downs, or to vacate the appointment. Neither of these alternatives were much to my taste, especially as I found that getting on board at the Downs would cost me at least 50*l.* or 60*l.* sterling, which I imagined, unlike the bread cast upon the waters, would not return even after many days. I, however, passed the principal doctor, and was examined by Dr Hunter on the diseases of warm climates, with tolerable success, but most intolerable anguish, till I contrived to aggravate my distemper so much from pure fatigue and chagrin, and dodging attendance at the India House from 10 till 4 every day, that Dr Hunter obstinately confined me to my room for ten days. These cursed clerks, however, whose laws are like those of the Medes and Persians, though I sincerely believe there is not one of them who has the slightest particle of taste for either Arabic or Persian, not to speak of Sanscrit or Tamalic, made out my appointment and order to sail in the Hindostan, without the slightest attention to this circumstance, and I dare say they would not have been moved had I written and addressed to them the finest ode ever written in Sanscrit, even though it had been superior to those of the sublime Jayadeva. Heber was in Paris, and every person with whom I had the slightest influence out of town, and Ellis, even in the distressed state of his family, as Lady Parker is just dying, and several others dangerously unwell of his relations, was my only resource. That resource, however, succeeded, and I have just got permission to go in the Hugh Inglis to Madras, and am at the same time informed that the Hindostan, which I ought to have joined yesterday morning, was wrecked going down the river, and one of the clerks whispered me that a great many passengers have been drowned. About 50 persons have perished. So you see there is some virtue in the old proverb, "He that is born to be hanged," &c.

I feel a strange mixture of solemnity and satisfaction, and begin to trust my fortune more than ever."

After this providential exchange of destination, the delay of the vessel to which he was transferred, permitted his residence in London until the beginning of April, 1803, an interval which he spent in availing himself of the opportunities which he now enjoyed, of mixing in the most distinguished society in the metropolis, where the novelty and good humour of his character made ample amends for the native blunteness of his manners. In the beginning of April, he sailed from Portsmouth, in the Hugh Inglis, where he had the advantage of being on board the same vessel with Mr Robert Smith, the brother of his steady friend, the Rev. Mr Sidney Smith. And thus set forth on his voyage perhaps the first British traveller that ever sought India, moved neither by the love of wealth or of power, and who, despising alike the luxuries commanded by the one, and the pomp attached to the other, was guided solely by the wish of extending our knowledge of oriental literature, and distinguishing himself as its most successful cultivator. This pursuit he urged through health and through sickness, unshaken by all the difficulties arising from imperfect communication with the natives, from their prejudices, and those of their European masters, and from frequent change of residence; and unmoved either by the charms of pleasure, of wealth, or of that seducing indolence to which many men of literature have yielded after overcoming all other impediments. And to this pursuit he finally fell a sacrifice, as devoted a martyr in the cause of science, as ever died in that of religion. We are unable to trace his Indian researches and travels with accuracy similar to that with which we have followed those which preceded his departure from Europe, but we are enabled to state the following outlines of his fortune in the East.

After a mutiny in the vessel, which was subdued by the exertions of the officers and passengers, and in which Leyden distinguished himself by his coolness and intrepidity, the Hugh Inglis arrived at Madras, and he was transferred to the duties of his new profession. His nomination as surgeon to the commissioners appointed to survey the ceded districts, seemed to promise ample opportunities for cultivation of oriental learning. But his health gave way under the fatigues of the climate; and he has pathetically recorded, in his "Address to an Indian Gold Coin," the inroads which were made on his spirits and constitution. He was obliged to leave the presidency of Madras, suffering an accumulation of diseases, and reached with difficulty Prince of Wales Island. During the passage the vessel was chased by a French privateer, which was the occasion of Leyden's composing, in his best style of border enthusiasm, an "Ode to a Malay Cris," or Dagger, the only weapon which his reduced strength now admitted of his wielding. The following letter to Mr Ballantyne, dated from Prince of Wales Island, 24th October, 1805, gives a lively and interesting account of his occupations during the first two years of his residence in India.

"Puloo Penang, Oct. 24, 1805.

"My dear Ballantyne,

"Finding an extra Indiaman, the Revenge, which has put into this harbour in distress, bound to Europe, I take another opportunity of attempting to revive, or rather commence, an intercourse with my European friends, for since my arrival in India I have never received a single scrap from one of them,—Proh Deum! Mr Constable excepted; and my friend Erskine writes me from Bombay, that none of you have received the least intelligence

of my motions since I left Europe. This is to me utterly astonishing and incomprehensible, considering the multitude of letters and parcels that I have dispatched from Mysore, especially during my confinement for the liver disease at Seringapatam, where I had for several months the honour of inhabiting the palace of Tippoo's prime minister. I descended into Malabar in the beginning of May, in order to proceed to Bombay, and perhaps eventually up the Persian Gulph as far as Bassorah, in order to try the effect of a sea voyage. I was, however, too late, and the rains had set in, and the last vessels sailed two or three days before my arrival. As I am always a very lucky fellow, as well as an unlucky one, which all the world knows, it so fell out that the only vessel which sailed after my arrival was wrecked, while some secret presentiment, or rather "sweet little cherub, that sits up aloft," prevented my embarking on board of her. I journeyed leisurely down to Calicut from Cananore, intending to pay my respects to the Cutwall, and the Admiral, so famous in the Lusiad of Camoens; but only think of my disappointment when I found that the times are altered, and the tables turned with respect to both these sublime characters. The Cutwall is only a species of burrough-bailiff, while the Admiral, God help him, is only the chief of the fishermen. From Calicut I proceeded to Paulgaut-cherry, which signifies, in the Tamal language, "the town of the forest of palms," which is exactly the meaning of *Tadmor*, the name of a city founded by Solomon, not for the Queen of Sheba, but, as it happened, for the equally famous Queen Zenobia. Thus having demonstrated that Solomon understood the Tamal language, we may proceed to construct a syllogism in the following manner: "Solomon understood the Tamal language, and he was wise.—I understand the Tamal language, therefore, I am as wise as Solomon!" I fear you logical lads of Europe will be very little disposed to admit the legitimacy of the conclusion; but, however the matter may stand in Europe, I can assure you it's no bad reasoning for India. At Paulgaut-cherry I had a most terrible attack of the liver, and should very probably have passed away, or, as the Indians say, changed my climate—an elegant periphrasis for dying, however, had I not obstinately resolved on living to have the pleasure of being *revenged* on all of you for your obstinate silence and perseverance therein to the end. Hearing about the middle of August, that a Bombay cruiser had touched at Aleppo, between Quilon and Cochin, I made a desperate push through the jungles of the Cochin rajah's country, in order to reach her, and arrived about three hours after she had set sail. Any body else would have died of chagrin, if they had not hanged themselves outright. I did neither one nor the other, but "tuned my pipes and played a spring to John o' Badenyon;" after which I set myself coolly down and translated the famous Jewish tablets of brass, preserved in the synagogue of Cochin ever since the days of Methusalem. Probably you may think this no more difficult a task than decyphering the brazen tablet on any door of Prince's or Queen's street. But here I beg your pardon; for, so far from any body, Jew, Pagan, or Christian, having ever been able to do this before, I assure you the most learned men of the world have never been able to decide in what language or in what alphabet they were written. As the character has for a long time been supposed to be antediluvian, it has for a long time been as much despaired of as the Egyptian hieroglyphics. So much was the diwan or grand vizier, if you like it, of Travancore astonished

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at the circumstance, that he gave me to understand that I had only to *pass through the Sacred Cow* in order to merit adoption into the holy order of Brammins. I was forced, however, to decline the honour of the sacred cow, for unluckily Phalaris' bull and Moses' calf presented themselves to my imagination, and it occurred to me that perhaps the Ram-rajah's cow might be a beast of the breed. Being on the eve of a new attack of the liver, I was forced to leave Travancore with great precipitation, in the first vessel that presented itself, which, as the devil would have it, was a Mapilla brig, bound to Puloo Penang, the newly-erected presidency on the Straits of Malacca, where I have just arrived, after a perverse pestilent voyage, in which I have been terribly ill of revulsions of bile and liver, without any of the conveniences which are almost necessary to an European in these parts, and particularly to an invalid. We have had a very rough passage, the cabin very often all afloat, while I have been several times completely drenched. In addition to this we have been pursued by a Frenchman, and kept in a constant state of alarm and agitation; and now, to mend the matter, I am writing you at a kind of naval tavern, while all around me is ringing with the vociferation of tarpaulins, the hoarse bawling of sea-oaths, and the rattling of the dice-box. However, I flatter myself I have received considerable benefit from the voyage, tedious and disgusting and vexatious as it has been. Thank God, my dear fellow, that you have nothing to do with tedious, tiresome semi-savages, who have no idea of the value of time whatsoever, and who will dispute even more keenly about a matter of no importance whatsoever, than one that deserved the highest consideration. Not knowing where to begin or where to end, I have said nothing of my previous rambles and traverses in Mysore, or elsewhere; of course, if nobody has heard from me at all, all my proceedings must be completely a riddle. But I beg and request you to consider, that all this it is utterly out of my power to prevent, if nobody whatsoever will condescend to take the trouble of writing me; for how, in the name of the great eternal devil, is it possible for me to divine which of my letters arrive at their destination, and which do not? I have now dispatched for Europe exactly fifty-seven letters. I had intended to make a dead pause after the fiftieth, for at least a couple of years, and wrote Erskine to that effect, when he informed me in return, that he had the utmost reason to think nobody had ever heard from me at all, not only since I arrived in India, but for some time before leaving London. Utterly amazed, astonished, and confounded at this, I have resolved to write out the hundred complete; and if none of my centenary brings me an answer, why then farewell till we meet in either heaven or hell! I write no more, except in crook-backed characters, and this I swear by all pretty oaths that are not dangerous.

"Now, my friend, the situation in which I am placed by this most pestiferous silence is extremely odd and perplexing. I am actually afraid to enquire for any body, lest it should turn out that they have for a long time been *dead, damned, and strangled*. It is all in vain that I search for every obituary, and peruse it with the utmost care, anxiety, and terror. There are many of you good Scotch folks that love to slip slily out of the world, like a knotless thread, without ever getting into any obituary at all; and, besides, it is always very nearly a couple of years before any review, magazine, or obituary, reaches the remote, and almost inaccessible regions, in which my lot has been long cast.

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To remedy a few of these inconveniences, I propose taking a short trip to Bengal, as soon as I have seen how the climate of Puloo Penang agrees with my health; and, as in that region they are generally better informed with regard to all European matters, and better provided with reviews, magazines, and newspapers, I shall probably be able to discover that a good many of you have gone "to kingdom come," since I bad adieu to "Auld Reekie." But methinks I see you, with your confounded black beard, bull neck, and upper-lip turned up to your nose, while one of your eye-brows is cocked up perpendicularly, and the other forms pretty well the base of a right-angled triangle, opening your great glotting eyes, and crying, "But, Leyden!!!! tell me—! what the *Devil* you have been doing all this time!! —eh!!" "Why, Ballantyne, d'ye see, mark and observe and take heed—as you are a good fellow, and don't spout secrets in public places, I trust I can give you satisfaction safely."

"When I arrived in Madras, I first of all reconnoitred my ground, when I perceived that the public men fell naturally into two divisions. The mercantile party, consisting chiefly of men of old standing, versed in trade, and inspired with a spirit in no respect superior to that of the most pitiful pettifogging pedlar, nor in their views a whit more enlarged; in short, men whose sole occupation is to make money, and who have no name for such phrases as national honour, public spirit, or patriotism; men, in short, who would sell their own honour, or their country's credit, to the highest bidder, without a shadow of scruple. What is more unfortunate, this is the party that stands highest in credit with the East India Company. There is another party, for whom I am more at a loss to find an epithet. They cannot with propriety be termed the anti-mercantile party, as they have the interests of our national commerce more at heart than the others, but they have discovered that we are not merely merchants in India, but legislators and governors, and they assert, that our conduct there ought to be calculated for stability and security, and equally marked by a wise internal administration of justice, financial and political economy, and by a vigilant, firm, and steady system of external politics. This class is represented by the first, as only actuated by the spirit of innovation, and tending to embroil us every where in India. Its members consist of men of the first abilities, as well as principles, that have been drafted from the common professional routine for difficult or dangerous service: I fancy this division applies as much to Bombay and Bengal as to Madras. As to the members of my own profession, I found them in a state of complete depression, so much so, that the commander-in-chief had assumed all the powers of the medical board, over whom a court-martial was at that very time impending. The medical line had been from time immemorial shut out from every appointment, except professional, and the emoluments of these had been greatly diminished just before my arrival. In this situation, I found it very difficult at first what to resolve on. I saw clearly that there were only two routes in a person's choice; first, to sink into a mere professional drudge, and, by strict economy, endeavour to collect a few thousand pounds in the course of 20 years; or, secondly, to aspire a little beyond it, and by a superior knowledge of India, its laws, relations, politics, and languages, to claim a situation somewhat more respectable in addition to those of the line itself. You know when I left Scotland, I had determined at all events to become a furious orientalist, "*nemini secundus*," but I was not

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aware of the difficulty. I found the expence of native teachers would prove almost insurmountable to a mere assistant surgeon, whose pay is seldom equal to his absolutely necessary expences; and, besides, that it was necessary to form a library of MSS. at a most terrible expence, in every language to which I should apply, if I intended to proceed beyond a mere smattering. After much consideration, I determined on this plan at all events, and was fortunate enough in a few months to secure an appointment, which furnished me with the means of doing so, though the tasks and exertions it imposed on me were a good deal more arduous than the common duties of a surgeon even in a Mahratta campaign. I was appointed medical assistant to the Mysore survey, and at the same time directed to carry on enquiries concerning the natural history of the country, and the manners and languages, &c. of the natives of Mysore. This, you would imagine, was the very situation I wished for, and so it would, had I previously had time to acquire the country languages. But I had them now to acquire after severe marches and counter-marches in the heat of the sun, night-marches and day-marches, and amid the disgusting details of a field hospital, the duties of which were considerably ardnous. However, I wrought incessantly and steadily, and without being discouraged by any kind of difficulty, till my health absolutely gave way, and when I could keep the field no longer, I wrought on my couch, as I generally do still, though I am much better than I have been. As I had the assistance of no intelligent Europeans, I was obliged long to grope my way; but I have now acquired a pretty correct idea of India in all its departments, which increases in geometrical progression as I advance in the languages. The languages that have attracted my attention since my arrival have been Arabic, Persic, Hindostani, Mahratta, Tamul, Telinga, Canara, Sanscrit, Malayalam, Malay, and Armenian. You will be ready to ask where the devil I picked up these hard names, but, I assure you it is infinitely more difficult to pick up the languages themselves; several of which include dialects as different from each other as French or Italian from Spanish or Portuguese; and in all these, I flatter myself, I have made considerable progress. What would you say, were I to add the Maldivian and Mapella languages to these? Besides, I have decyphered the inscriptions of Mavalipoorum, which were written in an ancient Canara character, which had hitherto defied all attempts at understanding it, and also several *Lada Lippi* inscriptions, which is an ancient Tamul dialect and character, in addition to the Jewish tablets of Cochin, which were in the ancient Malayalam, generally termed Malabar. I enter into these details merely to show you that I have not been idle, and that my time has neither been dissipated, nor devoid of plan, though that plan is not sufficiently unfolded. To what I have told you of, you are to add constant and necessary exposure to the sun, damps and dews from the jungles, and putrid exhalations of marshes; before I had been properly accustomed to the climate, constant rambling in the haunts of tigers, leopards, bears, and serpents of 30 or 40 feet long, that make nothing of swallowing a buffalo, by way of demonstrating their appetite, in a morning, together with smaller and more dangerous snakes, whose haunts are dangerous, and bite deadly; and you have a faint idea of a situation, in which, with health, I lived as happy as the day was long. It was occasionally diversified with rapid jaunts of a hundred miles or so, as fast as horses or bearers could carry me, by night or day, from

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ning through rivers, afloat in an old brass kettle, at midnight! O! could tell you adventures to outrival the witch of Endor, or any witch that ever swam in egg-shell or sieve; but you would undoubtedly imagine I wanted to impose on you were I to relate what I have seen and passed through. No! I certainly shall never repent of having come to India. It has awakened energies in me that I scarcely imagined I possessed, though I could gnaw my living nails with pure vexation to think how much I have been thwarted by indisposition. If, however, I get over it, I shall think the better of my constitution as long as I live. It is not every constitution that can resist the combined attack of liver, spleen, bloody flux, and jungle fever, which is very much akin to the plague of Egypt, and yellow fever of America. It is true I have been five times given up by the most skilful physicians in these parts; but in spite of that, I am firmly convinced that "my doom is not to die this day," and that you shall see me emerge from this tribulation like gold purified by the fire; and when that happens, egad I may boast that I have been refined by the very same menstruum too, even the universal solvent mercury, which is almost the only cure for the liver, though I have been obliged to try another, and make an issue in my right side. Now pray, my dear Ballantyne, if this ever comes to hand, instantly sit down, and write me a letter a mile long, and tell me of all our common friends, and if you see any of them that have the least spark of friendly recollection, assure them how vexatious their silence is, and how very unjust, if they have received my letters; and, lest I should forget, I shall add, that you must direct to me, to the care of Messrs Binnie and Dennison, Madras, who are my agents, and generally know in what part of this hemisphere I am to be found. But, particularly, you are to commend me kindly to your good daughterly mother, and tell her I wish I saw her oftener, and then to your brother Alexander, and request him sometimes, on a Saturday night, precisely at eight o'clock, for my sake, to play "Gingling Johnnie" on his flageolet. If I had you both in my tent, you should drink yourself drunk with wine of Shiraz, which is our eastern Falernian, in honour of Hafez, our Persian Anacreon. As for me, I often drink your health in *water*, (ohon a ree!) having long abandoned both wine and animal food, not from choice, but dire necessity.—Adieu, dear Ballantyne, and believe me, in the Malay isle, to be ever yours sincerely,

JOHN LEYDEN."

Leyden became soon reconciled to Puloo Penang, (or Prince of Wales island) where he found many valuable friends, and enjoyed the regard of the late Philip Dundas, Esq. then governor of the island. He resided in that island for some time, and visited Achi, with some other places on the coasts of Sumatra, and the Malayan peninsula. Here he amassed the curious information concerning the language, literature, and descent of the Indi-Chinese tribes, which afterwards enabled him to lay before the Asiatic society at Calcutta a most valuable dissertation on so obscure a subject. Yet that his heart was sad, and his spirits depressed, is evident from the following lines, written for new-year's-day, 1806, and which appeared in the Government Gazette of Prince of Wales' Island.

Malaya's woods and mountains sing
With voices strange and sad to hear,
And dark unbodied spirits sing
The dirge of the departed year.

Lo! now, methinks, in tones sublime,
As viewless o'er our heads they bend,
They whisper, "Thus we steal your time,
Weak mortals, till your days shall end."

Then wake the dance, and wake the song,
Resound the festive mirth and glee;

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Alas! the days have passed along,
The days we never more shall see.

But let me brush the nightly dews,
Beside the shell-depainted shore,
And mid the sea-weed sit to muse,
On days that shall return no more.

Olivia, ah! forgive the bard,
If sprightly strains alone are dear;
His notes are sad, for he has heard
The footsteps of the parting year.

Mid friends of youth beloved in vain,
Oft have I hailed the jocund day;
If pleasure brought a thought of pain,
I charmed it with a passing lay.

Friends of my youth for ever dear,
Where are you from this bosom fled?
A lonely man I linger here,
Like one that has been long time dead.

Foredoomed to seek an early tomb,
For whom the pallid grave-flowers blow,
I hasten on my destined doom,
And sternly mock at joy or woe!

In 1806, he took leave of Penang, regretted by many friends, whom his eccentricities amused, his talents enlightened, and his virtues conciliated. His reception at Calcutta, and the effect which he produced upon society there, are so admirably illustrated by his ingenious and well-known countryman, General Sir John Malcolm, that it would be impossible to present a more living picture of his manners and mind, and the reader will pardon some repetition for the sake of observing how the same individual was regarded in two distant hemispheres.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

"Sir,—I inclose some lines,* which have no value but what they derive from the subject: they are an unworthy, but sincere, tribute to one whom I have long regarded with sentiments of esteem and affection, and whose loss I regret with the most unfeigned sorrow. It will remain with those who are better qualified than I am, to do justice to the memory of Dr Leyden. I only know that he rose, by the power of native genius, from the humblest origin to a very distinguished rank in the literary world. His studies included almost every branch of human science, and he was alike ardent in the pursuit of all. The greatest power of his mind was perhaps shewn in his acquisition of modern and ancient languages. He exhibited an unexampled facility, not merely in acquiring them, but in tracing their affinity and connection with each other, and from that talent, combined with his taste and general knowledge, we had a right to expect, from what he did in a very few years, that he would, if he had lived, have thrown the greatest light upon the more abstruse parts of the history of the East. In this curious but intricate and rugged path we cannot hope to see his equal.

"Dr Leyden had from his earliest years cultivated the muses with a success, which will make many regret that poetry did not occupy a larger portion of his time. The first of his essays which appeared in a separate form was "The Scenes of Infancy," a descriptive poem, in which he sung, in no unpleasing strains, the charms of his native mountains and streams in Teviotdale. He contributed several small pieces to that collection of poems called the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, which he published with his celebrated friend Walter Scott. Among these the Mermaid is certainly the most beautiful. In it he has shown all the creative fancy of a real genius. His Ode on the Death of Nelson is undoubtedly the best of those poetical effusions that he has published since he came to India. The following apostrophe to the blood of that hero, has a sublimity of thought, and happiness of expression, which never could have been attained but by a true poet:

* General Malcolm's elegant and affectionate tribute to the memory of his friend is to be found in the Poetical Department.

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"Blood of the brave, thou art not lost,
Amid the waste of waters blue,
The tide that rolls to Albion's coast,
Shall proudly boast its sanguine hue:
And thou shalt be the vernal dew
To foster valour's daring seeds;
The generous plant shall still its stock renew,
And hosts of heroes rise when one shall bleed."

"It is pleasing to find him, on whom nature has bestowed eminent genius, possessed of those more essential and intrinsic qualities which give the truest excellence to the human character. The manners of Dr Leyden were uncourtly, more perhaps from his detestation of the vices too generally attendant on refinement, and a wish (indulged to excess from his youth) to keep at a marked distance from them, than from any ignorance of the rules of good breeding. He was fond of talking, his voice was loud, and had little or no modulation, and he spoke in the provincial dialect of his native country; it cannot be surprising, therefore, that even his information and knowledge, when so conveyed, should be felt by a number of his hearers as unpleasant, if not oppressive. But with all these disadvantages (and they were great) the admiration and esteem in which he was always held by those who could appreciate his qualities, became general wherever he was long known; they even who could not understand the value of his knowledge, loved his virtues. Though he was distinguished by his love of liberty, and almost haughty independence, his ardent feelings, and proud genius, never led him into any licentious or extravagant speculation on political subjects. He never solicited favour, but he was raised by the liberal discernment of his noble friend and patron Lord Minto, to situations that afforded him an opportunity of showing that he was as scrupulous and as inflexibly virtuous in the discharge of his public duties, as he was attentive in private life to the duties of morality and religion.

"It is not easy to convey an idea of the method which Dr Leyden used in his studies, or to describe the unconquerable ardour with which these were pursued.—During his early residence in India, I had a particular opportunity of observing both. When he read a lesson in Persian, a person near him, whom he had taught, wrote down each word on a long slip of paper, which was afterwards divided into as many pieces as there were words, and pasted in alphabetical order, under different heads of verbs, nouns, &c. into a blank book that formed a vocabulary of each day's lesson. All this he had in a few hours instructed a very ignorant native to do; and this man he used, in his broad accent, to call "one of his mechanical aids." He was so ill at Mysore, soon after his arrival from England, that Mr Anderson, the surgeon who attended him, despaired of his life; but though all his friends endeavoured at this period to prevail upon him to relax in his application to study, it was in vain. He used, when unable to sit upright, to prop himself up with pillows, and continue his translations. One day that I was sitting by his bedside the surgeon came in.—"I am glad you are here," said Mr Anderson, addressing himself to me, "you will be able to persuade Leyden to attend to my advice. I have told him before, and now I repeat, that he will die if he does not leave off his studies and remain quiet." "Very well, dootor," exclaimed Leyden, "you have done your duty, but you must now hear me: *I cannot be idle*, and whether I die or live, the wheel must go round till the last;" and he actually continued, under the depression of a fever and a liver complaint, to study more than ten hours each day.

"The temper of Dr Leyden was mild and generous, and he could bear with

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perfect good humour, raillery on his foibles. When he arrived at Calcutta in 1805, I was most solicitous regarding his reception in the society of the Indian capital. "I entreat you, my dear friend, (I said to him the day he landed,) to be careful of the impression you make on your entering this community; for God's sake learn a little English, and be silent upon literary subjects, except among literary men." "Learn English!" he exclaimed, "no, never; it was trying to learn that language that spoilt my Scotch; and as to being silent, I will promise to hold my tongue, if you will make fools hold theirs."

"His memory was most tenacious, and he sometimes loaded it with lumber. When he was at Mysore, an argument occurred upon a point of English history; it was agreed to refer it to Leyden, and to the astonishment of all parties, he repeated verbatim the whole of an act of parliament in the reign of James relative to Ireland, which decided the point in dispute.—On being asked how he came to charge his memory with such extraordinary matter, he said that several years before, when he was writing on the changes that had taken place in the English language, this act was one of the documents to which he had referred as a specimen of the style of that age, and that he had retained every word in his memory.

"His love of the place of his nativity was a passion in which he had always a pride, and which in India he cherished with the fondest enthusiasm. I once went to see him when he was very ill, and had been confined to his bed for many days; there were several gentlemen in the room; he enquired if I had any news; I told him I had a letter from Eskdale; and what are they about in the borders? he asked. A curious circumstance, I replied, is stated in my letter; and I read him a passage which described the conduct of our volunteers on a fire being kindled by mistake at one of the beacons. This letter mentioned that the moment the blaze, which was the signal of invasion, was seen, the mountaineers hastened to their rendezvous, and those of Liddesdale swam the Liddle river to reach it.—They were assembled (though several of their houses were at a distance of six and seven miles) in two hours, and at break of day the party marched into the town of Hawick (at a distance of twenty miles from the place of assembly) to the border tune of "*Wha dar meddle wi' me.*" Leyden's countenance became animated as I proceeded with this detail, and at its close he sprung from his sick-bed, and, with strange melody, and still stranger gesticulations, sung aloud, "*Wha dar meddle wi' me, wha dar meddle wi' me.*"—Several of those who witnessed this scene looked at him as one that was raving in the delirium of a fever.

"These anecdotes will display more fully than any description I can give, the lesser shades of the character of this extraordinary man. An external manner, certainly not agreeable, and a disposition to egotism, were his only defects. How trivial do these appear, at a moment when we are lamenting the loss of such a rare combination of virtues, learning, and genius, as was concentrated in the late Dr. Leyden!

JOHN MALCOLM."

We have little to add to General Malcolm's luminous and characteristic sketch. The efficient and active patronage of Lord Minto, himself a man of letters, a poet, and a native of Teviotdale, was of the most essential importance to Leyden, and no less honourable to the governor-general. Leyden's first appointment as a professor in the Bengal college might appear the sort of promotion best suited to his studies, but was soon exchanged for that of judge of the twenty-four Purgunnahs of Cal-

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cutta. In this capacity he had a charge of police which "jumped with his humour well;" for the task of pursuing and dispersing the bands of robbers who infest Bengal had something of active and military duty. He also exercised a judicial capacity among the natives, to the discharge of which he was admirably fitted, by his knowledge of their language, manners, and customs. To this office a very considerable yearly income was annexed. This was neither expended in superfluities, nor even in those ordinary expences which the fashion of the East has pronounced indispensible; for Dr Leyden kept no establishment, gave no entertainments, and was, with the receipt of this revenue, the very same simple, frugal, and temperate student, which he had been at Edinburgh. But, exclusive of a portion remitted home for the most honourable and pious purpose, his income was devoted to the pursuit which engaged his whole soul; to the increase, namely, of his acquaintance with eastern literature in all its branches. The expence of native teachers, of every country and dialect, and that of procuring from every quarter oriental manuscripts, engrossed his whole emoluments, as the task of studying under the tuition of the interpreters, and decyphering the contents of the volumes, occupied every moment of his spare time. "I may die in the attempt," he writes to a friend, "but if I die without surpassing Sir William Jones a hundred fold in oriental learning, let never a tear for me prophane the eye of a borderer." The term was soon approaching when these regrets were to be bitterly called forth, both from his Scottish friends, and from all who viewed with interest the career of his ardent and enthusiastic genius, which, despising every selfish consideration, was only eager to secure the fruits of knowledge, and held for sufficient reward the fame of having gathered them.

Dr Leyden accompanied the governor-general upon the expedition to Java, for the purpose of investigating the manners, language, and literature of the tribes which inhabit that island, and partly also because it was thought his extensive knowledge of the eastern dialects and customs might be useful in settling the government of the country, or in communicating with the independent princes in the neighbourhood of the Dutch settlements. His spirit of romantic adventure led him literally to rush upon death; for with another volunteer who attended the expedition, he threw himself into the surf, in order to be the first Briton of the expedition who should set foot upon Java. When the success of the well-concerted movements of the invaders had given them possession of the town of Batavia, Leyden displayed the same ill-omen'd precipitation in his haste to examine a library in which many Indian manuscripts of value were said to be deposited. A library, in a Dutch settlement, was not, as might have been expected, in the best order, the apartment had not been regularly ventilated, and either from this circumstance, or already affected by the fatal sickness peculiar to Batavia, Leyden, when he left the place, had a fit of shivering, and declared the atmosphere was enough to give any mortal a fever. The presage was too just; he took his bed, and died in three days, on the eve of the battle which gave Java to the British empire.

Thus died John Leyden, in the moment, perhaps, most calculated to gratify the feelings which were dear to his heart; upon the very day of military glory, and when every avenue of new and interesting discovery was opened to his penetrating research. In the emphatic words of scripture, the bowl

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was broken at the fountain. His literary remains were intrusted by his last will to the charge of Mr Heber, and Dr Hare of Calcutta, his executors, under whose inspection it is hoped that they will soon be given to the public. They are understood to contain two volumes of poetry, with many essays on oriental and general literature. His remains, honoured with every respect by Lord Minto, now repose in a distant land, far from the green-sod graves of his ancestors at Hazeldean, to which, with a natural anticipation of such an event, he bids an affecting farewell in the solemn passage which concludes the Scenes of Infancy:

The silver moon, at midnight cold and still,
Looks, sad and silent, o'er yon western hill;
While large and pale the ghostly structures grow,
Reared on the confines of the world below.
Is that dull sound the hum of Teviot's stream?
Is that blue light the moon's or tomb-fire's gleam,
By which a mouldering pile is faintly seen,
The old deserted church of Hazeldean,
Where slept my fathers in their natal clay,
Till Teviot's waters roll'd their bones away?
Their feeble voices from the stream they raise,
"Rash youth! unmindful of thy early days,
"Why didst thou quit the peasant's si le ways?
"Why didst thou leave the peasant's turf-built cot,
"The ancient graves, where all thy fathers lie,
"And Teviot's stream, that long has murmured by?
"And we—when Death so long has closed our eyes,
"How wilt thou bid us from the dust arise,
"And bear our mouldering bones across the main,
"From vales, that knew our lives devoid of stain?
"Rash youth! beware, thy home-bred virtues save,
"And sweetly sleep in thy paternal grave!"

Such is the language of nature, moved by the kindly associations of country and of kindred affections. But the best epitaph is the story of a life engaged in the practice of virtue and the pursuit of honourable knowledge; the best monument, the regret of the worthy and of the wise; and the rest may be summed up in the sentiment of Sannazario,

Haeccine te fessum tellus extrema manebat
Hospitij post tot terræque marisque labores?
Pone tamen gemitus, nec te monumenta parentum
Aut moveant sperata tuis tibi funera regis.
Grata quies patriæ, sed et omnis terra sepulchrum.

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SCOTTICISMS.

In common speech the word *Scotticism* is employed in a very broad and general sense, not only to denote that perversion or misapplication of English words or phrases peculiar to Scotland, but even to include Scotch words and phrases which have no existence whatever in the English language. A word or a phrase from a French or Latin author is never termed a Gallicism or a Latinism, but that abuse only of an English word or phrase, which arises from the adoption of the French or Latin idiom or phraseology. Yet this distinction, obvious as it is, has not been sufficiently attended to by any of the writers who have hitherto turned their attention to this subject. In the following list of Scotticisms, the author has endeavoured to avoid whatever does not appear to him to fall under the proper acceptation of the word. He has also endeavoured to avoid all those Scotticisms which have been already noted in other collections; though repetitions may very possibly occur, from the difficulty of collating, where there is no corresponding arrangement, or common principle of comparison.

A complete collection, comprehending all the Scotticisms already printed that come truly under that appellation, might be extremely useful and valuable, and would not be by any means so extensive as might at first appear, if it were confined to its proper object, and care taken, in gleaning from preceding authors, to exclude English vulgarisms, and other inaccuracies and improprieties of language not more incident to Scotch than to English writers and speakers; all words purely Scotch, especially the technical terms of our law, and of course all the phrases which are at the present day in use among our southern neighbours, without regard to their origin or introduction.

Such a work, however, ought to form a separate publication; and in compiling it, recourse must not only be had to the well-known collections of Dr Beattie and Mr Hume, but to every source of whatever authority, whence the smallest hint can be derived. Mr Elphinstone's criticisms will supply some useful suggestions; and a few genuine Scotticisms, not previously remarked, may be gathered from Sir John Sinclair's Observations on the Scottish Dialect, and from a collection of Scotticisms, vulgar Anglicisms, &c. printed at Glasgow in 1799, by Hugh Mitchell, master of the English and French academy.

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Many others may certainly be met with in the English Reviews of Scottish publications, such as the Monthly Review of Boswell's Corsica, and in various other works of criticism.

Scotch.	*English.*
A	**A**
To be angry *at*.	—— with.
To be sorry *at*.	—— for.
To ask *at*.	—— of.
Hatred *at*. / Dislike *at*.*	—— to, for, against; regulated in some degree by the preceding verb. Thus, the hatred I bear to or against, the hatred I feel for, towards, or against.
Pray throw away that stone, there is nothing to be seen *at* it.	—— in it, or about it.
He never eats, sleeps, reads, &c. *any*.	—— at all.
He lies *above the bed*; or *on the top of the bed*.	—— above the bed-clothes, upon the bed.
How can you go *away* to do such a thing?	—— do, or rather, deliberately, or on purpose do. Without *away*, it is English, but vulgar.
Does the coat *answer* you?	—— fit you. Probably old English.
I would rather never see him *as* take that.	—— than.
B	**B**
Be done.	Have done.

* An English friend, to whose revision these Scotticisms were submitted, on this head makes the following remark. "Professor Stewart, in his Philosophical Essays, speaks of his *dislike at* a certain mode of expression, which I take to be a decided Scotticism, rather unhappily placed, the subject being just then verbal criticism. But a Scotticism from such a writer of English as he is, is perhaps an honourable national distinction, rather than a blemish. I should not hesitate to say, *a disgust at*, though I should say, *a dislike to* any thing. In defence of this, I have only to plead my five degrees of latitude, which in these cases will hold good sometimes against more than five good reasons."

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Scotch.	*English.*
Put the *baggage* on the chaise.	—— luggage: at least baggage is most commonly applied to what is more important and in greater quantity; as the baggage of an army.
At the *back* of the door.	—— Behind.
Brambles.	Blackberries. Bramble is the bush only.
To put *by hand.*	To have done with, or get over.
It is fallen *by.*	—— mislaid.
Give him the *broken* bottle.	—— uncorked, opened, or of which part has been used: At least it is a vulgarism.
C	**C**
Card.	Note; except when written on a card.
Class.	Lecture.
Colleges.	Lectures.
Take care, or you'll *come down the stair.*	—— tumble down: yet it is quite common to say, that horse will come down.
I *conversed her* on the subject.	—— conversed with her; or rather more important, as talked over the affair, and explained its bearings.
Is his hair *coming in?*	—— growing.
Always *change your feet* after walking.	—— change your shoes and stockings.
D	**D**
To *do nonsense.*	Nonsense must be talked or written: it cannot be done; but one may say, there is *no sense* in what he is doing.
E	**E**
To talk *even out.*	—— quite aloud.
—— *even on.*	Straight forward without stopping.
Eating oil.	Sallad oil.
F	**F**
To *fill* a man drunk. Vid. Mirror, and Edin. Review.	—— make drunk.

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Scotch.	*English.*
Fully worse.	—— a little, rather. Fully is never used with the comparative degree.
Fully more.	
Fully farther.	
Thursday *first*.	—— next.
I am not so sure *for* the rest.	—— as to, with regard to, and in some senses, of.
No need *for*. Used by Smollett.	—— of, is at least more common.
Where are you *for*?	Where are you going?
What are you *for*?	What do you choose?
	If not Scotch, these phrases are at least much more common in Scotland.
I have no patience *for*.	—— with.
I am not able *for*.	—— to, and always followed by a verb in this instance.

G	G
Going seventeen.	In the seventeenth year. At least very colloquial English.
At seven the patient *got* an anodyne draught; at half-past eight he *got* an emollient, &c.	This may be used, but it is suspicious.

H	H
Mrs B. *has* her compliments to you.	—— sends or presents.
Head of the drawers.	Top.

I	I
Go into the drawers and trunk and look for it.	Look into, &c.
He gave *me it*.	—— it me.
In a present.	As, &c.

J	J
Just now.	Now. *Just* refers to time lately past.

L	L
The Laird of B.'s *lodging* in Edinburgh.	—— house. Lodging would imply that it is not the property of the occupant.

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Scotch.	English.
To be *like one's meat*.	To be fat.
A *little* ago.	A little while ago.
In a *little*.	In a little while.
Like to cry.	Disposed to cry.
M	**M**
What have you *made of* Mr. B?	—— done with.
There is no *mids*.	—— no medium.
N	**N**
Better *nor*.	—— than.
Neck of a coat.	Collar.
O	**O**
Oil-cloth.	Floor-cloth.
I have no objections.	—— objection.
The rain will be *on*.	It will rain.
What are you thinking *on*?	—— of, or about, more modern and better in this sense; but, habits of thinking on, &c. perfectly good.
"We waited dinner an hour *on* him." H. Arnot.	—— for.
Out of sight the best.	Out and out.
Outside in.	Inside out.
Don't sit *on* the door.	—— in the draught of.
Pray come *off* the door.	—— out of the draught of.
I have no skill *of* that.	—— in that art, &c.
He threw it *over* the window.	—— out of.
No person to pass this way, *or they* will be prosecuted.	If any person, &c.; or rather, all persons passing this way will be prosecuted.
P	**P**
To do a thing *to purpose*.	To do a thing effectually.
A *press*.	A cupboard.
To *pull* teeth.	—— draw. A man's teeth may be all pulled, and not one drawn.
To *pull* gooseberries.	—— pluck or gather.
To *put out* of the room.	Turn out, is at least more modern.

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Scotch.	*English.*
R	**R**
Rasps.	Raspberries.
S	**S**
She looks very *silly.*	—— poorly or weakly.
Straight.	Tight, in modern speech.
Skreen.	Fire-skreen.
Screw.	Cork-screw.
He reads *some* without spectacles.	—— a little.
A *short* cough.	Of which the fits are short.
He *sat down on his knees.*	The English sit only in one way, which is understood *par excellence.*
A *sore* day of rain.	A thorough or complete rainy day.
Sparks of water.	In English, of fire only, or at least ignited matter.
T	**T**
Take the door after you.	Shut, &c.
Tell my horses to come out.	Order my horses to the door, is at least more usual.
Very different *to.*	—— from, in comparison of.
He *turned* mad.	—— went, became.
He has *turned* tall.	—— grown.
A weaver *to* trade.	—— by profession.
There is a chair *to* you.	—— for.
A young man who writes *to* Mr H. W. S.	—— writes for, or is employed to write by Mr H.
*The t'*other.	The other.
Turn over that bottle.	Decant.
He has fallen *through* his clothes.	Grown thin, so that his clothes don't fit him.
U	**U**
Shut the door *upon* Mrs T.	Shut the door to keep the draught off Mrs T. In England it would mean to shut her out.
Look *up* that word in the dictionary. / Turn *up* the dictionary for that word.	Look out that word in the dictionary.

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Scotch.	*English.*
Lame as he is, he can walk *upon* a stick.	—— leaning upon, with the assistance of. Upon crutches is good.
Open *up* the door. Open *up* the field.	English without *up*. With it, the former would mean, to lift off the hinges; the latter, to raise the whole *en masse*.
W	**W**
Well on to 50.	Almost, well nigh 50.
He might *do worse* than.	May or might as well. At least very odd.
To let *with* a lease.	—— on.
Don't touch *with* it.	—— touch or meddle with it.
He *won't can* do it.	—— won't be able to do it.
"I should have been *waiting* on you sooner." Dr Adam Smith.	—— have waited on. At least it is very suspicious.
Y	**Y**
Yon horse.	That. Yon is poetical, and old English.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

MACHINAE GESTICULANTES,

OR, THE PUPPET-SHEW.

Translated from the Latin of Addison.

To trivial wonders is my song confined,
A slender crew, and folks without a mind;
Whose futile forms no impious hand inspires
With warmth unhallowed, or Promethean fires.

Where gaping throngs admire the mimic feat,
And sleight of face enchants the grinning street,
All whom the pleasure or the wonder bring,
Intent on mirth, fill the allotted ring,
Nor reigns disorder; but precedence fit
Marshals the crowd, and as they pay they sit.

At last the curtain slides, and straight all eyes
Fix on the box, where thread in many plies
Crosses the window, lest the pervious space
Betrayed the guile. And now a shrill-tongued race
Enter their lackered hall and much-daubed home.
Here, pent in narrow scene and lowly dome,
Plots, wars, and pomps, and all man's busy day,
On their small boards, the little people play.
A blustering *manny* struts above the rest,
With breadth of buckle on his ampler vest;
Whose wandering eye-balls roll with living light;
Immoderate swells his paunch, and to huge height
Rises his back. The pigmy tribe askance
Ponder his frightful step and giant glance.

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He, trusting in his size and unmatched force,
Rails on the puny mob without remorse;
And, scattering loud his tyrant wit around,
In squalls of joy the wicked droll is drown'd.
Oft too, though serious rites the rest engage,
And some high pageant fills the thoughtful stage,
Reckless he spurns upon the earnest train,
With bursts of bootless cheer and shrill disdain;
Oft shocks the painted fair in froward mood,
And darts loud kisses on the averted wood.

Meantime, with various games, the common sort
Strain their light limbs, and cope in agile sport.

Sometimes the wooden gentry you behold
In purple issue and the blaze of gold;
As bent on motive of some great appeal,
Or high concernment of the commonweal;
In decent rank the matron troop advance,
The gorgeous chieftain, and the glittering lance.
So, ere the stars just loose their silver wain,
Glide forth the pageant sprites and fairy train,
In festive mazes tread their narrow round,
And touch with noiseless feet the frequent ground;
Aurora dawns, nor any trace is seen
But a sweet herbage, and a fresher green.

Yet clouds will rise, and mar this fairer light,
For wars are known, fell wars and horrid fight.
The savage band are up in arms; fierce blows
Deform their seat, and break their soft repose.
So faithless as the smiles of pleasure are!
So close the heel of joy is rubbed by care!
Now swords, now tubes with fetid sulphur prest,
And gleam of iron, and lances in the rest,
And dreadful clash ensue: the bars within
Strain to the pressure and the hideous din;
While the touched nitre, with distracting sound,
Spatters its fires and erring hisses round.
Heaped is the floor with slain; strewed round the stage
Host lies on host, dire fruit of civil rage.

At length, when war has spent his frantic fires,
And thirst of blood no more the breast inspires,
To former arts they turn, and wonted ways.
And here not seldom such whom happier days
Knew, or renown of sequent ages held,
Shew their small bulks, a venerable eld,
Fathers, dread names, majestic walk revered,
With careful front, and spread of snowy beard.

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Thus sad Tithonus changed his mighty trunk,
In deathless waste thus ever dwindling shrunk,
Till all the hero in a cricket slunk.

But now the lineage of this pigmy band,
Their latent life, and the directing hand,
I shall unfold. The workman shapes his wood
Till, to the human mould, he has subdued
His oak-born progeny; with strappings meet
Arms to the shoulders binds, to the legs, feet;
Limb suits to limb, and joint to joint inserts:
Then fits small blocks, through which his hand exerts
The easy weights. Thus, dexterous he employs
The secret motion, and affords the voice.
And now complete, each little puppet shews
His lines of deep-trenched thought, and chisselled brows.
They leap, they swing, act all their volant airs,
And utter sounds compressed, and words not theirs.

SONNETS.

I.

TO THE RIVER E * * *.

THOU mountain stream, whose early torrent-course
Hath many a drear and distant region seen,
Windest thy downward way with slacken'd force,
As with the journey thou had'st wearied been;
And all enamour'd of these margins green,
Delight'st to wander with a sportive tide,
Seeming with refluent current still to glide
Around the hazel banks that o'er thee lean:—
Like thee, sweet stream, my wearied soul would roam
(Forgetful of life's dark and troublous hour)
Through scenes where Fancy frames her fairy bower,
And Love, enchanted, rears his cottage-home;
But time and tide wait not—and I, like thee,
Must go where tempests rage, and wrecks bestrew the sea.

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2.

ON A MOONLIGHT VIEW OF HIGHLAND SCENERY.

TO * * * * * *.

How sweet, my friend, at this lone hour, to scale
These moonlight mountain cliffs, and view below
The dark lake sleeping in the silver glow
With all its shadowy isles;—to list alone
The dying winds that sigh around the steep,
And summer rills adown the rocks that creep
With a dull, tinkling, melancholy wail;—
How solemnly, while hush'd the fitful gale,
Falls on the ear that deep and nameless tone,
From the dim bosom of the wilderness;—
Made of all mingling sounds,—so like the moan
Of child that murmurs through its dream of bliss:—
Thus look'd the infant world ere yet the groan
Of human guilt or grief disturbed its happiness!

3.

TO THE SAME.

They call'd us brother bards!—The same blue streams
Witness'd our youthful sports;—our tears have sprung
Together, when those ancient tales were sung,
That tinged our fancy's first and sweetest dreams;
Two simple boys bewitch'd with magic themes!—
And still, as riper years and judgment came,
On mutual couch we plann'd our mutual schemes,
Our tastes, our friendships, and our faith the same:—
But not the same our task!—Thy loftier lyre,
Which, with the tide of feeling, swells or falls,
Shall charm tumultuous camps and courtly halls,
And rouse the warrior's arm and patriot's ire—
While I shall chant my little madrigals
To happy circles round the cottage fire.

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ON

THE DEPARTURE OF AUTUMN.

1.

They are gone, the bright visions for even are past,
The forests are drear and the skies overcast;
The enchantments of autumn are vanished, and now
The snow mists have covered the grey mountain's brow.

2.

There were hours of enchantment, when heavenly light,
Mid the tempests of life shall ne'er fade from my sight;
Whose influence by memory cherished shall bloom,
And the dark hour of midnight with transport illume.

3.

There were forms of enchantment that floated around
Mid the golden-hued groves on the leaf-covered ground—
Those forms will revive in the dark winter day,
And enliven with magical beauty my way.

4.

There was music divine, when the redbreast at morn
His wild notes renewed on his leaf-dropping thorn;
There was fragrance most soothing that filled the calm air,
From the dark wreaths of foliage that lay here and there.

5.

There was joy most enchanting, when morning awoke
Through the vapours of frost, that dissolved into smoke
When the horn of the hunter re-echoed afar,
And the purple rays rested on Loch Vennachar—

6.

But a weight on my breast, and a fire in my brain,
The high-soaring raptures of fancy restrain.
They are gone! But they flourish in memory still,
The joys of the wild-wood and heath-covered hill.

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BALLAD.

1.

When the sky is black above, and the billows white below,
And between the foaming swells we are lab'ring to and fro;
When waves they roar beneath us, and thunders roll o'er head,
O think ye not, ye landsmen! it is a scene of dread?
But dreadful though it be, yet it cannot us appal,
For we feel Affection pours her prayers, and mercy hears them all.

2.

When the ship is on her beams, and the masts are all a wreck,
And, to 'scape the angry surge, we are lash'd upon the deck,
When night is closing fast, and no sign of succour near,
O think ye not, ye landsmen! it is a scene of fear?
But fearful though it be, yet it cannot us appal,
For we trust Affection pours her prayer, and mercy hears them all.

3.

But see, the morn approaching, a vessel heaves in sight,
The waves are sinking once again, the breezes they are light,
She sees our waving signal, and swiftly beareth down,
The red cross is her flag, and her country is our own;
With pleasure then, ye landsmen! our dangers we recall,
For we know Affection pour'd her prayers, and mercy hear them all!

W. M. T.

VERSES

TO THE MEMORY OF DR JOHN LEYDEN.

Where sleep the brave on Java's strand,
Thy ardent spirit, Leyden! fled,
And fame with cypress shades the land
Where genius fell and valour bled.

When triumph's tale is westward borne,
On Border hills no joy shall gleam;
And thy loved Tiviot long shall mourn
The youthful Poet of her stream.

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Near Jura's rocks the Mermaid's strain
Shall change from sweet to solemn lay;
For he is gone, the stranger swain,
Who sung the Maid of Colonsay.

The hardy tar, Britannia's pride,
Shall hang his manly head in woe;
The Bard who told how Nelson died,
With harp unstrung, in earth lies low.

I see a weeping band arise,
I hear sad music on the gale;
Thy dirge is sung from Scotia's skies,
Her mountain sons their loss bewail.

The Minstrel of thy native north
Pours all his soul into the song;
It bursts from near the winding Forth,
And Highland rocks the notes prolong.

Yes, he who struck a matchless lyre
O'er Flodden's field and Katrine's wave,
With trembling hand now leads the choir
That mourn his Leyden's early grave.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

WITHIN THE YEAR 1811.

BIRTHS.

JAN. 1. The wife of Lieutenant-Col. Sir Howard Douglas, a daughter. 7. The Hon. Mrs Werninck, a son. 8. The Right Hon. Lady Bruce, a son.—The Countess of Selkirk, a daughter. 10. The wife of Sir John Lowther Johnstone, a son and heir. 14. The wife of the Hon. Herbert Gardner, a daughter. 15. The Marchioness of Queensberry, a daughter.—Lady Jerningham, a daughter. 17. The Countess of Albemarle, a son. 21. Viscountess Hamilton, a son and heir. 23. Mrs Col. Lamont, a son. 24. Lady Anne Montgomery, a son and heir.—The Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, a son.—The Lady of Colonel Goldie, of the 6th dragoon guards, a son. 25. Lady King, a son. 27. At Madeira, the wife of Major-General the Hon. Robert Meade, a daughter. 28. The Countess of Harrowby, a daughter. Lately, the wife of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. a daughter.—The Marchioness of Douglas, a son and heir.

FEB. 3. The wife of William Gordon, Esq. M. P. a son. 5. The Hon. Mrs Codrington, a daughter. 9. Countess of Mansfield, a son. 12. The wife of Major-Gen. the Hon. Alexander Hope, M. P. a daughter. 19. The Lady of G. R. Redmond, deputy inspector of hospitals, a daughter. 25. The Hon. Mrs Ponsonby, a daughter. —Lady Emily Henry, at Leinster House, Dublin, a daughter. 26. The wife of Hen. Bonham, Esq. M. P. a daughter. Lady Sondes, a daughter. The wife of C. Jenkinson, Esq. M. P. a daughter.

MARCH 1. Mrs Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle, a daughter. 7. The Hon. Mrs Edward Stewart, a son. 15. Lady Georgiana Barnes, a daughter. 17. The wife of Major the Hon. Henry Murray, a daughter. 24. The wife of General Burr, a son and heir.—The Lady of Commissioner Jackson, a son.—The Marchioness of Lansdown, a son and heir. Lady Harriet Drummond, a son and heir. Lady Henry Fitzroy, a son. Lady Francis Bentinck, a daughter. Lady Bagot, a son and heir.

APRIL 8. The Marchioness of Bath, a son. 14. Lady Brownlow, a daughter. 15. The Countess of Romney, a daughter. 20. The wife of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart. a son.—The relict of the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, late captain of the Satellite, a son and heir.—The wife of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P. a son. 22. The Marchioness of Ely, a daughter.—The wife of William Blundell, Esq. of Crosby Hall, Lancashire, a son and heir. 23. The Right Hon. Lady Caroline Capel, a daughter. 26. The Marchioness of Waterford, a son. 29. Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter. Lately, the Countess of Bristol, a daughter. The wife of Sir C. W. Malet, Bart. a son. The wife of Sir T. Ackland, Bart. a son. The wife of Captain Sir M. Seymour, Bart. a daughter. The Countess de Salis, at Dublin, a son.

MAY 22. The Duchess of Newcastle, a son and heir. 23. The Lady of John

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Campbell, a son and heir. 31. Viscountess Galway, a son.

JUNE 5. Viscountess Arbuthnot, a daughter.—Lady J. Taylor, a daughter. 6. The wife of Sir Henry C. Montgomery, a son. 15. The wife of Lieut.-General Sir George Nugent, Bart. a son. 20. The Lady of James Tytler, Esq. the younger of Woodhouselee, a son. 30. The Hon. Mrs Wellington, a daughter. Lately, at Carlsrhue, the Grand Duchess of Baden, a daughter. The Countess of Chichester, a daughter. Viscountess Falmouth, a son. Mrs Horseley Beresford, a son and heir. The wife of J. Denison, Esq. M. P. a son.

JULY 5. The Lady of Sir Geo. Clerk, Bart. a daughter. 11. The wife of B. Hobhouse, Esq. M. P. a daughter. 15. Hon. Mrs Smith, a daughter. 17. Lady Louvaine, a son. 20. Countess of Elgin, a son. 22. The wife of W. Astell, Esq. M. P. a daughter. Lately, the Countess of Enniskillen, a daughter. The Countess of Northesk, a daughter. Lady Arundel, a son. Hon. Mrs Paget, a son.

AUGUST 2. Hon. Mrs Holland, wife of the Rev. Dr Holland, a daughter. 18. Duchess of Beaufort, a daughter. 19. The Lady of Robert Baird, Esq. a daughter. 27. Hon. Mrs John Vaughan, a son. 29. Lady Eliz. Littlehales, Dublin, a daughter. Lately, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. M. Strangeways, a son.

SEPT. 4. Viscountess Turnour, a daughter. 5. Lady Anne Chad, a son and heir. 7. Hereditary Princess of Bavaria, a son. 24. The Lady of Sir J. Pringle of Stitchell, Bart. a daughter. Lately, the Countess of Courtoun, a daughter. Lady A. Macleod, a son. The wife of William Lowndes, Esq. M. P. a son.

OCT. 6. Lady Frances Legge, a daughter. 17. Lady Mary Anne Sotheby, a daughter. 22. The wife of Major-General F. White, a son. 27. Lady Kinnaird, a son. 28. The wife of Sir J. F. Leicester, a son and heir. 31. The wife of the late Thos. Hughan, Esq. M. P. a son. Lately, the Countess of Banbury, a daughter. Hon. Mrs Stopford, a daughter. The wife of the Bishop of Derry, a daughter. The wife of Thomas Wright, Esq. high sheriff for Notts, a daughter.

NOV. 1. Hon. Lady Levinge, a son and heir. 8. Lady St John, a son and heir.—Viscountess Hinchinbrooke, a son and heir. 13. The wife of G. H. Rose, Esq. M. P. a son. 18. Mrs Dr Spent, a son. 23. The wife of Sir James Stronge, Baronet, a son and heir. Lately, the Marchioness of Donegal, a son. Viscountess Glenworth, a daughter. Viscountess Lismore, a daughter. The wife of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Gray, a son. Lady C. Lennon, a son. Lady C. Goold, a daughter.

DEC. 1. Lady Charlotte Hood, a daughter. 3. Countess of Gosford, a daughter. 12. Viscountess Pollington, a son. Countess of Oxford, a son. 20. The wife of Charles T. Hudson, Esq. Wanlip Hall, a son and heir. 27. Lady Katharine Weld Forrester, a son. Lately, the wife of Sir T. Yorke, a daughter. Countess Cowper, a son. Lady Lucy Taylor, a son. Lady Rumbold, a son and heir. Lady of Col. Baron Decken, German legion, a daughter. The Lady of A. W. Duff, a daughter. At Quebec, Lady Prevost, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JAN. 3. Hon. Windham Henry Quin, M. P. for Limerick, to Caroline, only daughter of Thomas Wyndham, Esq. M.P. for Glamorganshire. 8. James O'Reilly, Esq. eldest son of Sir Hugh O'Reilly, Bart. Ireland, to the only daughter of the late Baron d'Arabet. 10. At Edinburgh, Donald Mackay, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Fife, second daughter of Mr William Fife. 20. Joseph Atkinson, Esq. Dublin, to Sarah, second daughter of the Hon. Baron George. Lately, John Flood, Esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the attorney-general for Ireland. T. Forster, Esq. of Roydon Hall, to Miss Sarah Holland. Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Marriot, of the Madras army, to Anne, youngest daughter of John Becket, Esq. William Edward Powell, Esq. of Nantoes, Cardiganshire, to Laura Edwyna, eldest daughter of James Phelp, Esq.

FEB. 1. Thomas Hughan, Esq. M. P. to the eldest daughter of the late Robert Milligan, Esq. Hampstead. 12. Humphrey Wild, Esq. to the Hon. Christiana Clifford, eldest daughter of Lord Clifford. 20. J. F. Buckworth, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the Cheshire militia, to Lady Mary Payne, widow of Sir John Payne. 25. Sir John Twisden, Bart. to Catherine Judith, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Coppard.

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24. The Hon. Capt. Arundel, son of Lord Arundel, to Lady Mary Grenville, only daughter of the Marquis of Buckingham.—Thomas Perrott, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Oxfordshire militia, to the only daughter of the late R. Davies, Esq. of Glamorganshire. Lately, Major-General Reynolds, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Hunter, Esq. consul-general in Spain. Richard Orpen Townsend, Esq. of Ardtully, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. Townsend Mullens, son of Lord Ventry.

MARCH 2. W. Peere Williams, Esq. only son of Admiral Williams, to Frances Dorothea, eldest daughter of Robert W. Blencowe, Esq.—R. M. Tighe, Esq. to the only daughter of Sir Patrick Macdermot, Bart. Ireland.—Peter Lowe, Esq. of Bushy Island, county of Limerick, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Butler, Bart. 5. At View Forth, Mr William Marshall, jeweller, Edinburgh, to Miss Calder, daughter of the Right Hon. William Calder, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. 6. George Pochin, Esq. of Normanton, to the daughter of Richard Norman, Esq. high sheriff of Leicestershire. 8. At Gretna-Green, the Hon. Charles Evan Law, second son of Lord Ellenborough, to Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Edward Nightingale. 16. Robert Wardlaw, Esq. to Lady Anne Lindsay, youngest daughter of the Earl of Balcarras. 18. At Edinburgh, Major Maclachlan, of the 69th regiment, to Miss Jane Campbell, daughter of the late Neil Campbell, Esq. of Duntroon. Lately, at Lisbon, Capt. G. F. Seymour, son of the late Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, to Georgiana, daughter of the Hon. Admiral Berkeley. Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the White, to Elizabeth, only child of W. Greenly, Esq. of Titley Court, Herts. Rear-Admiral Manley Dixon, to Miss Jeffreys, of Swansea.

APRIL 2. Baron Charles de Tuyll, to the daughter of Dan. Gildemeester, Esq. formerly Dutch consul to Portugal. 13. John Ireland Blackburne, Esq. M. P. to the daughter of the late W. Bamford, Esq. 18. W. E. Tomline, Esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Lincoln, to Frances, daughter of the late John Amlett, Esq. Lately, Dr Adams, of Doctor's Commons, to Mary Anne; and Thomas Philip Maunsell, Esq. of Northamptonshire, to Caroline Eliza, daughters of the late Hon. W. Cockayne. Sir J. Carr, K. C. to Miss King. Rev. Thos. John Burgh, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Fr. Hely Hutchinson.

MAY 4. J. Baskervyle Glegg, Esq. of Withington Hall, Cheshire, to Anne, youngest daughter to the late T. Townley Parker, Esq. of Cuerden Hall, Lancashire. 5. Rev. George Murray, to the Right Hon. Lady Sarah Maria Hay. 11. William Hargood, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, to Maria, daughter of the late T. Somers Cocks, Esq. 14. Right Hon. Viscount Kilcoursie, son of the Earl of Cavan, to the only daughter of J. P. Coppin, Esq. 15. Lieut.-Col. James Orde, 90th foot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of W. Beckford, Esq. of Fonthill. 20. Col. Fr. William Grant, M. P. to Mary-Anne, only daughter of J. Charles Dunn, Esq. of St Helena. 23. T. Bates Rous, Esq. to Charlotte Owen, second daughter of Sir R. Salisbury, Bart. Lately, Sir F. Hopkins, Bart. to Eleonora, second daughter of the late S. Thomson, Esq. of Rathnally.

JUNE 4. T. Thurlow, Esq. youngest son of the late Bishop of Durham, to Frances, third daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Lyon. 6. Hon. and Rev. W. H. Downay, to Lydia, only daughter of the late J. Heathcote, Esq. of Conington Castle.—Charles Clement Adderley, Esq. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart. 13. Lieut.-Col. Robert Camden Cope, of Loughgall, county of Armagh, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Eliot, Esq. Antigua. 18. J. R. Spencer Phillips, Esq. of Writtle, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir J. Tyrrell, Bart. 26. Lord Burghersh, eldest son of the Earl of Westmorland, to the daughter of the Hon. Wellesley Pole. Lately, The Hon. H. R. Crofton, to Mary, eldest daughter of T. Hemsworth, Esq. Lord Viscount Hawarden, to Jane, youngest daughter of Pat. Craufurd Bruce, Esq. Lord Cloncurry, to Mrs Leeson, mother of the Earl of Milltown. Rev. R. Hare, of Hurstmonceaux, to Anne, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thos. Frankland, Bart. and widow of J. Lewis, Esq. of Harpton Court, Radnorsh. Lord Viscount Deerhurst, to Lady Mary Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St Alban's. W. Knox,

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Esq. second son of the Bishop of Derry, to the second daughter of the late Sir A. Ferguson, Bart.

JULY 4. Col. the Hon. W. Fitzroy, to Lady Elizabeth Fitzroy, third daughter of the late Duke of Grafton. 6. James William Farrer, Esq. to the Hon. Mrs Scott. 9. The Hon. C. Manners Sutton, Judge-advocate-general, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. Denison, Esq. 11. Thos. Rice, Esq. of Mount Trenchard, Ireland, to the Right Hon. Lady Theodosia Pery, daughter of the Earl of Limerick. 12. Lieut.-Col. A. Walker, of Bowland, to Barbara, second daughter of the late Sir J. Montgomery, Bart. of Stanhope. 25. W. Ogle Wallis Ogle, Esq. of Causey Park, Northumberland, to Eliz. Fr. Staples, daughter of Lady Araminta Munck, and relict of W. Staples, Esq.

AUG. 1. At Blackhall, Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, Bart. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Francis Russel, Esq. of Blackhall. 5. The Earl of Plymouth to Lady Mary Sackville, eldest daughter of the Duchess of Dorset. 6. Hon. Frederic Major Howard, third son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Miss Lambton, only daughter of — L. Esq. late M. P. for Durham. 10. Edward Wolstenholme, Esq. to Arabella, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Ward. 14. Bateman Dashwood, Esq. of Well Vale, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Georgiana Pelham, youngest daughter to Lord Yarborough.—Edward Greathead, Esquire, of Udens-house, Dorset, to Mary Eliz. only daughter of Sir R. Carr Glyn, Bart. 17. At Edinburgh, David Ritchie, one of the ministers of St Andrew's Church, and Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late William Pearson, Esq. of Kippen Ross. 19. Rev. John French, Dean of Elphin, to Emily, second daughter of the late Rich. Magenis, Esq. 21. Capt. Agar, M. P. to Margaret, daughter of Edw. Geo. Lind, Esq. 24. Lieut.-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, to Katherina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Reginald Pyndar, of Arley House, Worcestershire. 25. Hon. John Astley Bennet, youngest son of the Earl of Tankerville, to the daughter of J. Conyers, Esq. Copped Hall, Essex. Sir W. Grant Kerr, Adj.-Gen. to his Majesty's troops in India, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Capt. Jackson.

SEPT. 1. Hon. Somerset Richard Butler, Viscount Ikerine, to Anne, eldest daughter of Owen Wynne, Esq. of Hazlewood, co. Sligo. 3. Hon. Henry Butler, third son of the late Viscount Montgarret, to Anne, daughter of the late J. Harrison, Esq. Yorkshire. 5. Major-Gen. Orde to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Henry Bevan, Esq. of Shrewsbury. 13. Rt. Hon. Tho. Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Colonel Lee, Yorkshire. 16. Hon. Col. W. Blaquiere, to Lady Harriet Townsend, youngest daughter of the Marchioness T. Lately, Lieut.-Col. Rosse, to the daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Brownrigg.—G. W. Villiars, Esq. horse guards blue, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Sir J. Nasmyth, Bart.

OCT. 1. John Hayford Thorold, Esq. eldest son of Sir J. T. Bart. of Lincolnshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Kent, Bart. 2. Lord Robert Spencer to the Hon. Mrs Bouverie, widow of the Hon. Edw. B. of Delapré Abbey. 3. W. F. Lowndes, Esq. to Caroline, second daughter of Sir W. Strickland, Bart. 5. George Byng, Esq. captain, navy, to Frances, second daughter of Commissioner Sir R. Barlow. 16. Lord Caledon to Lady Caroline Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.—Major-Gen. Hon. T. Mahon, eldest son of Lord Hartland, to Catharine, eldest daughter of J. Topping, Esq. 19. E. M. Mundy, Esq. M. P. for Derbyshire, to Mrs Barwell, widow of the late R. Barwell, Esq. Standsted House, Sussex. 24. Captain Henry F. C. Cavendish, second son of Lord G. H. C. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late W. Fawkener, Esq. 25. At Kilbryde Castle, Dr John Barclay, physician, Edinburgh, to Eleonore, youngest daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Aberuchill. 29. At Edinburgh, James Robertson, aged 94, to Margaret Macdonald, aged 82. Lately, Marquis of Downshire to Lady Maria Windsor, sister to the Earl of Plymouth.—Lieut.-Col. Smyth, second son of Rt. Hon. J. S. of Neath, to Sarah, eldest daughter of D. Wilson, Esq. of Dallam Tower.

NOV. 9. Hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie to Maria, daughter of Sir W. A'Court, Bart. 19. Rev. G. J. Tavel to Lady Augusta Fitzroy, sister to the Duke of Grafton. 20. Rev. Edward Bouverie, second son of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, to

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Baillie, Charlotte, fourth daughter of Dr Courtenay, late Bishop of Exeter. 24. Lord Lindsay, son of the Earl of Balcarras, to Miss Pennington, daughter of Lord Muncaster. 30. Sir Thomas Maynard Hasilrigge, Bart. to Letitia, daughter of Lord Wodehouse.

DEC. 6. Laurence Sulivan, Esq. to the Hon. Eliz. Temple, youngest sister of Viscount Palmerston. 9. Hon. Capt. Paulett, navy, to the eldest daughter of Sir George Dallas, Bart. 14. Sir Thomas Leighton, Bart. to Sylvia, daughter of Mr Brandon, treasurer of Covent Garden theatre.

DEATHS.

JAN. 7. Alexander Brodie, Esq. of Carey Street, London. 8. Sir Francis Bourgeois, historical painter.—The wife of Sir John Pinhorn, of the Isle of Wight. 13. W. T. Lewis, Esq. comedian.—Mrs Hinckley, relict of the late Dr Hinckley. 19. At Edinburgh, Colonel Andrew Lyon. 21. Lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Simon Earl Harcourt, and relict of Sir William Lee, Bart. 22. John Lloyd, Esq. banker. 23. Julia, youngest daughter of the Hon. William Frederick Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont.—At Edinburgh, John, the second son of Lieut.-General Francis Dundas. 26. T. R. Nash, D.D. F.S.A. Rector of Leigh.—Steward Kyd, Esq. author of many works on the laws of England. 28. Mrs Yonge, relict of the late Dr Yonge, Bishop of Norwich.—Mrs Woodthorpe, wife of H. W. Woodthorpe, Esq. town clerk of London. 30. R. B. Jacques, Esq.

FEB. 1. William Cookson, Esq.—The Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart. 2. John Sutherland, Esq.—Atkinson Bush, Esq. 5. The wife of John Sidney, Esq. of Penshurst Castle.—Mrs Parsons, well known by her literary works. 7. Rupert Clark, Esq. 9. Rev. F. H. Papendick, M.A.—Rev. Nevil Maskeline, D.D. F.R.S. astronomer royal. 10. The Hon. Simon Fraser. 12. The Right Hon. John Smyth. 15. John Gray, Esq. writer to the signet, and town-clerk of Edinburgh. 18. His Excellency the Duke of Alburquerque.—At Castle Grant, Sir James Grant, of Grant, Bart. 25. Henry Hope, Esq. formerly of Amsterdam, leaving upwards of one million sterling. 27. Elizabeth, Countess of Cavan.

MARCH 3. The Hon. H. E. Nugent, second son of the Earl of Westmeath. 4. Mrs Lyell, grandmother of the Earl of Delawar. 6. Gored by a furious bull, Mr Rogers, a cadet at Woolwich. 7. Rev. H. M. Schutz, the oldest of the king's chaplains. 9. Rev. William Piggot, rector of Edgmond and Chetwin, Shropshire. 11. Lady Wilmot, relict of the late Sir Robert. 12. Rev. John Brereton, prebendary of Salisbury. 15. Olivia Greats, of Whitehaven, aged 104. 16. Gen. Lotus Tottenham, in his 95th year. 21. Rev. J. Conant, of St Peter's, Kent. 25. The wife of Benjamin Travers, Esq. 27. The Right Hon. Lady Gardner. 28. Sidky Efendi, chargé des affaires of the Sublime Porte.

APRIL 1. Rev. Thomas Butler, L.L.B. rector of Ockford Fitzpaine, Gloucestershire. 4. The Hon. Mrs Cholmondeley, relict of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley. 5. At the age of 75, Robert Raikes, Esq. the institutor of Sunday schools. 7. Sir William Addington, Knt. formerly a magistrate at the office, Bow-street. 13. Mrs Hawkes, wife of Mr Thomas Lakin Hawkes. 17. Rev. H. J. Ryder, B. A. of Buckingham. 19. Rev. Thomas Lambard, brother of Multon Lambard, Esq. of Seven Oaks. 21. At Ackworth, a stranger, leaving behind him 80*l.* Just before he expired, he said his name was William Wilson, and that he was 21 years of age. 26. In his 86th year, Richard Pownall, Esq.—Sir James Murray Pulteney, Bart. His death was occasioned by an accident while shooting.

MAY 5. In his 79th year, Robert Mylne, Esq. architect. 6. William Boscawen, Esq. of the victualling office. 7. In his 80th year, Richard Cumberland, Esq. well known in the literary world. 8. The wife of the Rev. J. Hall, Vicar of Chew Magna, Somersetshire. 14. Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury. 20. At Edinburgh, suddenly, the Right Hon. Robert Blair, of Avontoun, Lord President of the College of Justice. 22. Mr George Robinson, bookseller in Paternoster-row.—Mr J. Holland, of Cheapside, by a flash of lightning. 23. Viscount Longueville.

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27. Robert Bisset, Esq. late commissary-general to the forces at home. 29. Suddenly, at the house of his son-in-law, the Lord Chief Baron, in George's Square, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Melville, Baron Duneira, &c. He came to town in order to attend the funeral of Lord President Blair, who was interred that day.

JUNE 1. The lady of the Hon. Thomas Bowes. 2. Lady Gordon, wife of the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon. 3. At Forge, Dumfries-shire, suddenly, Rear-Admiral James Dundas, aged 64. 5. Rev. John Markham, A. M. minister of Northhill, Bedfordshire. 14. At Edinburgh, Dr John Brown, of Hill, physician. 16. The Hon. Charles Bagenal Agar. 17. The Rev. Richard Dodd, M. A. brother of Dr William Dodd, who was executed for forgery. 23. Right Hon. Ursula Mary, Viscountess Sidmouth. 26. The Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther.—Philip Rashleigh, Esq. F.R.S. and many years M. P. 28. At Tynningham, William Oliphant, Esq. collector of his Majesty's customs, Leith. 30. Sir Edward Dering, Bart.

JULY 2. Killed by lightning in the parish of Brinkworth, Wilts, William Grinman, James Wheale, and Reuben Vizard. 3. At Edinburgh, Colin Campbell, Esq. eldest son of Sir James Campbell, of Aberuchill, Bart. and Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Perthshire regiment of militia.—The Hon. Baron Dimsdale, banker, Hertford. 4. Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart. 7. Rev. Ralph Price, only brother of Sir Charles Price. 11. Mr Joseph Halfpenny, an eminent draughtsman at York. 18. Rev. Lewis Mercier, pastor of a French church in London, and a very eloquent preacher.—Right Hon. Gen. Fox, brother of the illustrious statesman, C. J. Fox. 26. The lady of Sir William Skeffington. 27. Marquis Townshend. 29. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.—Aged 60, Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, 17 years after his expulsion from the throne.

AUG. 1. Hon. Catharine Gordon Byron, mother of the Right Hon. George Lord Byron. 3. Mary, wife of William Franklin, the son of the celebrated Dr Franklin. 6. Rev. Aston Smith, secretary to the Portuguese ambassador, by a fall from his horse. 8. Benjamin, son of the Rev. John Charlesworth, of Ossington, Nottinghamshire. 11. Mrs Dobson, widow of the late Michael Dobson, Esq. 12. Rev. Mr Spencer, a popular preacher at Liverpool, drowned as he was bathing. 17. Rev. Dr Pearson, Rector of Rempstone, Nottinghamshire. 20. Mr Thomas Hood, bookseller, London. The wife of Dr White, canon of Christ Church. 27. Aged 88, Mrs Margaret Burnet, widow of Thomas Burnet, Esq. surgeon, who was the last of the family of Bishop Burnet. 29. Lady Bickerton, relict of the late Admiral Sir R. Bickerton. 30. In his 77th year, John Crickett, Esq. Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty. 31. Mr Astell, game-keeper to Earl Spencer.—J. Mills, Esq. one of the persons who survived their sufferings in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

SEPT. 1. Peter Baillie, Esq. eldest son of Evan Baillie, M. P. Esq. 4. Aged 100, at Hubberstone, near Milford, Mary Martin. Till within a month of her death she never kept her bed on account of illness. 5. Rev. Edward Kimpton, author of a Family Bible, and several works in science. 7. At Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Innes, of Coxton, Bart.—Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart. 14. At Glasgow, the Rev. James Grahame, author of "The Sabbath," and other admired poems. 17. Most highly respected, the Rev. Matthew Raine, D.D. master of the Charter House. 22. Mrs Wakefield, widow of the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, late of Richmond. 28. Aged 92, Sarah, relict of the late James Graham, and mother of the Hon. Mr Baron Graham. 26. J. Billingsley, Esq. author of "The Agricultural Survey of the County of Somerset." 29. In his 83d year, Thomas Percy, D.D. Bishop of Dromore, in Ireland.

OCT. 2. Sir Hervey Smith, Bart. last surviving officer present at the death of General Wolfe. 10. Lady Louisa Hartley, sister of the late Earl of Scarborough. 11. Rev. J. Banister of Wareham. 14. Hon. Louis Duff, brother of the late Earl of Fife. 15. At Fairlie, Sir William Cunningham, of Robertland, Bart.—Sir N. Holland, Bart. of Cranbury House, Winchester. 18. At Powrie, Forfarshire, the Hon. Charles Hay, Lord Newton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.—In her 90th year, Mrs Elizabeth Brand, sister of the late Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. of the Hyde, near Ingatestone. 20.

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The wife of Mr Brooks, in the Strand.—Mary Ann, daughter of Mr Munden the comedian. 21. At Edinburgh, Mr Patrick Erskine, surgeon. 25. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Stewart of the Seahorse frigate, aged 36 years. 29. Thomas Hughan, Esq. M.P. whose marriage we mentioned in the foregoing pages.

Nov. 5. The Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, third son of the fourth Lord Byron. 6. The sister of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, Bart. 13. In his 84th year, the Rev. Thomas Ludlam, M.A. 22. Aged 98, Mrs Holt, relict of the late J. Holt, Esq. 23. James Hill, Esq. banker, of Uppingham.—L. P. Bouverie, third son of the Earl of Radnor. 24. The wife of William Esdaile, Esq. of Clapham. 25. Rev. W. Talbot, Rector of Elmslet, aged 91. 26. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. M. P. for Shrewsbury. 27. Charles Lambert, Esq. editor of Chandler's Life of Bishop Waynflete. 27. Andrew Meikle, the inventor of the improved threshing-mill; and on the 29th, his son George Meikle. 28. Joseph Jones, Esq. of the house of Jones, Lloyd, and Co. bankers. 30. Lady Lawson, relict of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.

Dec. 3. The wife of Nathaniel Conant, Esq. and the grand-daughter of the celebrated Rev. William Whiston. 6. Rev. William Greenwood, author of a poem "Written during a Shooting Excursion on the Moors." 7. Elizabeth, the wife of George Meyer, Esq. 9. The Dowager Viscountess Hereford. 10. Aged 90, Mrs Mary Flower, mother of Sir Charles Flower, Bart. 11. Rev. Thomas Broughton, of Bristol. 13. lady of Sir John Perring, Bart. and alderman. 15. In his 82d year, Sir Wadsworth Busk, Knt. 16. Dr Charles Moss, Lord Bishop of Oxford. 17. In his 72d year, Mr Antes, author of "Travels in Egypt."—Mrs Grant, at an advanced age, the mother of the Master of the Rolls. 20. Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the very skilful and benevolent oculist, James Ware, Esq. 21. Aged 90, Sir P. Parker, Bart. admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet.—Mr Coleman, serjeant-at-arms to the House of Commons. 28. The Dowager Countess Stanhope, mother of the present earl, at the age of 93; a lady of high intellectual attainments, and distinguished moral worth. 30. G. W. Thellusson, M.P. for Barnstaple.—Dr P. Wilson, formerly Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, and an eminent type-founder.

PRINCIPAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

IN 1811.

Feb. 5.—*Carleton House*—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent made the following appointments to his household:

Sir Henry Halford, Bart. M. D. Physician in Ordinary.

Major-Gen. Turner, 3d Guards, Assistant Private Secretary; and

Gen. William Kepper, Major-General Francis Thomas Hammond, and Lieut-Col. William Congreve, Equerries.

Lord William Bentinck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Palermo.

Augustus John Foster, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

The Earl of Caithness, Post-Master General for Scotland.

The Hon. Frederick Lambe, Secretary of Legation to the Court of Palermo.

John Pond, Esq. Astronomical Observator at Greenwich.

David Boyle, Esq. one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

David Moncypenny, Esq. Solicitor General for Scotland.

J. W. Murray, Esq. Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Scotland.

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MARCH.—Robert Townshend Farquhar, Esq Governor of the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, and their dependencies.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John F. Cradock, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

John Hodgson, Esq. Major General, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Curaçoa.

Sir James Cockburn, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermuda Islands.

David Hume, Esq. one of the Six ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

James Ferguson, jun. Esq. one of the Four Commissioners of Edinburgh.

William Harding Read, Esq. Consul-General in the Azores; Louis Hargrave, Esq. Consul in the Balearic Islands; and Robert Staples, Esq. Consul at Buenos Ayres and its dependencies.

Robert Liston, Esq. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte; and Bartholomew Freere, Esq. Secretary of Embassy to the same.

Francis Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Nugent, Bart. Commander in Chief in India, and a Member in Council of the Bengal establishment.

APRIL.—C. Maxwell, Esq. Governor of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

MAY.—Field Marshal his R. H. the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Land Forces.

JUNE.—R. Ward, Esq. Clerk of the Ordnance.

Major Generals—F. Baron Dreschel, with temporary rank; C. Baron Linsengen, with ditto; R. Aytoun; G. Rochfort; F. Grose; H. R. Gale; J. Spens; W. Scott; R. Tipping; A. Campbell; A. Trotter; F. Fuller; Sir J. Affleck, Bart.; G. V. Hart; J. Robinson; G. Warde; Hon. T. Maitland; R. Bright; W. Ramsay; J. Campbell; J. Skerrett; H. Oakes; C. Campbell; Sir G. Prevost, Bart.; W. Waller; M. Archdall; Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B.; G. Drummond; J. Wharton; W. Payne; Hon. E. Bligh; W. Earl Craven; Lord W. Bentinck; E. Earl of Cork; Hon. H. G. Grey; Hon. E. Paget; A. Wetham; Sir B. Spencer, K. B.—to be Lieutenant Generals in the army.

Colonels—B. Fisher, royal engineers; T. Nepean, ditto; T. R. Charleton, royal artillery; H. de Hinuber, king's German legion, with temporary rank; Sir C. Shipley, Knt. royal engineers; H. Bell, royal marines; T. Strickland, ditto; T. Mahony 9th light dragoons; W. T. Dilkes, 3d foot guards; H. Rudyerd, royal engineers; J. Oswald, 35th foot; J. Gashard le Marchant, Military College; J. M. Hadden, royal artillery; W. Doyle, 62d foot; J. Hatton, 66th foot; Pinson Bonham, 60th foot; J. Burnett, military superintendant of hospitals; W. Anson, 1st foot guards; J. Bourchier, of the late royal Irish artillery; I. Brock, 49th foot; G. W. Ramsay, 60th foot; R. Craufurd, on half pay of 60th foot; E. Howarth, royal artillery; J. Dorrien, royal horse guards; T. Desbrisay, royal artillery; C. Terrot, ditto; W. Fyers, royal engineers; G. Glasgow, royal artillery; R. Winter, royal marines; W. Bentham, royal artillery; E. Stehelin, ditto; J. A. Schalch, ditto; H. Hutton, ditto; T. Barrow, 5th West India regiment; J. S. Farley, 68th foot; J. Wood, on the half pay of the Liverpool regiment; H. Churchill, of the late horse grenadier guards; J. Jenkinson, on half pay of the Sheffield regiment; T. Lewis, royal marines; T. Dunbar, 3d West India regiment; R. Williams, royal marines; L. Desborough, ditto; A. Keith, 65th foot; J. Mackelcan, royal engineers; J. T. Lavard, 54th foot; J. Skinner, 16th foot; J. Meredith, royal marines; R. H. Farmer, ditto; Watkin Tench, ditto; J. S. Saunders, 61st foot; L. Maclean, quarter-master-general in the West Indies; G. Wilson, royal artillery; S. Rimington, ditto; D. Ballingall, royal marines; D. Shank, Canadian fencibles; Æ. Shaw, on half pay of the queen's rangers; G. Dyer, royal marines; A. Hay, 1st foot; J. J. Barlow, on half pay of the Cheshire fencibles; W. Minet, 30th foot; W. M. Peacocke, Coldstream guards; Sir J. Douglas, Knt. royal marines; J. Pare, on half pay of 69th foot; W. P. Clay, on half pay of 40th foot; C. Wale, 66th foot; T. Hull, 62d foot; J. Kemmis, 40th foot; R. Burne, 39th foot; J. O. Vandeleur, 19th light dragoons; C. Pye, 3d dragoons; Sir W. Aylett, Knt. on half pay of the 6th garrison battalion; J. R. Fletcher, 6th dragoons; R. Browne, 12th light dragoons;

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H. M. Gordon, on half pay of the 16th foot; A. J. Goldie, 6th dragoon guards; R. B. Long, 15th light dragoons; R. H. Sheaffe, 49th foot; A. Duff, on half pay of 4th foot; G. Airey, 8th foot; R. S. Donkin, quarter-master-general in the Mediterranean; Hon. E. Stopford, 3d foot guards, G. Cooke, 1st foot guards; T. J. Backhouse, 47th foot; J. Wilson, 4th Ceylon regiment; W. Eden, 84th foot; F. G. V. Lake, 60th foot; G. T. Walker, 50th foot; J. A. Vesey, on half pay of 29th foot; R. Stovin, 17th foot; K. Mackenzie, on half pay of 15th foot; Sir J. Dalrymple, Bart. 3d foot guards; F. J. Wilder, 88th foot; Hon. G. de Grey, aid-de-camp to the king; S. Hawker, ditto;—to be Major Generals in the army.

Right Hon. Charles Yorke; Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice-Admirals of the Blue. James Buller, Esq. William Dommet, Esq. Vice-Admirals of the White.

Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Hon. Frederic Robinson, and Horatio Walpole, Esq. commonly called Lord Walpole,—Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Frederic Edgcumbe, Esq. a Commissioner of the Victualling Board.

JULY.—Lieut.-Col. H. Torrens, Military Secretary to the Prince Regent.

Hon. Wellesley Pole, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Chancellor of the University of St Andrews.

John Allen, Esq. Warden of Dulwich College.

Robert Viscount Melville, Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland.

General William Earl of Harcourt, Governor of Portsmouth.

Major-Gen. the Hon. A. Hope, Governor of the Royal Military College.

Col. G. Murray, Lieut. Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

AUGUST.—*Vice-Admirals of the Blue*—H. D'Esterre Darby, E. Bowater, G. Palmer, W. O'Bryen Drury, and W. Essington, Esqrs. to be Vice Admirals of the White.

Rear Admirals of the Red.—F. Pender, W. A. Otway, and G. Lumsdaine, Esqrs.; Sir S. Hood, H. Nicholls, H. Sawyer, D. Gould, Esqrs. and Sir R. G. Keats, to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

Rear Admirals of the White.—R. Watson, Esq. Lord Gardner, M. Dixon, G. Losack, W. Mitchell, G. Hart, and T. Bertie, Esqrs. to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

Rear Admirals of the Blue.—J. Langharne, W. Hargood, G. Gregory, J. Ferrier, R. I. Bury, R. Moorsom, Esqrs.; Sir C. Hamilton, and the Hon. H. Curzon, to be Rear Admirals of the White.

And the undermentioned are appointed flag-officers:—A. Fraser, B. Hallowell, G. J. Hope, Esqrs; Lord A. Beauclerk, W. Taylor, J. N. Morris, G. Burdon, W. Brown, T. B. Martin, J. Lawford, F. Sotheron, and T. Woolley, Esqrs. to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

Captain W. Bligh has also been appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue, by a commission dated July 31, 1811.

Lieut.-General Arthur Visc. Wellington, K. B. General in the army in Spain and Portugal only.

John M'Mahon, Esq. Receiver and Paymaster of the Bounty to Officers' Widows.

Sir S. Hood, Naval Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

Sir S. Achmuty, Provisional Governor at the Presidency of Fort St George.

Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby.

James Buller, Esq. one of the Clerks of the Privy Council.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

Col. J. Butler, Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Military College.

Lieut.-Col. G. Vaughan, Governor of Fishguard Fort.

Lieut.-Gen. Gother Mann, Inspector General of Fortifications.

Lieut.-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart. Capt. General, Governor in Chief, and Commander of the Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.

Right Hon. George Rose, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

Sir John Sinclair, Receiver General of the Taxes in Scotland.

Rev. John Davie, B. D. Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

SEPTEMBER.—Winkworth Tonge, Esq. Deputy Judge Advocate of the Forces in Jamaica.

OCTOBER.—Right Hon. Henry Wellesly, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipo-

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potentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. Charles Vaughan, Esq. Secretary to the Embassy.

Charles Stuart, George Cockburn, and John Philip Morier, Esqrs. Commissioners in Spanish America. Rich. Belgrave Hoppner, Esq. Secretary.

Thomas Sydenham, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Portuguese Government, during the absence of Charles Stuart, Esq.

Lieut.-General Robert Brownrigg, Governor and Commander in Chief of the British Settlement in Ceylon.

J. C. Herries, Esq. Commissary in chief.

Burnet Bruce, Esq. one of the Four Commissioners at Edinburgh.

John Drinkwater, Esq. a Comptroller of Army Accounts.

Duke of Norfolk, High Steward of Gloucester.

Lord Somers, Recorder of Gloucester.

R. Thornton, Esq. M. P. Marshal of the Admiralty.

Right Hon. Chas. Hope, Lord President of the College of Justice in Scotland.

Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-Clerk in Scotland.

Anthony St John Baker, Esq. Secretary of Legation in America.

NOVEMBER.—Alex. Frazer Tytler, of Woodhouselee, Esq. one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

Sir H. Halford, Bart. one of the Physicians in ordinary to his Majesty.

Dr Baillie, one of his Majesty's Physicians extraordinary.

Rev. John Cole, D. D. Rector of Exeter College, Vice Chancellor of Oxford.

Rev. Tho. Browne, D. D. Master of Christ's College, Vice Chancellor of Cambridge.

Rev. Thomas Elrington, D. D. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

Rev. George Doyly, D. D. Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.

Rev. John Russel, M. A. Head Master of Charter House School.

Lord A. Hamilton, Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Adam Gillies, Esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

DECEMBER.—His Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Fleet.

Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Right Hon. W. W. Pole, Hon. W. Broderick, Snowden Barne, Esq. Hon. B. Paget, and R. Wellesley, Esq. Commissioners of the Treasury.

Duke of Devonshire, High Steward of Derby.

Dr Arnold, Advocate to the Admiralty.

William Petrie, Esq. Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

Rev. Wm. Jackson, D. D. Canon of Christ Church, Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. John Leslie, D. D. Dean of Cork, Bishop of Dromore.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR 1811.

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